

# Mid-Year report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Bangladesh

Appeal No. MAABD001

This report covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

12 September 2011



Community people and volunteers constructing a new earthen road under the climate change adaptation programme. Photo: IFRC.

## In brief

### Programme purpose:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is supporting Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to develop the capacity of the National Society in disaster management, health and care, and organizational development programmes. This is done so that BDRCS can play a positive role in reducing the deaths, injuries and other impacts from disasters, diseases or any emergencies. With their activities, BDRCS and IFRC are always promoting the principals and values of the Movement and protecting the respect and dignity of the people.

### Programme summary:

The disaster management programme, through its various projects – community based disaster risk reduction, earthquake preparedness programme, cyclone preparedness programme, climate change adaptation and community development initiatives, focuses on increasing the community awareness on disaster hazards and improving community's disaster response capacity.

The community development initiatives (CDI) programme started from May 2010. The programme activities are implemented with an integrated approach, where BDRCS is providing the targeted beneficiaries with a holistic package of supports in 13 different sectors. Activities are based on felt needs of the communities identified through the household level baseline survey and gear towards improving communities' socio-economic, water and sanitation, education and health conditions.

The BDRCS health programme at the moment consists of two components – anaemia prevention and road safety. Anaemia prevention is implemented in two communities of Manikganj and Munshiganj districts. To achieve the programme aim, community volunteers are trained on basic nutrition and hygiene so that they are aware of and can help in improving the nutritional situation of the community. In 2011, the road safety programme has expanded its intervening area in the Dhaka-Chittagong highway – the most important highway of the country. Through this programme the community volunteers get trained on first aid so that they can provide the first aid support to the people in need at the time of a road traffic accident.

The organizational development (OD) programme is focusing on activities to ensure a well-functioning National Society. In doing so BDRCS and IFRC is giving more emphasis on the process of the constitutional revision. The other priorities involve the reformation of the present human resource (HR) policies and prepare a four-year strategic plan. Both the processes have started from 2010 and will be finalized within 2011. Besides strengthening the continuous partnership and developing new ones, BDRCS held a partnership meeting in 6-8 June which had a positive impact on future BDRCS programmes and interventions.

**Financial situation:** The appeal budget is CHF 1,989,085 (USD 2,244,486 or EUR 1,650,725). Appeal coverage is 159 per cent. Expenditure from January to June was 43 per cent of the overall 2011 budget.

**Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.** See also Cold Wave DREF operation (MDRBD008): <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD008%20dref.pdf>

**No. of people we help:**

Programme	People reached in 2010	Plan to reach in 2011
Disaster management	2,36,200	2,50,000
Heal and Care	125,000	150,000
Organizational Development	2,200	2,500

**Our partners:**

American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, and Swedish Red Cross through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Besides ICRC and IFRC, BDRCS works with other bilateral and multi-lateral partners. BDRCS has around 40 partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, United Nations agencies, community-based non-governmental organizations, government bodies including ministry of food and disaster management, ministry of health and family welfare, and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, amongst others.

On behalf of BDRCS, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their generous response and support to this appeal and RCRC activities in Bangladesh.

## Context

**General Strikes:**

The main opposition party, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) enforced the *hartal* (*bandha*/strikes) across the country from 6 am on 7 February protesting the cases filed against its chairperson Khaleda Zia over Munshiganj clashes, share market scandal and price hike of essentials. The clashes occurred in protest of the government's plan to build an international airport on Arial beel. After the clashes, the government decided to relocate the airport to another place.

Islamic Ain Bastabayan Sangstha, a group linked to a faction of Islami Oikya Jote (IOJ) led by Fazlul Huq Aminee, called a dawn-to-dusk nationwide strike on 4 April. The group is campaigning against the government's newly-announced National Women Policy. Aminee and his supporters insist that the policy has provisions that go against the principles of the Quran. The government denies the allegation, saying the policy reflects the constitutional provision of ensuring equal rights to women and ending all disparities against them. The violence broke down in the capital and other cities leaving over 250 people injured.

The two strikes hampered the regular activities of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) – especially the strike – in February delayed the warm clothes distribution in several northern districts under the cold wave DREF operation.

#### Outbreak of Nipha virus:

At least 31 people died of Nipha encephalitis caused by the Nipha virus in seven districts of Bangladesh – Kushtia, Rangpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Gaibandha and Dinajpur – since 31 January until mid-February. Most of the people contracted the disease after having the raw date juice. Experts said that the Nipha virus spread through bats so they emphasised on creating awareness among people not to have raw date juice or raw vegetables which can potentially increase the risk among people of getting infected by the Nipha virus. The outbreak of the Nipha virus halted the distribution of warm clothes under DREF operation in Lalmonirhat and Kurigram districts for couple of days.

#### Fire incident in Rangamati and Chittagong districts:

A total of 25 houses belonging to indigenous people were burnt at Rangipara village under Longudu upazila in Rangamati district on 17 February. A request came from BDRCS Rangamati unit to assist the 25 fire-affected families. As per the request, BDRCS response department released non-food items (blankets, tarpaulins, family kits, hygiene parcel) from the joint BDRCS/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) stock. BDRCS has also responded to another fire incident in Chittagong where some non-food items were provided to 310 families from the joint IFRC/BDRCS stock.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management

Programme component	Outcome(s)
<b>Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)</b>	Targeted high risk flood-prone communities are better able to mitigate, prepare for and respond to floods and other disasters.
<b>Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP)</b>  • <i>Enhancement of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (ECPP)</i>	Capacities of targeted vulnerable coastal communities to respond to cyclonic disasters are strengthened.  • <i>Radio communication network rehabilitated, early warning system enhanced and volunteers are better managed to ensure safety of people in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.</i>
<b>Earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP)</b>	Targeted high risk communities are better prepared to respond to earthquakes.
<b>Emergency Response</b>	The disaster response capacity of BDRCS is further strengthened.
<b>Climate change adaptation</b>	BDRCS and targeted communities are better prepared with appropriate knowledge and measures for reducing the potential risk to climate change.
<b>Sidr Recovery Programme–Community-based Development Initiatives (CDI)</b> <i>(The Community-based Development Initiatives- CDI is a community-based socio-economic development programme, under the overall framework of the Sidr recovery programme, being</i>	Health, education and economic conditions of the targeted households are substantially improved, the overall socio-economic vulnerability of the targeted households is reduced and their resilience to future disasters as well increased further.

implemented with the Sidr emergency appeal leftover fund in 8 most vulnerable communities of 4 districts of Bangladesh. After the closing of Sidr emergency appeal, this new programme has been linked to the annual appeal, disaster management/Strategy 2020 point 1: Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.)

## Achievements:

### Expected outcome one:

#### Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)



A bamboo bridge constructed by the community under the CBDRR project. **Photo:** IFRC

action for implementation of small scale mitigation and livelihood activities was developed for all target communities. Accordingly, wide range of interventions in the form of small scale mitigation/adaptation, upgrading of existing facilities and livelihood support was provided in all programme communities. With the direct supervision of the community disaster management committee (CDMC), eight deep tube-wells in Chandpur and Madaripur districts and 12 shallow tube-wells in Kurigram district were installed. In addition to this, a total of 33 existing tube-well platforms were raised three feet above the ground in all programme communities. Necessary space for washing and collecting water, user friendly stairs for pregnant women, elderly and children were also built along with the raised platform. This will help to control waterborne diseases during floods and ensure availability of arsenic-free water for daily consumption. A total of 120 sanitary latrine slabs were also provided in two communities of Kurigram district. Some 40 vulnerable households were provided with support to raise their house plinths to prevent them from inundation in Chandpur and Munshiganj districts. In Sirajganj district (Baoi Tara community) a bamboo bridge was built along with approach road on the both sides of the bridge which would facilitate people's movement during the floods.

One hundred and sixty (160) selected vulnerable women received three months sewing training and 64 women were provided with sewing machines. Additionally, livestock, fishing boats and nets, spades, accessories of a cobbler and barber shop, and a spinning wheel were also given to 869 families as livelihood support. The support provided to the women would enhance their empowerment in terms of decision making capacity as the livelihood support will help them in contributing to their family income. A total of 1,600 households were provided with four saplings of different fruit species. The fruits will act as a nutrition supplement of the family as well as the trees will protect soil erosion from floods and strong winds. In the long run, these trees would become a source of income for the families as they can sell the fruits and wood. A horticulturist from BRAC, a renowned national non-governmental organisation (NGO), gave the orientation training to the community. Beside the fruit saplings, 300 household of the 16 CBDRR communities were provided with first growing vegetables seeds. A total of 4,800 packets containing four different varieties of vegetable seed have been distributed.

In 2010, BDRCS has successfully implemented the activities of the community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme in the intervening areas according the plan of action. Based on the available funding, a revised plan of action was developed for 2011 to continue supporting the implementation on a scaled down manner. Based on the plan of action the CBDRR activities were implemented in 16 communities of eight flood-prone districts (Munshiganj, Madaripur, Tangail, Sirajganj, Kurigram, Faridpur, Jamalpur and Chandpur).

Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) was done in all 16 communities with the active participation of community people. Based on the VCA findings, the community based risk reduction plan of

In order to facilitate timely and effective response, CDMC and community disaster response team (CDRT) members jointly prepared community evacuation plans for all communities through simulation activities. The plans are displayed in the CDMC offices for general information and use. The plan will help the people living at risk of inundation within the community to identify the safer places as well as the route to reach there for taking shelters during flood. On the other hand, a community based disaster emergency fund has been established. Each of the households deposits BDT 2 (CHF 0.02) per month to the community fund. This fund will be used immediate after an emergency situation for relief and rehabilitation support.

To create awareness on adverse impacts of climate change and its adaptation measures, four climate change adaptation and VCA sharing workshops were held in Chandpur and Kurigram units.

As a part of community awareness, 6,000 pieces of six leaves calendars, containing necessary flood preparation messages with visual presentation, were printed and distributed among the community people and relevant stakeholders of CBDRR programme.

### Expected outcome two:

#### Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP)

Under the American Red Cross-supported enhancement of cyclone preparedness programme (ECP) project, data collection for 42,000 CPP volunteers was successfully completed. (Data collection for 35,625 volunteers was completed by March and rest was completed by the first week of May.) The process was done through the CPP network since the network has a lot of strength and is very much connected to the volunteers. To ensure authenticity of the data, a strong monitoring and cross-checking was done through IFRC officers and CPP senior officers from the CPP national headquarters. The assessment was done following several steps:

- Customized the questionnaire and delivery of those at upazila level.
- Zone level Orientation on data collection questionnaire.
- Development of detail work plan.
- Collection of data at field level.
- Monitoring of data collection process.



IFRC HoD handing over IT equipments for ECPP project to BDRCS. **Photo:** IFRC



Volunteers' data collection process being monitored by IFRC officers in Ramgati union. **Photo:** IFRC

Data collection format and questionnaire was jointly developed by CPP, BDRCS and IFRC. Each of the questionnaire contained query on volunteer's personal information, their capacity and skill in terms of capacity building training and status of their personnel gear and equipments.

Before the data collection process rolled out, a half day long orientation was held at zone level to familiarize the CPP officials on data collection form and procedure and they were also provided with guidelines. The CPP zone officer, upazilla officer and upazilla team leader of the respective zone attended the orientation course. The orientation programmes were facilitated by the senior officers from CPP national headquarters. In Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar zone, the orientation was facilitated by the director

administration of CPP. To complete the data collection process, a total of CHF 39,000 was transferred to the CPP.

In most of the cases, volunteers from two to three units gathered in the venue on a particular date and the information of each of the volunteers were collected through individual interviews. In other cases, the volunteers gathered in a particular venue on a scheduled date and they were briefed about the questionnaire and then they filled up the form by themselves with the direct supervision of the upazilla officer and team leader.

The volunteers-gathering for the data collection process was the biggest gathering of the volunteers of the decade. The upazilla officers also got a chance to meet and discuss about the issues and challenges of the volunteers which in general is not possible due to the lack of funds.

The process of updating and modification of CPP information system (CPPIS), the existing CPP database, which was developed in 2009 with the support from Save the Children USA, has been initiated. Both IFRC and CPP have already reviewed the existing database software and based on the review findings it will be modified into a user-friendly analytical tool.

The assessment of the communication network took place in November 2010 and based on the assessment findings, the domestic procurement of the communication accessories amounting CHF 46,000 was done. The materials were dispatched to the zone office for maintenance and repairing of the communication material. Two teams are now working in the field to carry out the maintenance and repairing work which will ensure the sound communication service during an emergency situation. The maintenance and repairing works includes radio station relocations, mast repairs/reinstallations, replacement of battery, solar power controller and solar panel, electric maintenance, securing the mast, painting of mast, replacement and repair of guy wire, and painting of radio shelf, all of which will cost approximately CHF 22,000.

The existing CPP VHF is operating on mixed frequency (low band @ 86 MHz and high band @165 MHz) which is making the two systems more complicated in terms of communication and maintenance. Besides, the radio accessories for operating on 86 MHz are comparatively costly and availability is low and the maintenance cost is high. Considering the durability, cost and availability of high band radio as well as its accessories in the market, CPP implementation board chairman has approved standardization of VHF frequency for 165 MHz. Based on this decision, a process has been initiated for international procurement of HF and VHF radios and other accessories.

Considering the cyclone season (April-May), dry cell batteries for 96 VHF/HF radio stations and mega phones were replaced. It will ensure the effective dissemination of early warning message through megaphones, hand sirens and other equipments during a potential cyclone and tidal surge. A total of 7,742 pieces of big size and 14,656 pieces of medium size batteries worth CHF8,200 were purchased and delivered at the end of March.

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed between IFRC and BDRCS on 21 March for implementing ECPP activities smoothly. This was held up until March due to the delay in the finalization of BDRCS management support cost from project budget

An American Red Cross representative visited Dhaka during mid-February for a short review of the projects. The project team along with the American Red Cross representative also met the USAID representative and shared information regarding ECPP.

A sharing meeting was held on 15 March between IFRC and the US Embassy representative. Both parties shared their respective ongoing and planned activities on CPP. The meeting also discussed about possible collaboration of CPP and different organizations.

### **Expected outcome three:**

#### **Earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP)**

BDRCS successfully completed the implementation of EPRP activities in February. During this reporting period, three day-long trainings were held in 55 schools and eight colleges in four EPRP intervening cities (Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet and Rangpur). A total of 1,655 school students and 240 college students participated in the training, and the syllabus of the training included the standard BDRCS syllabus on basic orientation on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and basic first aid. The successful trainees who

passed the written and practical evaluation tests got the certificates. Sixty-three first aid boxes were handed over to those 55 schools and eight colleges. These trainings and first aid boxes will help the trained volunteers to act as the first responder during emergencies.

In order to create mass awareness on earthquake preparedness and response, 18 street dramas were conducted at community level. Each of the dramas was staged on an open vehicle which was decorated with banner, festoon, placard, photographs related with earthquake preparedness messages and visual presentation. Many of the performers are the local community volunteers disseminating information on earthquake preparedness through role play. Local dialect was used while delivering the dialogue to make the role play more interesting and acceptable to the community.

A total of 3,000 calendars containing earthquake awareness messages were developed and distributed among relevant stakeholders.

In order to facilitate an effective response, search and rescue equipments, along with volunteer personal life saving items were provided to Rangpur unit. For building unit level response capacity, a store room has been constructed in Sylhet unit office to store all the search and rescue equipments. The unit management committee provided the space as well as contributed partial financial support for constructing the room.

### **Expected outcome four: Emergency Response**

#### **Cold wave response:**

At the end of December 2010, a severe cold wave with dense fog had swept throughout Bangladesh which lasted until January 2011. As the situation was severe, IFRC allocated CHF 253,527 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 14 January to support 20,000 severely affected families of 16 northern districts with a package of warm clothes. Each package contained two blankets, one shawl and one woollen cap. This package helped the entire family to protect themselves from the severe cold.

All three items of the said package were procured following the standard IFRC procedure. Prior to the distribution, an inspection of quality of the goods was conducted by a joint team of BDRCS and IFRC's logistics and disaster management officials. BDRCS deployed their officers into the field for supporting the local district units in beneficiary selection and distribution of the items. IFRC deployed four field monitoring officers to assist local branches. The entire distribution process was completed in the second week of February.



An elderly woman happy collecting warm clothes provided by BDRCS/IFRC. **Photo:** IFRC.

#### **Response to small scale disasters:**

Apart from medium to large scale disasters, BDRCS also respond to some small scale localized disasters based on needs. During the reporting period, BDRCS has responded to three small scale disasters.

- BDRCS and IFRC distributed non-food items (blankets, hygiene parcel, kitchen set, tarpaulin and assorted clothes) among 310 families in Chittagong city, whose houses were burnt down due to a fire incident.
- BDRCS responded to fire incidents in Khagarachhari district and a tropical storm in Netrokona district. In the two districts, a total of 160 families were assisted with non-food items (one box family kits, one box hygiene parcel, and one piece tarpaulin).

#### **Cyclone AILA response:**

The transitional shelter programme under the cyclone Aila early recovery operation funded by the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China started from February 2010 and was completed by mid-November 2010. A total of 500 families (2,500 people) in Satkhira and Khulna districts were provided with

transitional shelter materials, safe shelter training and cash grants of BDT 5,000 (CHF 54) for fixing their houses. On 31 January 2011, a no-cost extension was agreed up to 31 May 2011 to assess the transitional shelter construction/reconstruction status of the beneficiaries as well as to identify the impact of transitional-shelter package. Trained volunteers and BDRCS staffs were deployed in the field to monitor the progress of the transitional shelter construction/reconstruction by the beneficiaries. The team from the national headquarters has also visited the beneficiaries' houses to see the impact and effectiveness of transitional shelter assistance.

During the month of January 2011, a study on the current situation of the cyclone AILA-affected areas was done to find out the prevailing gaps and needs. Several discussions and coordination with other agencies also took place during this reporting period to monitor the affected areas. BDRCS and IFRC are now planning to go for small scale recovery project in the areas where affected populations are still in need of and where substantial assistance from other agencies was not provided.

#### **RDRT Training:**

BDRCS hosted the regional disaster response team (RDRT) induction training in Bangladesh from 27 March to 5 April 2011. Twenty-two participants from South Asian countries participated into this training. Four participants from BDRCS and one from the IFRC Bangladesh country office took part in this training.

#### **Contingency Plan:**

The BDRCS contingency plan (CP) for flood and cyclone has been approved by the BDRCS governing board which will ensure a much quicker response of BDRCS during an emergency situation.

#### **Planned Pre-Disaster Meeting:**

A pre-disaster meeting will be held on May 15-16 in Bangladesh. BDRCS will host this meeting and the necessary preparation is ongoing. This will be the second pre-disaster meeting in Bangladesh. The first meeting was held on October 2010.

#### **Expected outcome five:**

##### **Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**

During this reporting period, a number of important activities have been carried out under the climate change adaptation initiative.

##### **Linkage with Flood Forecasting Warning Center (FFWC) in flood early warning dissemination**

BDRCS has enhanced contact with the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) for easy access to flood warning information and signals. Flood early warning centre with community disaster management committee (CDMC) in three communities were created to channelize warning messages for dissemination among populations. During the monsoon, flood early warning bulletins were collected from the FWCC website and office and delivered to the community people on a regular basis. For providing early warning services to populations in a local context, four one-day long orientations on early warning dissemination for 100 CDMC, community disaster response team (CDRTs), union disaster response team (UDRTs), community organization (Cos) and community level resource persons of four communities under Kurigram and Chandpur units were organized.

##### **School co-curricular activities on CCA**

BDRCS had launched an awareness raising campaign on CCA in two schools. The campaign includes a set of activities: orientation for school children and teachers on CCA, weather forecasting, interpretation of early warning, establishing a library of reference books and materials. Orientation sessions on CCA for approximately 400 senior grade school children and teachers were held. The Bangladesh meteorological department officials facilitated some technical sessions (how early warning is made, dissemination procedure). Followed by the orientation, with technical assistance from the meteorological department, initiative has been taken towards establishing a local weather station at school for early warning prediction to the local context. A laboratory with some basic weather equipments (rain gauge, thermometer, thermo-hygrometer, barometer, and anemometer (wind measurement)) has been set in two schools. The officials also demonstrated for the school children on how weather prediction is done. To promote CCA activity as a co-curricular event in the school, a children's club with library of climate change reference books, information education and communication materials, computer and internet facilities has been established in two schools. A manual of using weather instruments has been developed for the use of school children and teachers.

## Public awareness and small scale mitigation/adaptation to CC

Initiatives for awareness raising campaign on CCA were taken in four selected communities of Kurigram and Chandpur districts. To disseminate CCA awareness the CDMC, CDRTs of the CBDRR programme were used. These community organizations facilitated the CCA awareness programme in the selected communities after the proper orientation on CCA to the CDMC and CDRT. As a part of awareness activities, monthly discussions on CCA in the micro groups and increasing the amount of community disaster response emergency fund were done.

The women operated seed bank has been established at three communities (two in Kurigram and one in Chandpur district) for prepositioning of parent seeds to promote floods and climate change tolerant varieties of high yielding rice and traditional cash crops. The seed bank is being maintained by a 15-member committee. A woman is nominated as the manager of the seed bank to manage contribution of seeds from each household, its use and replenishment of stock. The 'seed bank' initiative has been supported by the government's local agriculture service with supply of flood tolerant varieties, technical advice and orientation on preservation of seeds.



The orientation seminar on weather forecasting and climate change has taken place. **Photo:** IFRC

Most vulnerable households were provided support with upgraded water and sanitation facilities to prevent flood induced health hazards. Two village roads of 2,300 feet long in Kurigram and 1,800 feet long in Chandpur districts were repaired and renovated. In addition to these repairing, a newly earthen road around 900 feet long and on average seven feet height was constructed in Kurigram district. Over 3,500 people – at least one member from each household from the villages – took part in road construction works; 80 per cent of them were female. The road communication in the villages has been improved which will facilitate water flow and protect sand for seasonal crops and better communication for school children during the monsoon.

Apart from the mitigation activities, some households (12 fishermen and 10 farmers) were provided with livelihood tools (fishing nets, boat)s and cash grant to diversify their income for CCA.

## **Expected outcome six:**

### **Sidr Recovery Programme/ Community-based Development Initiatives (CDI)**

The community-based development initiatives (CDI) is a community-based socio-economic development programme, under the overall framework of the Sidr recovery programme, being implemented with the Sidr emergency appeal leftover fund in eight communities of four districts of Bangladesh: Natore, Magura, Kushtia and Nilphamari. The overall goal of CDI programme is to increase the communities' resilience to disasters and raise the income level and living condition of over 10,000 people in eight impoverished communities of Bangladesh by 2012. As the programme takes a holistic and integrated approach to address the needs of the targeted communities, over 13 sectors are covered by the programme. These sectors are: water and sanitation, shelter, livelihood and income generation, education, health, farm and food security, employment creation, women empowerment, promotion of environment friendly-sustainable technologies, information and communications, capacity building of BDRCS and community based organizations, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and promotion of Red Cross Red Crescent principles and humanitarian values.

CDI is a two-year long programme that was launched in mid-May 2010. In 2010, the programme was spent mainly in preparatory activities such as baseline survey and needs identification, preparation of plan of actions as well as set up of needed programme committees and staff recruitment. The programme has gradually picked up the momentum and targeted people are beginning to get support and services from the beginning of this year. Followings are the sector-wise activities implemented during this reporting period.

**Livelihood/Income Generation Sector:** *(Expected sectoral outcomes: Household sources of income diversified, family income level raised at least to the poverty threshold. Idle youth forces are engaged in meaningful or productive works. Several people receive skill trainings on various trades and employment opportunities improved. More crops/vegetables produced and the food security situation improved in all targeted communities.)*

Key activities carried out in this reporting period:

- A total of 1,086 households have been trained on homestead gardening. All trained households will be provided ten types of seeds and saplings as well. The distribution of saplings is expected to be completed by June, before the onset of the rainy season in Bangladesh.
- Fifty volunteers were trained on livelihood that will help in selection of beneficiaries and preparation of household income generating activities (IGA) proposals.
- Social mapping has been done for all 15 villages.
- All beneficiaries have already been selected for livelihood cash grant based on the social ranking and family income level. The poorest of the poor is selected for the household level income generating project under the cash grant.
- A total of 598 youths (male and female) have been selected for various skill trainings. Thirty youths are already taking trainings on computer operation and handicraft. The rest of the trainings will be organised in next three to four months. These sort of trainings will be purely professional trainings conducted according to standard curriculum by professional trainers for a set period of time. After completion of any training, a certificate will be issued and graduated trainees will be able to get jobs in the related areas or be self employed. This skill training programme has also targeted 400 women who will be provided various skill trainings that will enable them to get employment and make them financially self dependent as well.
- Forty-one activists are trained on agriculture and veterinary that will assist in disseminating knowledge and skill on agriculture and veterinary in the community.
- Market assessment/business analysis for the possible household level income generating projects has been conducted in all four districts. Based on the findings of the assessment, household level IGA project proposals will be developed and implemented. As a huge amount will be invested on these IGA projects, their financial and market viability must be ensured before investing on any such projects. IDE-Bangladesh (a local NGO) conducted this assessment as the CDI programme did not have competence for this sort of market analysis. IDE is pioneer in this area and has agreed to help and collaborate with BDRCS in the implementation of some components of the CDI programme. A general MoU has also been signed among BDRCS, IFRC and IDE for cooperation and collaboration regarding the CDI programme.



BDRCS Secretary General observing a homestead gardening training under CDI programme. **Photo:** IFRC

**Health and Education sector:** *(Expected sectoral outcomes: Health awareness is increased and primary health care and first aid services are available in the community itself. Communities are better prepared and able to cope with possible health disasters if and when occur. Infant/child and maternal mortality rates reduced. Hundred per cent literacy in the community, 100 per cent children of school-going-age attend formal school. Access and opportunity for formal education increased.)*

Key activities carried out in this reporting period:

- Twenty-one batches of adult literacy classes have started beginning this year and will continue for six months. More classes will begin soon. Adolescent literacy classes will also begin in few months. The CDI programme intends to make everyone literate in target communities. Approximately 2,000 adults

and adolescents will be provided with six month-long standard literacy classes. Both adult and adolescents classes follow standard curriculum set by the department of non-formal education, Government of Bangladesh, and the Department of Education has also provided, free of cost, 6,000 adult literacy books worth of BDT 600,000 (CHF 6,439).

So far, there is a very good participation in the adult literacy programme, and progress in learning is very encouraging. Adults are no longer hesitating to sit in the class for long hours and learn the basics. While those already in the classes are enthusiastic and happy to continue, others are eagerly waiting to join the classes.

- A three day-long adult literacy teacher training was held in Natore district. Thirty-four teachers have been trained and the training was conducted by the experts from the district education office of the Government of Bangladesh.
- Several awareness campaigns were organised covering 630 households during this reporting period. The main idea of the campaign was to create awareness in the community about various social issues and ill practices.
- Four persons from the CDI communities were trained as the national level trainer for CBHFA.
- Twenty-four volunteers have been trained as mother and child health (MCH) worker. These workers will disseminate right information on maternal child health and guide/advise women on basic child health issues.
- Eight mobile health check-up camps were organised in all eight communities in four districts. As a part of the programme effort to provide better access to health facilities in the communities, the CDI programme plans to organise mobile health camp every six month in each community so that people can get access to expert health check up/advices at their doorstep free of costs. This initiative not only helps to save physician's fee but also make people aware of their health condition and take follow up action, if needed.



BDRCS Chairman speaking at the inaugural session of the mobile health camp organized by CDI program in Magura. Photo: IFRC

**Watsan and Shelter sector:**

*(Expected sectoral outcomes:*

*Water, hygiene and sanitation situation in targeted villages improved significantly. Prevalence of waterborne diseases reduced. Drinkable water available to all households in all seasons. All houses in the community are more resilient to disasters like flood, cyclone, tropical storms, etc.)*

Key activities carried out in this reporting period:

- Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training of trainers (ToT) training for 32 participants was organised in Kushtia from 20-24 March. Australian Red Cross provided a trainer for it. Following the PHAST ToT, implementation tools and action plan have been developed for the implementation of the PHAST in the communities.



Participants of the PHAST training of trainers recently held in Kushtia under CDI programme. **Photo:** IFRC

- Design for shallow/deep tube well to be installed in the communities has been prepared.
- A total of 1,262 water points have been assessed to determine their condition and usability. Based on the assessment result, decision has been taken to install few new shallow/deep tube wells in some communities and also repair existing tube wells so that they can function properly. It is also decided that some of shallow tube wells will be converted to Tara pumps so that they can function during the dry season as well.
- The tendering process for outsourcing latrines materials

supply and tube-well installation has started and the call for tender was published in different local news papers in all four districts.

- A total of 1,335 households have been selected for latrines support. The programme will ensure 100 per cent sanitation coverage in target communities and based on a thorough assessment, every household that does not have a proper latrine at the moment will get a full set of latrine materials. The construction of latrine will be done by the beneficiaries themselves with the guidance from trained volunteers and staffs.
- The CDI programme also intends to support communities to make their houses more safe and resilient to future disasters. Accordingly, a participatory assessment on safe shelter awareness (PASSA) process has already begun in the communities. One ToT on PASSA has already been conducted and community meetings are going on at the moment. This PASSA process will help in identifying ways and needs for strengthening community houses, and based on this recommendation, the programme will provide material and technical supports to needy households.

**DRR and Development sector:** (Expected sectoral outcomes: Women are aware of their rights and opportunities, gain more confidence, increase their earning power as well as enhance their overall security. Fuel efficiency and health friendly technology like improved cooking stoves, bio gas, are widely used in the communities. Household solid waste is better managed and converted into bio fertilizers. Community people get access and exposed to vital information as well as able to secure specialists' guidance and advices on various issues of daily life. People's awareness and confidence increased and social problems and myths reduced. Capacity of BDRCS units in CDI programme districts enhanced in participatory planning, management and disaster response/management in their districts. Communities are aware of possible disasters in their communities and ways to reduce risks and impacts as far as possible. Community people are better aware of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and activities. Public acceptance and support to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement increased.)

Key activities carried out in this reporting period:

- Required land has been secured and legally registered in the name of BDRCS in seven communities for the construction of a community information centre, and the process to acquire the land in one community is going on. All plots of land have been donated voluntarily by local people and it is indeed a significant gain of asset for BDRCS.
- Each community information centre will be equipped with a television, computer with internet connection and solar panel and batteries so that community will have access to modern information and vital messages that are periodically broadcasted through television and internet. Community people will be periodically linked up with area experts and specialist doctors through skype or messengers and get valuable advises/guidance on areas of vital importance.
- A call for tenders for the construction of community centres was issued last month and the contract has now been awarded to successful contractors. The construction work is expected to begin soon.
- Unit disaster response teams have been formed in all four project districts and they are now trained on disaster response/management/risk reduction.
- Beneficiary selection process is going on for improved cook stoves and compost pit programmes. A total of 300 beneficiaries for improved cooking stove and 250 beneficiaries for compost pit have already been selected in programme communities.

- CDI programme also plans to renovate and re-strengthen the BDRCS unit offices in four programme districts. The technical assessment of all four unit offices is completed and the renovation work will begin shortly.
- The National Disaster Preparedness Day was observed in Magura and Kushtia districts on 31 March. A colourful rally was organised in the city that was led by the Secretary of BDRCS unit. More than 350 people participated in the rally.
- A one-day programme orientation for DPC and CPC members was held in all four districts in order to better aware them about the CDI programme. Almost all district level government senior officials and NGO staffs attended the orientation. Chairman of BDRCS was also present in the orientation in Magura district.
- A two-day programme orientation was also organised in February in Manikgunj. The purpose was to intensively orient programme staffs and concerned unit secretaries about the programme, discuss the progress to date and plans ahead.
- The technical survey for construction of a community link road in Purbo Baishpukur, Nilphamari, has been completed. The CDI programme plans to construct about three kilometers of a link road with the participation of community so that they have a road access to the nearest market.

As for the activities in the coming months, construction of community centres, construction of household latrines and installation of tube wells will begin. Repairs of all tube wells will be completed in the coming quarter. The PHAST process will start in the communities and the PASSA process will be completed. House repairs/reinforcement will be done in all the communities in next six months. Household level IGA proposal will be finalised for all targeted households in the next quarter and some IGA projects may as well begin then. As skill training for community youths has already started, it will be expanded further and all 800 youths are expected to be trained in next six months.

Ongoing adult literacy classes will continue until the end of its duration and additional classes will begin soon. Adolescent literacy classes as well will begin in the next quarter. School support and poor student incentive programme will be initiated to encourage more children to join formal schools. community based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme will start in the next two months. It is a key activity in health sector to develop local awareness and capacity in providing basic public health and first aid services locally in time of emergencies.

Periodic courtyard meetings and awareness sessions are going on at the moment which will continue in days to come as well. The main purpose of these meetings and gatherings is to give a forum for community people to discuss various important issues related to health, hygiene, education, gender and domestic violence, social ill practices and traditions. The programme intends to completely eliminate social evils and ill practices such as dowry, child marriage, early age pregnancy, violence against women and children from target communities by the end of the CDI programme period. Issues of disaster risk reduction, preparedness and management as well are discussed during these community meetings, and programme staffs/community workers act as facilitators for the time being. However, the process should eventually be led by the community itself and continue even after the phase out of the CDI programme.

### Constraints or Challenges

- The ECPP project could yield unprecedented results if BDRCS showed enough commitment towards CPP. Though there has been a significant shift towards working closely with the government, there is much more ground to be covered in this aspect.
- The activities of CBDRR and EPRP have been scaled down due to fund limitation.
- CCA programme was limited to only four communities due to inadequate funding.
- Since the country appeal has not been adequately funded, programmes need to be scaled down which will impact on the overall plan of action.
- In some places, the cold wave response non-food items package was found broken by BDRCS units to support more families than targeted because number of packages provided was not enough to cover the entire needs.
- There was an outbreak of *Nipha* encephalitis in two northern operational districts, Lalmonirhat and Rangpur, where 23 people died from viral infection. This led to postponement of the relief distribution in Lalmonirhat district for a week.
- The country-wide general strike called by the opposition party had slowed down the distribution in cold wave operation.
- Commitment and quality of the national society staff is not up to the desired level when it comes to the development programmes like CDI. Despite various trainings and discussions, programme staff are

still not able to function as development workers and change agents but in an old approach and attitude of a 9-to-5 salaried man always waiting for orders from the seniors. Negative attitude towards change and always trying to be in a comfort zone only, are not conducive to any development programme. It is more so for the CDI that has very ambitious goal of bringing about a sustainable improvement in people's socioeconomic condition and lift everyone in the target communities above the poverty threshold within a short period of two years.

### Contributing to longer-term impact

Community-based organizations, including the community disaster management committees and the community disaster response teams will be continuing their services in disaster risk reduction initiatives for communities they live in. The small scale mitigation and livelihood support through CBDRR to the community will help them strengthen their coping strategies and livelihood. School level awareness campaign on CCA will have positive impact in reducing climate change risk. The installation of weather station will help take necessary preparedness measure during an approaching hazard.

The ECPP project, by working with and through the CPP network, is trying to build trust in the cadre and also ensuring that the other agencies also feel confident in going through the same process. Unless and until IFRC creates this environment, outside agencies would not feel confident in working with CPP. Proper assessment of the CPP volunteers and the CPPIS will give a much better idea for future management of volunteers.

The supply of dry cell batteries has ensured that the CPP keeps running its day-to-day business whereas the mast repair and maintenance of communication network would keep the wireless network sound.

CDI programme activities are all designed keeping in view of long-term impact and sustainability. Livelihood projects and skill trainings are selected based on market study and business analysis so that projects are financially viable and sustainable. Adult literacy classes are going to make people literate, and the learned skill and knowledge will continue to be used in their daily life. Once a knowledge is gained, it is unlikely to get lost again in due course of time. People's change in hygiene behaviour will sustain lifelong. Once someone is aware of health and hygiene practices that are bad for his/her health, one will hardly go back to the same practices. Hence benefits gained from all awareness and literacy programmes are sustainable and contribute towards long-term wellbeing of the people involved.

Community infrastructures such as community centres, tube wells, link road, etc, certainly have a long-term impact on peoples' life there. These infrastructures will be managed / maintained through community user committees even after the exit of the CDI programme. BDRCS unit offices will be renovated, staffs trained on disaster response and programme management, community organisations are created, volunteers are trained on DRR and RCC that increase community's capacity to cope with future disaster as well as Red Cross Red Crescent visibility will be increased thus further strengthening the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country.

## Health and Care

Programme component	Outcome (s)
Road safety	First aid is ensured during the golden hour.
Anaemia prevention	Community is better aware on basic nutrition and hygiene, and nutritional status of children and adolescent girls is improved.

## Achievements

### Expected outcome one: Road Safety

Road traffic accident is the leading cause of death and disability among the people of Bangladesh. Since 2008, Japanese Red Cross has been supporting BDRCS to implement the road safety programme to create awareness among people on road safety as well to train community volunteers on basic first aid, reduce the death and injuries occurred due to the road traffic accident. The project first started in the Dhaka-Sylhet highway. Successively in 2011, a new highway, Dhaka-Chittagong, was selected for implementing the road safety programme. From 3-5 May, a basic first aid training took place for the volunteers of the Dhaka-Chittagong Highway. The main objective of the training was to make the volunteers the first responder, so that they can provide first aid services to the people immediately after an

accident. It is evident that if the first aid service can be provided to the people immediately after the accident (during the golden hour) then the chances of survival would increase. The volunteers were provided with a first aid box (one for every two volunteers) so that they can provide material service as well.

Additionally, six information boards will be installed in six different accident-prone areas of the Dhaka-Chittagong highway. The information board will display the name and contact number of the local volunteers so that people can contact them for assistance immediately after an accident.

At present, 72 trained volunteers are available to provide first aid services in 18 different accident-prone spots of three main highways: Dhaka-Sylhet, Dhaka-Chittagong and Dhaka-Jessore.

### **Expected outcome two: Anaemia Prevention**

In Bangladesh, especially in the vulnerable communities, malnutrition in the form of anaemia is a common health problem. To combat this, BDRCS has been implementing the anaemia prevention project since 2008.

Starting in 2011, two new intervening areas have been selected: one urban community in Munshiganj and one rural community in Manikganj. The main aim of the project is to make people aware on nutrition and basic hygiene. To achieve this aim, community volunteers are trained in basic first aid and hygiene, and later disseminate messages on methods to prevent anaemia among the communities. In doing so, the volunteers use posters and other educational materials. Vegetables seeds, rich in iron, are distributed among the community people so that the community can get iron supplements by consuming these vegetables. The families are also advised to store vegetable seeds for the future use.

### **Constraints and Challenges**

Both the projects suffer from lack of supervision during and after the implementation of the project. The project also suffers due to the poor reporting system. For the smooth implementation of the road safety programme, it is really necessary to develop the linkage with the highway police, to orient them about the programme. The needed linkages have not been established yet and the necessary linkage with the nearby health centres/ facilities have yet to also gain any momentum.

### **Working in Partnership**

Both the anaemia prevention and road safety programmes maintain a good relation and work in coordination with the various departments of the Government of Bangladesh as well as the director general of health, civil surgeon (district chief of health), highway police and local government authorities.

### **Contributing to longer term effect**

Japanese Red Cross has been continuing their support for last three years in both the road safety and anaemia prevention programmes. As road traffic is the leading cause of death among the people of Bangladesh, there is much scope for BDRCS to work in this field. BDRCS is working in some selected spots to create awareness among the people but a wider area is still to be covered through this project. Hence, there is a need for continuation and expansion of the project that will surely have a positive impact on reducing the number of the death and injuries by road traffic accident.

Bangladeshi communities still do not have proper knowledge on nutrition and hygiene. Thus, through the anaemia prevention project the community volunteers are trying to change the bad practices of the community people and in the long run it will bring a positive change in the nutrition status of the communities.

## **Organizational development**

<b>Programme Component</b>	<b>Outcome(s)</b>
<b>Supporting national society organisational development process</b>	BDRCS legal base has been revised in order to strengthen and focus the service delivery of the most vulnerable.  <b>Key Activities:</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the process of constitutional revision.</li> <li>• Dissemination/orientation of the revised constitution to all levels of the national society.</li> <li>• Develop/revise policies and strategies with integrity for human resource (HR), training, youth and volunteerism, and finance. This also includes an adherence to the code of conduct for staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>
<b>National Society leadership development</b>	<p>The effective utilization of human and financial resources of BDRCS, supported by effective leadership at all levels, is improved and ensured.</p> <p><b>Key Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support revision of standing orders and adoption by mid-2010.</li> <li>• Implement approved organogram and revise/develop job descriptions.</li> <li>• Update and apply the annual performance appraisal format by respective departments in collaboration with the HR department.</li> <li>• Staff seconded from IFRC to support the national society for IT and monitoring and evaluation, and reporting.</li> <li>• Update BDRCS HR management information system for all staff.</li> <li>• Develop and translate all revised policy documents into Bangla for dissemination.</li> <li>• Develop, and disseminate a volunteer database system, volunteer management information system.</li> <li>• Collect, consolidate and submit monthly/quarterly progress reports and Red Crescent Youth activities report to IFRC in coordination with the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) department.</li> <li>• Monitoring and follow up of unit level Red Crescent Youth activities in 10 units in coordination with PMER.</li> <li>• Adapt and implement gender policy and an action plan to integrate it into organizational development, disaster management and health programmes at all levels and conduct 10 gender sensitization workshops.</li> </ul>
<b>Performance</b>	<p>The quality and accountability of BDRCS service delivery is improved and strengthened.</p> <p><b>Key Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize workshops at the national headquarters on programme planning, development and management skills.</li> <li>• Develop and adopt tools and formats to be used by the respective departments for effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting of programmes and projects.</li> <li>• PMER to jointly conduct field visits with the respective programmes to monitor and evaluate the on-going programmes and projects.</li> <li>• Compile and prepare appeal-based programme updates, annual reports, pledge based reports as well as emergency appeal operation updates and final reports as required in consultation with the programmes.</li> <li>• Participate in various external trainings/workshops/meetings as required for PMER and organizational development.</li> </ul>

## Outcomes/Expected results

### Supporting national society organisational development process

The joint mission team, comprised of the Asia Pacific Zone organizational development coordinator and the ICRC corporation delegate, has facilitated in splitting the ] BDRCS Constitution President Order 26 into (i) a Red Crescent Law (to be passed by the Government of Bangladesh), (ii) Statutes (based on the

model Statutes and accountable to the BDRCS General Body) and Rules of Procedures (accountable to the General Body). Moreover, the joint mission team has added two more elements requested to be put in by the joint statutes committee regarding deleting the constitutional powers of the president to that of a patron to the National Society and the Chairman of BDRCS to be elected rather than selected.

On 13-18 February, the joint mission team visited BDRCS to facilitate the process of the legal base. During their meeting with BDRCS, IFRC and statutes review committee, the team had a discussion on how much progress has been made since their last visit and what can be done more to facilitate the process from their end. The mission also finalized a road map on the way forward to accomplish the legal base and BDRCS is made significant progress by following the road map.

To develop the 2011-2015 Strategic Plan and the reformation of human resources (HR), the consulting agency hired in December 2010 held various meetings with the stakeholders during the first quarter of the year. As per as the consulting agency, the meeting with IFRC, ICRC, in country partner national societies, all BDRCS departments as well as with health, social and defence joint secretary/deputy secretary was positive. Some useful points were derived from these meetings, such as image building, effective communication among all stakeholders and self sustainability of the National Society. For better understanding of the needs, priorities and challenges persisting in implementation of activities, the consulting agency visited high, moderate and low performance units. The joint mission team also had an opportunity to discuss the progress on the Strategic Plan and HR reformation with the consulting agency and exchanged their views and which helps in developing a clear direction of the process.



Opening ceremony of the SP & HR reformation Workshop at the national headquarters. **Photo:** IFRC

To make the Strategic Plan and HR reformation more fruitful, four workshops with four homogeneous groups (volunteers, unit level officers, secretaries and vice-chairmen) were conducted. From 68 units, 35 participants were selected and invited to take part in these intensive workshops for two days each. The participants were reciprocal and they gave much insight on way forward and future needs. This bottom-up approach will help to create an ownership for the National Society. Representatives from IFRC and British Red Cross also participated as observers but other partner national societies and ICRC were unable to attend the workshops.

A long-pending issue of developing the BDRCS website has now been re-structured. Information has already been fed into the website making it user friendly. The unit capacity assessment (UCA) quantitative data analysis has been done and loaded into the website. A data analyst will be hired to develop the qualitative analysis of the data. The quantitative analysis of the data will provide information about that divisions, districts and BDRCS units. This is an added advantage to partner national societies who are thinking of implementing programmes in a particular area depending on the need of the particular area.

An IT assessment on all departments of BDRCS is ongoing to find out the status and the requirements of the IT equipments for the National Society. The finding of the assessment will help to develop a database of BDRCS IT equipments.

## Achievements

The 2005-2008 Strategic Plan was reviewed to understand each of the BDRCS departments working modalities and limitations, the success on achieving the departments' targets. Besides the homogenous workshops with different groups were really fruitful. In the workshops various tools and techniques were used to derive the best results. The volunteer groups gave very positive and constructive feedback. Their enthusiasm of the volunteers proved their capabilities and willingness to strive towards a well functioning National Society. The unit level officers, secretaries and vice-chairmen also presented various useful

findings, and ideas for how to overcome challenges and recommendations for a better functioning National Society.

Coincidentally, many of the raised points by volunteers, unit level officers, secretaries and vice-chairmen are already addressed in the three-part revised legal base 2010. The process of the legal base was described to the participants and the consequences of it, if not approved. Participants were also requested to go through the revised legal base 2010 and give timely feedback. The participants in all four workshops showed deep gratitude to the National Society and IFRC for enabling them to speak out freely about their needs and recommendations. The participants have expectations that their recommendation will be considered and they would be able to do their work in the most effective and efficient manner to reach the most vulnerable.

According to the consulting agency, the findings from the four workshops are satisfactory and will benefit them in developing the 2011-2015 Strategic Plan and HR reformation. The workshops also gave a clear understanding that there are many potential people in the National Society if they are given the right working environment and initiatives are taken for building up the skills and capacities of the existing human resource, the National Society will thrive in future.



BDRCS mobile dissemination of lottery sale in Dhaka. **Photo:** BDRCS

joint mission team returned in February 2011. The three documents shared at the 2010 annual general meeting for members' approval had been translated into Bangla for easy understanding and sent to 68 unit delegates for their feedback to the review committee. The received feedbacks have been compiled into a clear understanding of the recommendations from the units by the committee. To finalize the text of the legal base from 15-17 May, the joint mission team facilitated a meeting with the attendance of all review committee members; five ministry representatives from Social Welfare, Food and Disaster, Health and Family Welfare, Defence and Law, and Parliament Affaires as well as five key unit delegates and all committee members. The continuous dialogues and understanding between the units and the OD department to speed up the process are on going.

The 8 May celebration was a very colourful event which took place all over the country. Through various events such as rallies, press conferences, award ceremony for the best performance in humanitarian activities and cultural programmes took place. The BDRCS chairman's speech to the nation was also forecasted. Gifts and foods were given to the Holy Family Hospital and blood collection was also done in various places. It was a good strategy for disseminating who and what Red Crescent is and its Fundamental Principles through this colourful event.

To further accelerate the planned activities agreed upon by the BDRCS in June 2010, the IFRC OD manager is assisting effectively and without any major difficulties. At the Asia Pacific technical and planning meeting on 26-28 April, the OD manager participated and presented the process of HR in Bangladesh and the approaches to a better way forward for an embedded staff.

## Constraints or Challenges

To meet the targets set in the plan of action resulting from the orientation delegates' meeting is a challenge itself due to reasons related to the slow administrative and bureaucratic process that exists in BDRCS. In addition to that, several festival holidays also delayed some planned activities.

OD process will also require the ongoing will and commitment of the board, senior management and staff of the National Societies at all levels. To respond to the above priorities various challenges persists, mostly related to the funding situation. The issues involved in confronting these are more complex than the regular ongoing programmes. Thus, the complexities of pursuing a broad aspect of the society and working with diverse governing bodies and seeking for various funding sources, make it more difficult to do organizational development. On the other hand, without a proper organizational development no organization can continue its activities in the long run.

## Working in partnership

To have a good understanding of how to accomplish each activity within a given timeframe and fund various types of interactions and improved communication at regular Movement Coordination Forum and meetings with the host National Society counterpart took place within this reporting period.

Many meetings were held among IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies in regard to understanding the OD programme situation and how it will continue progressing to accomplish the commitments made for this year as well as for the upcoming year. During the first week of April the Coordinator International Programmes, South and Central Asia of Swedish Red Cross was in Bangladesh. Meetings took place with him and IFRC and BDRCS senior management on issues related to in re-building the relationship with the National Society; issues of interest and the best way forward were also discussed. The outcomes of the meetings were positive.

A platform for implementing BDRCS organisational development framework was approved by the chairman in mid-March 2010. The three-tier system – an OD Steering Committee, OD working group and technical groups – is designed to be a more participatory approach to OD that involves units, volunteers and Movement partners. Since then, meetings have taken place.

Few visits were made by the BDRCS secretary general and chairman within this reporting period. They visited the South Asia round table in New Delhi on 31 January. The objective of the visit was to have an informal discussion to understand the National Society priorities, opportunities and challenges with a collective understanding. BDRCS made a presentation on it from the context of Bangladesh. The secretary general attended the South Asia leadership meeting, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Secretaries General Forum on 1 February at New Delhi. The secretary general stressed on the importance of working together, sharing of experiences and finding key solutions. The secretary general also noted the issues which could be discussed further such as volunteer insurance and the need for National Societies to be even more proactive in supporting vulnerable people. On 9-13 May, the BDRCS treasurer attended a fundraising seminar organized by the South Asia regional office and Sri Lanka Red Cross on strengthening the fundraising capacities of the South Asian National Societies. Exchange of knowledge and experience sharing and good practices in resource mobilization were done.

The partnership meeting was held on 6-8 June. Issues covered during this meeting included fundraising and building the capacity of BDRCS.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The much needed approval of the revised Constitution will be sent to parliament by the end of the year for approval. The main objectives of the meeting of the joint mission team in May was to help all stakeholders to fully understand the expectations of the wider Movement, and to enhance their appreciation of the importance of working in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, and the advantages of doing so in terms of positive humanitarian consequences and an improved public image of the National Society. Delegates were also to be reminded of the importance of giving a strong mandate for change to the managing board, as well as their collective responsibility to support decisions taken. As a result of the meetings a common action plan was developed. This is now being followed and will continue its activities throughout 2011, giving a constructive road map of targets and achievements within a given time period.

## Looking ahead

Experience and lesson learnt from CBDRR and EPRP will help to develop more effective DRR initiative in future, all the agencies including the donors working in Bangladesh are looking forward for the CPPIS. ECPP project is committed to make this a world class product which will be the information source of CPP Volunteers for outsiders while being the management tool for CPP cadre. The completion of CPPIS will also open the gates for volunteer re organisation for the CPP. IFRC regularly maintained liaison, coordination and shared all relevant information with the government and other stakeholders with a view to proper utilization of resources as well as to avoid the overlapping of DRR related activities. This would help for smooth and effective implementation of project activities in future.

The challenges need to be addressed with proper activities. Both the projects are aiming vulnerable group of people. Experience will bring opportunity to scale up in other vulnerable communities.

In the short-term, IFRC will provide all necessary support to the National Society as they prepare for revision of the legal base, 2011-2015 Strategic Plan and HR reformation as well as day-to-day activities. Based on the progress made so far, IFRC has prioritised the strategic planning process, ensuring that a 2011-2015 strategy developed by and committed to at all levels of BDRCS; building up the capacity of the 68 BDRCS units using the findings and recommendations of the unit capacity assessment to inform a realistic and achievable plan of action; and human resource reformation in the National Society to improve on the process, system and procedures of the National Society.

## Where we work

How we work	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li><li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li><li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li></ol>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:</p> <p><b>Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capt (Retd) Abu Bakar, Secretary General, email: <a href="mailto:bdracs@bangla.net">bdracs@bangla.net</a>, phone: +88 02 935 2226</li></ul> <p><b>IFRC Bangladesh country office:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mr. Udaya Kumar Regmi, Head of Office, email: <a href="mailto:udaya.regmi@ifrc.org">udaya.regmi@ifrc.org</a>, phone: +88 02 933 7314, fax: +88 02 934 1631.</li></ul> <p><b>International Federation South Asia Office in Delhi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Azmat Ulla (Head of Regional Office); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: <a href="mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org">azmat.ulla@ifrc.org</a></li><li>• Maija Liisa Fors (Regional Programme Coordinator); phone: +91.11.2411.1122; email: <a href="mailto:majjaliisa.fors@ifrc.org">majjaliisa.fors@ifrc.org</a></li></ul> <p><b>International Federation Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Al Panico (Head of Operations); phone: +603 9207 5702; email: <a href="mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org">al.panico@ifrc.org</a></li><li>• Alan Bradbury (Resource Mobilization and PMER Coordinator); phone: +603 9207 5775, email: <a href="mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org">alan.bradbury@ifrc.org</a></li></ul> <p>Please send all funding pledges to <a href="mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org">zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org</a>.</p>	

[<financial report below; click to return to title page>](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,663,058</b>	<b>87,471</b>	<b>74,764</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>150,272</b>	<b>1,989,085</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>2,721,070</b>	<b>54,991</b>	<b>60,959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101,627</b>	<b>2,938,647</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	78,379					78,379
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	-242					-242
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	-12,166					-12,166
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	21,331	21,331				42,662
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	1,398					1,398
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	33,546					33,546
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>122,246</b>	<b>21,331</b>				<b>143,577</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	46,200					46,200
<i>Other</i>	0					0
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>46,200</b>					<b>46,200</b>
<b>Other Income</b>						
<i>Services Fees</i>					34,876	34,876
<b>C4. Other Income</b>					<b>34,876</b>	<b>34,876</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>168,446</b>	<b>21,331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,876</b>	<b>224,653</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>2,889,516</b>	<b>76,322</b>	<b>60,959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,503</b>	<b>3,163,300</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>174%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>159%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	2,721,070	54,991	60,959	0	101,627	2,938,647
<b>C. Income</b>	168,446	21,331	0	0	34,876	224,653
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-704,367	-17,839	-28,562		-112,237	-863,005
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>2,185,149</b>	<b>58,483</b>	<b>32,396</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,266</b>	<b>2,300,294</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,663,058</b>	<b>87,471</b>	<b>74,764</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>150,272</b>	<b>1,989,085</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities	18,016	3,759					3,759	14,257
Construction Materials	22,500	154					154	22,346
Seeds & Plants	38,805	26,840					26,840	11,965
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	53,063	3,524					3,524	49,539
Medical & First Aid	4,730	1,464	514				1,978	2,752
Teaching Materials	15,000	207					207	14,793
Other Supplies & Services	208,315	44,290	1,065				45,356	162,960
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>360,430</b>	<b>80,239</b>	<b>1,579</b>				<b>81,818</b>	<b>278,611</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	5,694	479					479	5,216
Vehicles		2,307					2,307	-2,307
Computers & Telecom	15,957	-4,535					-4,535	20,492
Office & Household Equipment	16,600	8,475				22	8,497	8,103
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>38,251</b>	<b>6,726</b>				<b>22</b>	<b>6,748</b>	<b>31,503</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	100	30					30	70
Distribution & Monitoring	61,913	13,875	78				13,952	47,961
Transport & Vehicle Costs	59,421	16,511	-1,797			2,072	16,786	42,636
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>121,434</b>	<b>30,415</b>	<b>-1,720</b>			<b>2,072</b>	<b>30,768</b>	<b>90,666</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	489,200	212,618				71,695	284,313	204,887
National Staff	223,235	54,956	5,580	8,387		29,750	98,673	124,562
National Society Staff	140,086	75,308	2,067	644			78,018	62,068
Volunteers	400		105				105	295
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>852,921</b>	<b>342,881</b>	<b>7,752</b>	<b>9,030</b>		<b>101,446</b>	<b>461,109</b>	<b>391,812</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	55,117	10,033		5,973			16,006	39,111
Professional Fees	500							500
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>55,617</b>	<b>10,033</b>		<b>5,973</b>			<b>16,006</b>	<b>39,611</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	189,582	82,529	3,387	7,478		927	94,321	95,261
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>189,582</b>	<b>82,529</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>7,478</b>		<b>927</b>	<b>94,321</b>	<b>95,261</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	37,632	1,988	522	1,044		1,796	5,350	32,282
Information & Public Relation	64,350	12,667	533	50		14	13,264	51,086
Office Costs	44,135	8,669	17			-107	8,580	35,555
Communications	38,535	15,770	57	66		1,122	17,015	21,520
Financial Charges	52,666	29,614				-1,896	27,718	24,948
Other General Expenses	12,133	441	1,000	151		-10	1,582	10,551
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>249,450</b>	<b>69,149</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,310</b>		<b>920</b>	<b>73,509</b>	<b>175,942</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation		1,465					1,465	-1,465
<b>Total Depreciation</b>		<b>1,465</b>					<b>1,465</b>	<b>-1,465</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		36,537	3,184	3,027			42,747	-42,747
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>36,537</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>3,027</b>			<b>42,747</b>	<b>-42,747</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	121,400	39,895	1,060	1,743		6,850	49,549	71,851
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>121,400</b>	<b>39,895</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,743</b>		<b>6,850</b>	<b>49,549</b>	<b>71,851</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,663,058</b>	<b>87,471</b>	<b>74,764</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>150,272</b>	<b>1,989,085</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Earmarking Fee		2,047	117				2,164	-2,164
Reporting Fees		2,450	350				2,800	-2,800
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>4,497</b>	<b>467</b>				<b>4,964</b>	<b>-4,964</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,989,085</b>	<b>704,367</b>	<b>17,839</b>	<b>28,562</b>		<b>112,237</b>	<b>863,005</b>	<b>1,126,080</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>958,690</b>	<b>69,633</b>	<b>46,202</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>38,035</b>	<b>1,126,080</b>	