

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Bangladesh: Cyclone SIDR

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD003  
**GLIDE No: TC-2007-000208-BGD**  
Operations update n° 14  
20 July 2009

This is a consolidated report covering the period 16 November 2007 to 30 June 2009.

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 24,483,160 (USD 22.2 million or EUR 15 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to assist 243,000 families (1,215,000 beneficiaries) over two years.

Appeal coverage: 80%; [click here to go directly to the interim financial report](#) or [here to link to contact details](#) >

### Appeal history:

- A Preliminary Appeal was launched for CHF 3,989,305 on 16 November 2007 to mobilize immediate relief assistance.
- CHF 250,000 was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.
- This operation is to be implemented over a two-year period and is expected to be completed by November 2009. A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation.



A recently completed core shelter house under the Sidr recovery programme. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

### Summary

Over 20 months have passed since Cyclone Sidr hit the coasts of south-western Bangladesh, affecting more than 8.9 million people and causing large scale economic and agricultural damages all over the country. Survivors are gradually recovering from the devastation that has caused such immense effect on their lives.

Immediately after the Cyclone Sidr, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the International Federation, in close coordination with the relevant departments of the Bangladesh government and other international and local agencies, have quickly responded to the disaster and provided the most immediate needs of medical services, food, drinking water, clothing and shelter relief, including household and hygiene items, to the most affected families. The BDRCS mobilized several medical teams and sent BDT 6.4 million (CHF116, 360) to its branches in 18 of the affected districts to buy dry food for distribution to the affected people. In addition, relief items were provided to 73,320 families in the affected areas by the end of the first phase of the relief distribution.

As of 30 November 2007, the Bangladesh government allocated approximately BDT 507 million (CHF 8.4 million) from the Chief Advisor's Relief and Welfare Fund for the people affected by Cyclone Sidr. Through its Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation, the government also distributed 27,000 food bags (containing rice); 26,700 blankets; 16,454 tents; 3,348 utensils and 13,000 bundles of corrugated iron sheets.

The United Nation's Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster approach was activated on 28 November 2007 to support the Bangladeshi government in the coordination of the operation. The International Federation deployed a shelter coordination team on 21 November 2007 in response to

the coordination needs expressed by a number of agencies. For better assessment of the situation and effective coordination of the emergency operation, the International Federation deployed a nine-member field assessment and coordination team (FACT) which prepared a plan of action that was shared with all partners and the regional disaster response team (RDRT) was also brought in to assist in the disaster response and relief. A four-member logistics emergency response unit (ERU) from the British Red Cross was also deployed in order to set up the logistics system and warehouse management.

Keeping these longer-term needs of the affected people and communities in mind, the BDRCS, along with the International Federation, started an early/mid-term recovery programme, focussing on integrated recovery activities that addresses economic means through the livelihood programme, housing through shelter programmes, water and sanitation through the water and sanitation programme, and basic health (including a psychosocial support programme) addressing both physical and mental needs through the health programme for those affected. The recovery programme has targeted the 33 most vulnerable communities in four districts (Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur and Bagerhat) not covered by other organizations.

The initial delay in the commencement of the recovery operation activities has now been made up by the speedy and simultaneous implementation of various activities in the four districts of Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Barguna and Bagerhat. Beneficiaries have been selected for all sectors except a small percentage remaining in the livelihood programme.

Out of the four districts, construction of core shelters in one district has already been completed while work is in progress in the remaining three. By the end of June, 336 core shelters have already been handed over to beneficiaries. Distribution of shelter tool kits has been completed and shelter repair training is going on. Over 1,700 beneficiary photo identity cards are already prepared and the cash distribution will start in the second week of July 2009. All remaining activities of the shelter programme are expected to be completed by the end of November this year.

In the water and sanitation programme, a total of 2,160 latrines have, to date, been constructed across the four districts and the work order has been issued for the supply of materials for the remaining latrines which are planned to be completed by the end of September. A survey of drinking water point rehabilitation has also been completed in all 33 targeted villages. Community volunteers are already engaged in hygiene promotion activities following the participator hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training held in April 2009 and will continue with its planned activities throughout the remainder of the water and sanitation programme implementation.

Under the psychosocial support programme (PSP), the first phase is completed and the second phase is going on in 49 communities in four targeted districts. The trained BDRCS volunteers are now training community volunteers on community-based PSP and Psychological first aid.

The long-delayed health programme is now beginning to move ahead following a final approval of the revised proposal by the BDRCS management. 4 nurses/doctors have been hired for training community volunteers in public health in emergency (PHiE). A 4 days training for trainers (ToT) was conducted in the last week of June 2008 and PHiE trainings for volunteers and community members will start from mid-July this year.

Under the livelihood programme, 535 beneficiaries have, to date, already opened a bank account in their respective district branch of Sonali Bank. An amount ranging from BDT 3,000 (CHF 46) to BDT 17,000 (CHF 263) will be given to beneficiaries based on their submitted proposals, of which 1,165 have been approved so far.

The plan of action has been revised and is currently with the BDRCS management for final approval. The revised plan of action will try to complete all major activities by the end of November 2009, within the timeframe set by the Emergency Appeal. The International Federation had also commissioned an internal review of the Sidr operation in April 2009. The review team, comprised of four members led by a representative of the Swedish Red Cross, recommended some improvements and corrective measures in the operation which are now incorporated in the revised plan of action.

The long-awaited memorandum of understanding has been signed on 15 June 2009 between BDRCS and International Federation concerning the implementation of the Cyclone Sidr operation, which is expected to facilitate the implementation and to help with the completion of the Sidr operation within the timeframe set in the Emergency Appeal.

Since the launch of the Sidr Emergency Appeal, international response has been positive. Many partner national societies have already made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross/American government, Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross/Belgium government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong and Macau branches of the Red Cross Society of China, Icelandic Red Cross, Iran Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross/Singapore government, Slovenian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government, as well as contributions from the Australian, Czech, Estonia, Greek, Irish, Italian, Monaco, Slovakia governments, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Directorate General (ECHO), the OPEC Fund for International Development and a number of other private and corporate donors.

On behalf of the BDRCS, the International Federation would like to thank all donors and partners for their generous support to this appeal.

## The Situation

Cyclone Sidr hit the south-western coast of Bangladesh during the evening of 15 November 2007, arriving as a Category-4 Super Cyclone with peak winds at 250 kilometres per hour and affecting approximately 30 of Bangladesh's 64 districts. A total of 3,295 people were reported dead and approximately 53,000 people were reported missing. Approximately 2.2 acres of crops and 1.5 million households were damaged leaving millions homeless. Initial estimates showed that there were around 86,000 families that need support from humanitarian organizations to rebuild their fully damaged houses and around 141,000 families that need help to rehabilitate their partially damaged houses.

Damages to key water and sanitation installations and infrastructure were significant with government health facilities running short of medical supplies. There were also widespread damages to transport, communications networks and livelihoods. Approximately 1.7 million livestock were killed.

With two cyclone seasons a year, Bangladesh is under persistent threat of cyclone and flood. A huge depression formed in the Bay of Bengal in the beginning of April 2009, which resulted in a moderate cyclone named Bijli which did not cause much damage. Following Bijli, Cyclone Aila made landfall on 25 May 2009 and caused massive flooding and damages in many coastal districts. Cyclone Aila caused little damage to the Sidr operation but delayed the implementation of the shelter and water and sanitation programmes and distributions of the tool kits.

Apart from climatic or natural disasters and organizational issues, security related events/concerns such as Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) mutiny, death threats from Jamaate Mujahedeen Bangladesh (JMB), etc, have severely affected the operations. The death threat letter, allegedly from the JMB (a terrorist outfit in Bangladesh), caused the Sidr operation to be temporarily suspended for about three weeks at a very crucial time. However, the operation has resumed again and is on full swing while taking further safety and security measures. In spite of all such obstructions, the Sidr team is fully determined to complete the operation in time but it is sincerely hoped that the donor community will understand the difficulties faced and will continue to provide moral support to the operation as always.

The technical verification and beneficiary finalization process took a longer time than expected, due to management-related problems at the BDRCS unit and national headquarters level and the centralized structure of the organization which has delayed decisions significantly.

Although various agencies have progressed considerably in recovery operations and many have even wound up operations, there still continues to be survivors of Sidr who have unmet needs in various sectors. Around an estimated 40 per cent of the people who had lost houses in the six districts in Barisal division are living in huts as they do not have the capacity to rebuild their lost homes. Many agencies have pulled out without fulfilling their pledges. Only about a quarter of the proposed 78,000 houses by various agencies have been built. Although many livelihood recovery programmes have been done, many survivors still have no means with which they can continue their daily lives. This is why the BDRCS/International Federation has to further speed up the implementation of various recovery activities and deliver whatever they have promised in the shortest possible time.

## Coordination and partnerships

Since the beginning of the Cyclone Sidr operation, the BDRCS and International Federation have worked and coordinated closely with the government, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations. The International Federation country office participated in the Disaster Emergency Response (DER) meeting called by the government. The BDRCS and the International Federation, along with various other international agencies and organizations such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), USAID and the British Department For International Development (DFID), are members of the DER group under the auspices of the Bangladesh Government and the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM). The DER group met regularly to share information and coordinate relief efforts during the early phase of the disaster. As part of the effort to avoid duplication, members of the group regularly shared their emergency response plans for the disaster, which included details of the targeted districts and beneficiaries as well as the kind of relief to be provided. The DER emergency response matrix was regularly updated and sent to WFP. The International Federation has also met with the UN resident representative and OCHA's regional office representative to share information and discuss possible joint cluster activities. In the meetings, information was exchanged on issues related to the current food stock, donor commitments as well as the short- and long-term needs and priorities of the most vulnerable. Under the leadership of the head of the International Federation's Bangladesh country office, coordination meetings were held on 27 and 30 December 2007.

The International Federation's deputy head of zone for Asia Pacific paid a visit to the relief operation and held meetings with various agencies, including the national society and partner national societies. The country team regularly participated in the recovery measures of non-Movement partners as well, which included the Bangladesh government, United Nations (UN) agencies, international organizations as well as international and national non-governmental organizations in the coordination mechanisms, particularly the various sectoral cluster working groups. The International Federation country office also submitted a proposal for possible collaboration with the UNDP country office on shelter constructions and the water and sanitation hygiene (WASH) programme. The International Federation continued to play a visible lead role for the shelter coordination group (SCG) in the district level coordination meetings held in Barguna, Patuakhali and Barisal in order to bring coordination in the shelter sector closer to the field. Additionally, the fieldwork for the early recovery cluster joint assessment was completed on 23 December 2007.

The International Federation continued to coordinate with Movement and non-Movement partners. The International Federation's Bangladesh country office met with representatives from the Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (SIDA) and the Swedish Ambassador, as well as representatives from the Kuwait Red Crescent, Saudi Arabia Red Crescent and Spanish Red Cross to update and share information on the BDRCS/International Federation relief operation and their plans to support to it.

In December 2007, a technical advisor was seconded by CARE UK to give support in technical matters to the technical working group set up by the emergency shelter cluster. A group was also formed on the shelter cluster, to develop a common strategy for the cluster.

During the reporting period, the International Federation's country office programme coordinator participated in several meetings and also visited the operational area of Morrelganj in Bagerhat district together with USAID, World Vision, WFP and the American Red Cross. In Morrelganj in Bagerhat district, activities related to water and sanitation and shelter were implemented by the BDRCS and International Federation with the support from USAID/OFDA and the American Red Cross. The senior

deputy assistant administrator for the bureau for Asia and Near East of USAID also visited the operational area in Morelganj to observe ongoing shelter and water and sanitation activities.

The chairperson of the British Red Cross visited the International Federation in the first week of April 2008. The British Red Cross relief operations support officer also visited the country for an overview of the utilization of British Red Cross support to the initial BDRCS/International Federation Cyclone Sidr response, particularly in the areas of relief and shelter activities. In addition, the International Federation country office briefed the head of the Asia desk at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) on the project.

Furthermore, the PSP coordination meeting was informally agreed between the Save the Children and the BDRCS/International Federation to share information including trained resources and coordinate activities in the areas where both agencies were implementing their respective programmes.

Between January and May 2009, the International Federation attended several meetings in Barisal, including coordination meeting held at Save the Children and participated by WFP and UNICEF, to discuss the possibilities of incorporating disaster risk reduction (DRR) components in the Sidr recovery programmes. An interagency meeting among all international and local non-governmental organizations working in Barisal division was attended by the International Federation in May 2009.

The Sidr operation continues to have regular meetings with movement partners and other agencies involved in the Sidr operation. Since January 2008, updates are being provided in the weekly Sunday meetings at International Federation country office that is attended by all Movement partners present in Dhaka.

#### **Coordination with the ICRC - restoring family links**

The BDRCS/ICRC team worked closely for tracing of missing people and restoring family links. Tracing posters containing names and basic information on missing persons from Patuakhali, Barguna and Pirojpur districts were produced and distributed/posted in communities. The poster contained not only the list of names of missing people but also mobile phone numbers of two family-links trained Red Crescent volunteers to collect information from the community for further actions. The activity was monitored by the BDRCS local units at district level, supervised centrally by the tracing department at the national headquarters and followed up by the ICRC mission in Dhaka.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

Immediately after the Cyclone Sidr, the BDRCS and International Federation have responded to the disaster swiftly and provided the most urgent immediate needs of medical services, food, drinking water, clothing and shelter relief, including household and hygiene items, to the most affected families.

The BDRCS mobilized 18 medical teams and sent BDT 6.4 million (CHF116,360) to its branches in 18 of the affected districts to buy dry food for distribution to the affected people. However, efforts were focused on six of the most affected branches: Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Jalokhati and Barisal. By the end of the first phase of the relief distribution, a total of 73,320 families in 13 affected districts were provided with needed relief materials. In addition, based on field assessments, supplementary food support of 300 cartons of BP5 biscuits were distributed in Bagerhat, Barguna (2B), Patuakhali and Pirojpur (2P) districts. Also, coconut saplings to 75,000 families were distributed in the 2B2P districts to provide salinity resistance and wind protection.

CHF 250,000 was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide immediate support to the BDRCS in this operation. The International Federation also deployed a nine-person field assessment and coordination team (FACT) for the better assessment and coordination of the relief operation. FACT consisted of a team leader from the International Federation's regional delegation, deputy team leader from the International Federation's disaster management unit (DMU) in Kuala Lumpur, and relief, shelter, health, water and sanitation, reporting, livelihood and logistics experts from the International Federation's zone office in Kuala Lumpur, South Asia regional office in Delhi and Secretariat in Geneva respectively as well as the British, German and Japanese Red Cross Societies. Two members of FACT (disaster management and health) were from the national society.

FACT worked in full coordination with International Federation's country office and the BDRCS. It also established contact with the ICRC in relation to restoring family links. The BDRCS linked FACT with the Government of Bangladesh, and the team, together with the country office, have met with the UN resident coordinator and UN agencies to reach an agreement on clusters activation. FACT then liaised with other humanitarian actors, including donors, to share information on activities and plans.

Four aerial assessments of the affected areas had taken place by two teams in two days. The main conclusions of this aerial assessment revealed widespread damages and an urgent need for supply of potable water due to contamination of ponds, limited support in the form of medical supplies and the immediate deployment for a logistics emergency response unit (ERU). A logistics ERU was mobilized from the British Red Cross to assist the operation with the import of items internationally mobilized, warehousing and transport of relief items to distribution points as well as the reception and customs clearing of incoming relief goods from abroad.

FACT completed its initial mission and the full emergency appeal was drafted. Required human resources, including head of operations and other sectoral delegates, were recruited to manage and facilitate the operation. Some national staff members, such as a medical officer, a disaster management officer and a water and sanitation expert, were recruited. The regional disaster response team (RDRT) was also deployed to assist the relief operation, along with the BDRCS staff and Red Crescent youth (RCY) and cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) volunteers.

Following more detailed assessments, the BDRCS and International Federation decided that within the nine targeted districts, the emergency relief operation will focus on areas along the coast and those where there has been the greatest contamination or damage to drinking water sources. The operation will also follow an integrated approach for each targeted area, with an integrated programme (and not separate programmes) on livelihoods, water and sanitation and capacity building.

As a part of the Cyclone Sidr response, the International Federation continued to build its capacity to effectively coordinate and facilitate the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners and to engage effectively with non-Movement partners, including the Bangladesh government and the United Nations coordination mechanisms, particularly the various sectoral clusters working groups. A workshop on building cyclone-resistant shelter was conducted in Barisal in mid-December 2007, attended by the BDRCS and International Federation staff and representatives from the UN and international non-governmental organizations.

During the initial food and non-food item distributions, there had been some unfortunate delays due to situation specific factors. The logistical arrangements to meet the massive scale of needs for immediate food and non-food relief items were hampered by poor road conditions, difficulty in accessing some remote locations and a shortage of local trucks. Vigilance by the BDRCS and International Federation in pursuing transparency in the beneficiary selection process with local administrators and insistence upon independent control over distributions often led to delays in distribution. Some delays in distribution were caused due to holidays for religious festival and BDRCS administrative procedures, exacerbated by port congestion at shipment origin and destination which had led to delays in sea freight transit times and clearance of 50,000 blankets in one instance.

A Sidr operations centre was set up in Barisal and office systems and staff members were recruited as required. A consultant was brought in to interview beneficiaries to ensure that assistance provided was sufficient as well as to evaluate on the efficiency of the operations. The findings and recommendations were incorporated in the strategic planning workshops for the recovery phase held in January in Barisal and Dhaka.

As a part of the overall BDRCS/International Federation strategic recovery framework, a participatory community consultation was organized and implemented in mid-February 2008. Each component of Red Cross Red Crescent interventions were reviewed to accommodate, in parallel, gaps, the present improved situation as well as beneficiaries' further needs and capacities. The methodological workshop, with equal representation from both genders in community representatives, had achieved the objective of contributing towards the plan of actions on community needs and priorities such as water and sanitation, shelter, health and livelihood. This included communications, a community

counterpart to the BDRCS/International Federation intervention, community participation and accountability, the selection of beneficiaries and the monitoring process.

The recovery team worked in close collaboration with the BDRCS to materialize the main key result areas of the framework of intervention outlined in the strategic framework for recovery draft written in January 2008. In addition, the International Federation hired a consultant in early June 2008 for three weeks to work closely with the International Federation delegates and staff in Dhaka and Barisal with emphasis on the shelter project and to give recommendations and advise on recovery aspects and shelter projects.

An ECHO representative visited the Dolua village in Barguna district, accompanied by two International Federation officers from Dhaka and a water and sanitation delegate from Barisal. The visit comprised inspecting a number of tube-wells in different locations and talking to beneficiaries who were recipients of coconut saplings, distributed as part of ECHO funds. An Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) donor, under the grant given by American Red Cross, also visited Barisal and Barguna in mid-August 2008, followed by representatives from the Hong Kong Red Cross and American Red Cross who came to observe and monitor some of the Sidr activities under Hong Kong Red Cross and American Red Cross/OFDA contributions in first half of 2009. A consortium of some of European partner national societies (British, German and Swedish Red Cross Societies) also visited the Sidr operation centre in Barisal and got briefed on the operation.

The delegates for the shelter (one each for Objective 1 and Objective 2), water and sanitation, health sectors and the head of operations of the International Federation completed their respective missions and left the country in the last quarter of 2008. A water and sanitation delegate from the Asia Pacific Zone office in Kuala Lumpur filled the gap in water and sanitation for the last two weeks of January 2009. Following the head of operation's departure, it was decided that the programme coordinator will look after the overall management of the Sidr operations but the field office and operation will be managed by the field recovery coordinator, a new position created replacing the earlier position of head of operations. The field recovery coordinator arrived in the country on 31 January 2009 and has been managing the field office in Barisal and operations since then.

The long gap in the replacement of key personnel around the end of 2008 has had some adverse impact on the operation. However, the staffing issue has now been resolved. All delegates and sectoral managers are now in place. Due attention is now given in timely replacement of key delegates and staff members so as not to hamper the ongoing activities. As the operation is expected to be closed by November 2009 and activities must be implemented uninterruptedly, continuity of all key staff members until the end of the operation is very important.

In addition to its ongoing activities, the Sidr operation has been supporting other programmes and disaster response as and when required. The Sidr staff members participated in an immediate needs assessment after Cyclone Aila and the Sidr operation also provided several non-food items for over 8,000 Aila-affected families.

Besides the BDRCS, the International Federation and other Movement partners involved in the operation during this reporting period are summarized in the table under Annex 3.

## Progress towards objectives

(please see Annex 5 as well for summary of activities)

### RELIEF

#### A. Food and non-food items

**Objective (food):** Immediate needs for basic food rations for up to 100,000 cyclone-affected families in the south will be met by international and domestic assistance within four months following the cyclone.

**Expected result:** Supported cyclone-affected families are able to focus on the sustainability of their livelihood.

**Objective (non-food):** Basic non-food items are distributed to 100,000 families in 13 cyclone-affected districts within four months following the cyclone.

**Expected result:** Targeted cyclone-affected families have received essential non-food items to replace those lost or destroyed during the cyclone.

Immediately after the Cyclone Sidr, four teams comprising of the BDRCS and International Federation staff were sent to the field to assess the extent of the damage in the most heavily affected districts of Bagerhat, Satkhira, Jessore, Khulna, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Jalokhati and Bhola. Additionally, the International Federation deployed a nine-person FACT team.

In December 2007, the relief distribution started in the four worst-affected districts of 2B2P covering 38,600 families, followed by 22,120 families in five moderately affected districts of Bhola, Barisal, Khulna, Jholakathi and Shatkhira in January and 12,600 families in four less affected districts of Faridpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj and Shariatpur in March. Therefore, the first phase of the relief distribution was completed by March 2008. In total, the BDRCS/International Federation relief operation covered 73,320 families (330,000 people) in 13 affected districts. Due to multiple factors, such as funding constraints, challenges in distributions and difficulty in the procurement of food items, it was not possible to complete the distribution within the targeted time frame. The relief package given consisted of 14 different types of food and non-food items. Annex 1 shows the BDRCS/International Federation relief distribution matrix.



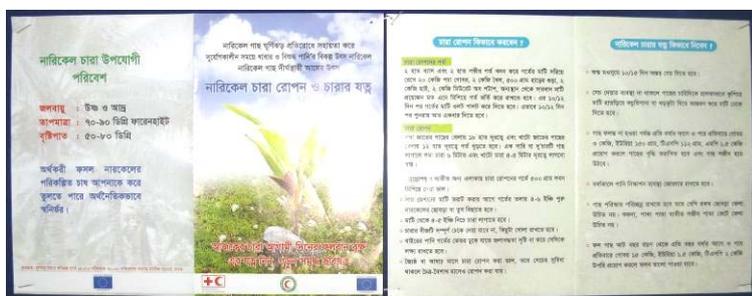
Distribution of relief items being carried out by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society volunteers in Bagerhat district. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

In view of the continuing Sidr operation and the Sidr-affected beneficiaries exposed to further hazards, some non-food relief items were also distributed in February-March 2009 to a total of 10,510 households in the four most affected districts (See Annex 2 for details). Although plans for distribution of non-food items had been made earlier in October 2008, it was postponed due to the parliamentary and upazilla elections in December 2008 and January 2009 respectively. The actual package of relief items distributed in the second phase consisted of six non-food items (two plastic sheets, two blankets, one hygiene box, one washing powder (half a kilogramme per box), two sarees and lungies). In addition, 1,150 cartoons of BP5 biscuits were also distributed to the most vulnerable people in Barisal, Bhola, Barguna, Bagherhat, Jhalokati, Satkhira and Khulna.

## B. Livelihoods

**Objective:** To protect the food security and livelihoods of up to 30,000 of the most vulnerable people affected in the districts of Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Khulna.

**Expected results:** Improved food security for the most vulnerable of the population.



With a view to support the affected families to restore their livelihoods, as many as 75,000 to 100,000 coconut saplings for a total of 15,000 households were distributed in four districts under the ECHO project. The varieties, species and types of saplings were selected considering the climate, soil condition, and indigenous practices, as well as the

beneficiaries' preferences who cited multiple purposes for the coconut saplings. A pictorial pamphlet with technical instructions (using salt, organic fertilizer, nursing, etc) of planting trees by experts from the agriculture department was developed in local dialect and then disseminated to each of the beneficiaries so that they can ensure the maximum survival rate of saplings. BDRCS volunteers

monitored the nursing of the saplings in a periodic manner (fortnightly) and sent reports on to the national headquarters.

During the distribution of the saplings, a popular need/demand of hoes was discovered for mainly farming purposes which was shared with the ECHO Dhaka office, followed by its procurement and delivery to the distribution centres. As the quality of hoes failed to meet the standards and specifications, the supplier was asked to replace them immediately.

## C. Health

**Objective:** The health status of 243,000 families (1,215,000 beneficiaries) among the cyclone-affected population is improved by providing basic health care (preventive, promotive and curative health care) for two months.

**Expected result:** Cyclone-affected population has improved access to adequate basic health care services to prevent communicable diseases.

Since the beginning of the operation in November 2007, reports compiled from all medical teams showed that in 13 districts, 83,382 patients were assisted with basic health care and essential medicines. The distribution of oral rehydration salts (ORS) packets, hygiene parcels with other food and non-food items in all 13 districts was completed. For details on hygiene parcels and ORS distributions, please refer to the relief section. The ministry of health and family welfare with the support of Merlin had also initiated post-Sidr damage and needs assessment of government health infrastructure in nine Sidr-affected districts.

## C. Water and Sanitation

**Objective:** The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases has been reduced through provision of sustainable water purification tablets and water containers for 100,000 households for one year.

**Expected result 1:** Access to sustainable safe water and sanitation.

During the period 16 November 2007 to 31 December 2008, 123,620 jerry cans were distributed to 13 affected districts which were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries. Also, 3,245,200 water purification tablets were distributed in 11 districts along with 71,920 hygiene parcels in the emergency phase. (These are, of course, part of the relief distribution, hence included in the relief distribution table as well.)

## RECOVERY

In the third week of January 2008, the framework of intervention for the early recovery and recovery programme of the Red Cross Red Crescent was outlined at a two-day workshop in Barisal and Dhaka, which was attended by Movement stakeholders at both the local and national levels. The outcome of the workshop outlined the guiding and context specific principles of Red Cross Red Crescent intervention based mostly on lessons learnt from the relief operations. Following were issues/key areas of intervention:

- **Community participation:** As much as possible, recovery programmes to be driven by the communities themselves involving active motivational/sensitization sessions.
- **Communication and coordination:** Programmes to be built upon better coordination and networking amongst the team, various stakeholders and the government.
- **Integrated approaches:** Programmes to consider the needs of the whole community and reflect comprehensive analysis and effective programming.
- **Living conditions:** To improve people's living conditions, the recovery programme often requires more than one sectoral approach. Hence, the Red Cross Red Crescent to focus on combining its strengths in an integrated manner with all sectors as well as with the communities' own resources and those of other humanitarian partners.
- **Sustainability and resilience:** Programmes to strengthen household and community coping mechanisms. This will involve identifying and advocating for environmentally friendly and culturally appropriate approaches to recovery programming. All recovery programming should seek to serve the objective of strengthening resilience to disasters.
- **Capacity building:** Programmes to enhance the capacity of BDRCS at all levels to deliver effective relief and recovery support.

- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Programmes to plan, budget and implement appropriate baseline surveys. It must also have effective monitoring, evaluation systems and clear as well as measurable objectives, indicators and targets.

The recovery team worked in close collaboration with the BDRCS to materialize the main key result areas of the framework of intervention outlined in the January 2008 draft strategic framework for recovery. The key achievement was a development of the detailed document which was based on the community methodological workshop conducted in February 2008, as well as through discussions with the BDRCS, the concepts of participation, communication, integrated approaches and sustainability and resilience that take shape to implement in real actions and activities. The community participation and communication model integrated or permeated all recovery programmes expected to promote the set up of gender balanced committee by the communities which later became the main focus of the BDRCS/ International Federation counterparts in programme implementation as well as the lead in the selection of beneficiaries. Such a community committee also have the main role in the monitoring progress and acts as an information hub with the BDRCS and International Federation. The set up of a coordination mechanism both internal and external to the Movement was also done.

External linkages with the main stakeholders were initiated, mostly in the area of agriculture and livelihoods with UN agencies (International Labour Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization leading the livelihood and agriculture national working groups), and major donors such as the Swiss Development Cooperation. Integrated community selection missions had also been implemented in close coordination between the BDRCS, International Federation and sectoral departments to select areas in which the recovery operations would be implemented. Also, an integrated (shelter/livelihoods/water and sanitation) and community-led survey – the starting point for the beneficiary selection – was developed and approved.

#### **Field Assessment**

Joint field assessment teams from the BDRCS and International Federation visited over 70 communities in 2B2P districts and prepared a socio-economic and damage profile to facilitate the recovery phase of operation and identify the most affected communities. The field assessment focused on all components of recovery programmes (shelter, water and sanitation, livelihoods and health) to identify and plan the scope of work for each programme intervention. Moreover, the accessibility and time required to reach the communities from different districts were also assessed. During this reporting period, the main focus of the BDRCS and International Federation operation teams was on the setting up, activating and implementing the agreed structure and plan of action for the second phase of the recovery operation in Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur.

#### **Coordination meetings**

For better coordination in the field and smoother running of the operations, several coordination meetings were organized at the Barisal operation centre.

#### **Prioritized cluster communities**

During the assessment, a total of 70 villages were targeted and classified under categories A and B. Clusters were formed and priority was given to category A as the first area of programme intervention and category B as the second. Based on the assessment result, availability of resources and an understanding of their own locality, BDRCS district units prioritized and selected a total of 12 clusters comprising 33 villages in four districts.

#### **Allocation of support to the targeted areas**

A final allocation of core shelter (objective 1); repairing partially damaged houses (shelter objective 2); livelihood support; water and sanitation; and health and PSP packages for the four most affected districts were agreed/approved by the International Federation and BDRCS based on the government ratio (official ratio on percentage of destroyed households).

#### **BDRCS district level recovery orientation**

As part of capacity building of the BDRCS district units and preparation for the implementation of plan of action, a number of orientations on the process of the operation, coordination, etc., were given to the volunteers, executive committee members, and other staff of each operational district.

### **Community committee formation in the priority clusters**

On the basis of communities' nominations and with support of the BDRCS and International Federation representatives, community committees were set up in the selected areas of intervention. At branch level, both the unit recovery committee and implementation teams were briefed and oriented on the process of the operation, methodologies, structure and available resources. The community committee acts as the main counterpart with the communities as well as with the implementation teams. Such committees have been formed after extensive community mobilization in the respective clusters. The participation of all sectors, including women, was ensured during the committee formation.

### **Community committee orientation**

After the formation of the community committee in the presence of its members, orientation for the committee took place in each of 12 clusters.

### **Integrated Survey**

The selection of the beneficiary model was agreed upon and finalized in conjunction with the BDRCS. The survey forms/questionnaires were printed and tested. After testing, a survey in three districts was conducted and completed. The survey was carried out jointly with Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers, community committee members and representatives of the Barisal BDRCS/International Federation operation centre.

### **Beneficiary database development**

A beneficiary database was developed in order to record details of the beneficiaries which also facilitated the monitoring of progress of the recovery operation in an integrated and transparent manner. Specific objectives of database are to facilitate 1) the analysis of the survey which gives a list of eligible households according to the criteria of different sectors. The time required for the technical verification of the survey can thus be drastically reduced, 2) coordination between the different sectors and 3) monitoring of the progress of the operation through tracking of each individual beneficiary.

As most of the background and policy works were done in 2008, the remaining surveys and verifications were completed in the first half of 2009. However, the selection and finalization of beneficiaries were done only in the first quarter of 2009. The finalization of the beneficiary list was one of the key factors in substantially delaying the implementation of major recovery activities such as core shelter construction, water and sanitation, livelihood, etc. All the remaining recovery process related activities such as the finalization of clusters, community committee formation, technical verification, beneficiary list finalization and coordination meetings were completed in the firstquarter of 2009.

## **Recovery sectoral progress towards objectives:**

### **1. Health**

**Objective:** The capacity of the BDRCS and targeted communities to provide basic first aid and health care to affected people in future disasters is improved.

**Expected result:** Communities receive adequate basic treatment and health care immediately after the disaster before outside help arrives.

Following a recovery meeting of secretaries of the four most affected branches and the unit level offices (ULOs) on 12 May 2008, a three-day community-based participatory approach training was conducted and targeted communities were prioritized. One coordination and communication mechanism was agreed. The second recovery meeting was conducted in June when representatives of the European Commission were present. The meeting managed to build consensus on the Cyclone Sidr recovery operations functional structure and a beneficiary identification process. From July to September 2008, three community-based participatory approach trainings and two first aid training of trainers were conducted. The basic objective was to give participants basic knowledge and skills on community based health promotion, first aid and training methodologies.

After attending the above trainings, each of the 11 branch health volunteers from the 2B2P was equipped with knowledge to visit the targeted villages and facilitate in the participatory assessment and action planning process. They visited these villages every week to support and participate in the ongoing monitoring and reporting process. These volunteers also trained the village health volunteers

on basic first aid, health promotion and disease prevention (i.e. one topic per week in each village; with a total of about 20 topics in five months).

From the pool of 11 units of BDRCS, the health volunteer teams (trained in the community-based participatory approach and first aid trainers) visited the targeted communities to disseminate information on basic first aid, health promotion and disease prevention with village health volunteers. Six communities from Patuakhali and Barguna districts were visited by the trained volunteers.

Implementation of the health component started after integrated need survey in 2008. A total of 40 Red Cross youths were trained in 2008 in the community-based participatory approach and first aid. Among them, four from each unit were selected as unit health volunteers (UHV). The unit health volunteers were expected to do a community assessment and develop a plan of action based on the assessment result. Due to various reasons, this did not progress well, the most important one being the lack of time from most of the still university-going volunteers and the distance of the communities from the districts.

Hence, the programme was reviewed jointly by the BDRCS Sidr operation office in Barisal and the International Federation health team, and it was decided to make some modifications in the programme. The revised proposal is based on the appeal and within the recovery frame work for the Cyclone Sidr programme.

The overall objective of this health programme is to improve the capacity of the BDRCS and targeted communities to provide basic first aid and health care to affected people in future disasters. Interventions under this objective will cover:

- PHiE training to 49 targeted communities and 32 cyclone shelters volunteers (each have two female and two male volunteers).
- PHiE training to a total of 25 Red Cross youths from 2B2P units.
- PHiE training to staff and community health promoters of the selected BDRCS mother and child health centres.
- PHiE training to ULOs and key staff in 2B2P districts and the BDRCS Sidr operation office in Barisal.

In terms of the specific progress in 2009, the long delayed health programme is beginning to move ahead now following a final approval of the revised proposal by the BDRCS management. A trainee health delegate from the Japanese Red Cross arrived in February 2009 but had to leave after only two months as no activities were implemented as the revised plan was not approved by the BDRCS management. The health programme is now managed by another trainee health delegate and a local staff (medical doctor) from the Japanese Red Cross who has arrived in April. A health training manual has now been developed and printed. Four nurses/doctors are hired for training community volunteers in PHiE. A four-day training of trainers was conducted in the last week of June 2008 and PHiE trainings for volunteers and community members will start from the second week of July this year.

## **2. Psychosocial Support Programme (PSP)**

**Objective:** The psychosocial well-being of 20,000 most vulnerable cyclone-affected families and BDRCS staff and volunteers is improved.

**Expected result:** Psychosocial support is accessible to the most vulnerable as well as BDRCS staff and volunteers.

As the need for PSP support in the aftermath of the disaster was huge, a PSP delegate was deployed to the Sidr operation centre in Barisal in mid-March 2008. The delegate visited the affected communities to assess the socio-cultural situation in the local communities for designing the PSP and also to assess the resources and capacity available within the BDRCS units.

A liaison between the BDRCS and the Department of Clinical Psychology, Dhaka University, and the International Federation was formally established which enabled students to be involved in the PSP training to be provided to the BDRCS unit volunteers who would be eligible to support the affected people immediately after a devastation. Students were orientated on the community-based PSP training curriculum together with the unit level volunteers. Further trainings of community-level volunteers and the supervision of implementation of the psychosocial support activities in the

communities on a regular basis were conducted by the BDRCS unit volunteers trained and stationed at the locations near the communities.

A draft programme proposal and budget in collaboration with the BDRCS were prepared. The targeted community was selected by the BDRCS in coordination with the International Federation. A community-based PSP training curriculum in Bengali, appropriate to the local culture and context, was developed.

By the end of December 2008, PSP training in three out of the nine districts was completed and 179 volunteers in Pirojpur (54), Shatkhira (60) and Khulna (65) were trained. Training sessions were facilitated by 13 students from Dhaka University who were developed as future master trainers in psychosocial support in Bangladesh at the national level. Some BDRCS CPP volunteers were also trained in the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna in November 2008. This was a pilot for empowering the BDRCS CPP in disaster recovery operations which was proposed and agreed upon by the BDRCS.

The PSP programme has continued beyond 2008 and already completed some major activities by mid-2009. Under phase one of the programme, which is to support BDRCS volunteers for capacity building, 15 out of the planned 16 trainings have been completed. A total of 436 BDRCS volunteers have been trained in eight districts (90 per cent of the target). The trained BDRCS volunteers are the key people in the implementation of the psychosocial support activities in the targeted communities.

The second phase of the PSP programme is also ongoing in 49 communities in four targeted districts. The trained BDRCS volunteers are now training to community volunteers (beneficiaries) on community-based PSP and psychological first aid'. Under phase two, a total of 17 trainings have been completed. More than 420 community level volunteers are currently providing services in their communities (psychological first aid, information dissemination). A total of 46 out of the 49 communities are now engaged through the PSP programme and have completed their identification of community psychosocial profile through participatory methods.

Additional community-based activities, such as children's activities, sharing meetings and social events, are planned for implementation in the next quarter of 2009 in all the targeted communities. All community level volunteers trainings is planned to be completed in Patuakhali and Bagerhat districts by July 2009. Patuakhali will be the pilot district for implementation of the community based activities.

Guidelines for community-based PSP activities have been developed and are in the process of translation. The trainer's manual contextualized to the country context has been finalized. The trainer's manual and a set of three reference booklets (in Bengali) for the trained volunteers were printed and distributed to the volunteers.

### 3. Water and sanitation

**Objective:** Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among 5,000 households (25,000 beneficiaries) of the affected population has been improved.

**Expected Result 1:** Sanitation facilities among the affected population have been improved.

**Expected Result 2:** Access to arsenic-free water has been improved.

Assessments done in the four most affected districts in the second week of December 2007 determined that interventions were urgently needed for water supply and sanitation. Hence, a plan was prepared for the recovery phase water and sanitation sector to provide safe water supplies and sanitation in the four most affected districts. The methodological recovery workshop identified several options for water and sanitation projects including rainwater catchments, water storage and latrines.

A pond sand filter (PSF) was installed in Khaolia in the district of Bagerhat and a committee was formed to maintain it. A community committee was also formed to work on issues of water and sanitation. The communities suggested that 80 per cent of the community did not have adequate sanitation. Alatrine was designed and a mock-up constructed for review by the BDRCS which was also used for testing and training purposes. Training materials and latrine construction manual were developed. The pamphlet for safe tube well and chlorination was designed in order to better inform the community on the use of clean water. Towards the objective of improving arsenic free drinking water,

14 ponds were cleaned. In addition, a total of 136 tube wells were repaired in Barguna, Patuakhali, Bagerhat and Pirojpur districts.

As a part of the beneficiary selection process, general survey was completed in all four districts except one cluster in Bagerhat, and door-to-door technical verification was conducted in six clusters in Patuakhali, Barguna and Pirojpur districts by the end of 2008. However, beneficiary selection was completed in cluster 1 and 3 of Patuakhali.

A total of 20 volunteers (five from each BDRCS district unit) participated in a training of trainers conducted in November to December 2008, to provide technical assistance to beneficiaries and help in the monitoring of the latrine construction process. The latrine construction manuals for the beneficiaries were approved and printed. Three model latrines were constructed in the first targeted community during the course of the training in order to demonstrate the design of the latrine and give the volunteers some experience with latrine construction.

In the first half of 2009, the remaining general survey and technical verification were completed. Although the initial targeted number was 5,000 households, a total of 7,292 families are now eligible for the latrine support. To ensure 100 per cent sanitation coverage within all 12 clusters, one major adjustment in the water and sanitation beneficiaries' selection process was made in 2009 so that all households without adequate sanitation facilities will be eligible for a latrine. To date, the technical verification of 10,251 households in all 12 clusters of the four most affected districts has been completed, so depending on the level of damage caused by the cyclone to the existing latrine, households are either eligible for a complete latrine (base and superstructure) or superstructure only. The result of the technical verification shows that:

- 5,564 households are eligible for a complete latrine (base and superstructure)
- 1,728 households are eligible for the latrine superstructure only

This meant that out of 10,251 households surveyed, only a total of 7,292 households needed support to construct an improved latrine.

It was decided that the Sidr programme would provide required materials for the latrines but the actual construction will be done by the beneficiaries themselves with the help of community and Red Crescent youth volunteers. Construction work is periodically supervised and monitored by the BDRCS/International Federation team and quite often by the International Federation water and sanitation delegate. To date, a total of 2,160 latrines have already been constructed, and the work order has been issued for the supply of materials for the remainder of the latrines.

Apart from the latrine construction, a survey of the water points was completed in all 33 targeted villages. Based on this survey, assistance will be given to selected villages to repair their damaged water points to ensure an arsenic free safe water supply.

Hygiene promotion activities are also a critical component of the water and sanitation programme to ensure sustainable health benefits to the communities from increased awareness of good hygiene practices as well as improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure. To assist in this programme, a short-term hygiene promotion delegate arrived in March 2009 for two months to undertake a training of trainers in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). Following the PHAST training in April 2009, community volunteers commenced hygiene promotion activities which they will continue throughout the remainder of the water and sanitation programme implementation period.

The current water and sanitation delegate will complete his mission in mid-July and will be replaced by a delegate who will assist the BDRCS complete the water and sanitation programme, which is planned for November 2009.

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#### 4. Shelter Objective 1

**Objective:**<sup>1</sup> 5,000 of the most vulnerable cyclone-affected families in the Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts are living in a safe and healthy environment within 18 months of the beginning of the project.

**Expected result:** Identified vulnerable families are living in safe, healthy and culturally acceptable shelters. Beneficiaries qualify for a core shelter, tools, training, cash grant and technical support.

As part of the recovery programme, shelter components were included in the recovery plan of action. Under Objective 1, cyclone resistant core shelters will be provided to selected beneficiaries who have lost their houses completely during Cyclone Sidr. The design of the model shelter and the documents required for tendering for contractors were finalized, and a tender was launched for a total of 1,000 core shelters in four districts. The design of the core shelter is based on the wind resistant hut developed by the BDRCS after the 1997 cyclone in the Chittagong area. Minor improvements in foundation and roof structure were made to improve wind and flood resistance, and create extra space in the roof that can be used for storage during storms. Metal is being used for the roof structure of the shelter to increase wind resistance, while wood is being used to provide the structure for the mezzanine space. The drawings of the core shelter are given in Annex 9.



The recently constructed core shelter which, remained intact during Aila. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

On 8 September 2008, the bids for contracting were opened and four contractors were hired so that in the event one contractor did not perform up to standard, a different contractor from another district could be used to complete the work. The update of the budget, combined with the outcome of the tender procedure, provided the means to build 1,250 instead of 1,000 shelters. The contractors were required to build a model shelter in each of the 12 cluster villages.

One month was allocated to build model shelters, pre-fabricate columns and trusses as well as pre-position materials on site. Another three months was allocated for actual construction and was considered feasible as well, as the work was divided by four contractors. However, the contractors for Barguna and Pirojpur declined to accept the offer at the given bid price and terms. As they wanted to increase the bid price due to a miscalculation on their part, retendering for these two districts was done. Contracts with new contractors were signed only in February 2009. A consultant was hired in order to monitor and supervise the construction work in all four districts.

In terms of beneficiary selection by the end of 2008, beneficiaries were selected only for Patuakhali district and Barguna (cluster 1) and the rest was selected in February 2009.

After signing of contracts for the remaining two districts and as well as the finalization of the beneficiary list, the construction of core shelters started in January to March 2009. (Out of the four construction projects, one project started in January, the second in February and the remaining two in March.) Three model shelters were constructed and handed over to the beneficiary in mid-January 2009. At the end of June 2009, construction in Patuakhali district (222 core shelters) is already completed and construction in the three remaining districts (Barguna, Pirojpur and Bagerhat) is progressing well. Out of 1,250 core shelters planned, a total of 336 core shelters have been handed over to beneficiaries by the end of June 2009. Additionally, well over 100 shelters will be ready for handover in July.

Though Cyclone Aila delayed the construction project due to flooded sites, the project has again gained its momentum. The finished core shelters and those under construction did not suffer severe damage from Cyclone Aila. The picture above shows the condition of two recently built core shelters in Bagerhat district a few days after Cyclone Aila struck the country.

The core shelter structure is built of reinforced concrete columns (RC column) and beams, iron trusses and corrugated iron (CGI) sheets with woven bamboo matting for the facades. The bamboo facade is

<sup>1</sup> This target was revised down to 1,250 core shelters in the revised Emergency Appeal. This has already been indicated in previous operations updates.

suitable to local customs, climate and practice protecting from the strong heat during the summer season but might leak some rain water with strong winds. However, the beneficiaries receive a BDT 5,000 (CHF 77) cash grant to either upgrade or extend the core shelter.

## 5. Shelter Objective 2

**Objective:**<sup>2</sup> To assist 30,000 cyclone-affected families in Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts to improve their partially damaged houses within one year of the project.

**Expected result:** 30,000 affected families receive tools, training, cash grant and technical support to repair and improve their partially damaged homes.



Shelter tool kits being distributed to beneficiaries. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

Shelter objective 2 was planned to support the repair of partially damaged houses of the Cyclone Sidr affected families. Under this programme, each selected household receives training, tool kits and a cash grant. In order to receive the tools, each family must attend a training addressing safe building practices.

To develop the implementation of objective 2, a shelter delegate from the Netherlands Red Cross arrived in June 2008. A project management plan was made with detailed descriptions of the different processes leading to the completion of the objective under focus. From 20-22 August 2008, 32 volunteers from the BDRCS units in the four districts attended a training of trainers programme for the safe building practices training.

Technical verifications and beneficiary selection was completed in Patuakhali and one cluster of Barguna in

November 2008.

Major activities of the shelter objective 2 only started in February 2009 mainly after the completion of technical verification and the finalization of beneficiaries. The first distribution of shelter tool kits took place in February 2009, and the initially targeted numbers of tool kits distribution were completed by the end of June 2009. By 30 June, over 5,090 tool kits have been distributed.

Contents and materials for the shelter repair training were developed while the trainings started in March 2009 and are still ongoing. To date, 2,385 beneficiaries have already been trained.

Recently, more time and efforts were given for the beneficiary photo identity card preparation for the cash grant distribution in June. So far 1,700 cash grant ID cards are prepared and work for the rest is on going.

The distribution of the cash grant will begin in mid-July and completed by the end of September 2009. Due to the delay in approval of the cash grant distribution policy and procedures by the BDRCS management, the actual distribution has been delayed until now and will start very soon. Depending on the category<sup>3</sup> each beneficiary falls in, BDT 5,000 (CHF 77) will be given to 2,524 beneficiaries of categories 5 and 6 and BDT 10,000 (CHF 155) to 1,094 beneficiaries of categories 3 and 4. The reason for giving a higher amount to beneficiaries in categories 3 and 4 is that their houses were heavily damaged as compared to those in categories 5 and 6. Hence, these beneficiaries need more materials and resources to repair those houses. All the beneficiaries were categorised based on damage assessment and door-to-door technical verification.

Each beneficiary will have cash grant identity card against which the sub-district (upzilla) branch of Sonali Bank, a Bangladesh government bank with the largest network in the country, will distribute the cash to ensure that the cash is given only to genuine beneficiaries in a secured and hassle free

<sup>2</sup> This target was revised down to 5,000 in the revised Emergency Appeal. This has already been mentioned in earlier operations updates as well.

<sup>3</sup> For details of categories, please kindly see the Annex 10.

environment. The distribution day and place will be communicated to beneficiaries and coordinated by the BDRCS and International Federation staff members.

Once the cash grant is given to beneficiaries, trained BDRCS volunteers will visit each household to provide individual technical support and monitor the progress of repairs in a three-week period. At the end of the three-week period, personnel from the International Federation and BDRCS will verify the final repair work completed by the beneficiaries. A monitoring form for each household will be filed for records. Cases will be dealt with individually if extensions are necessary for completion of repairs.

## 6. Livelihood

**Objective:** To replace and increase livelihoods sustainability of 5,000 households across Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhali districts.

**Expected Result:** The sustainability of people's livelihoods is increased through diversification.

As an integrated approach of the recovery, a livelihood programme was planned in order to replace and increase livelihood sustainability of the affected people. From 16 November to 31 December, the final decision on the approaches, policies, strategies and operational issues was made. The livelihood programme accepted the cash transfer approach through the bank after a series of meetings and discussions with all stakeholders. Under this approach, support is given to beneficiaries through the opening of individual bank accounts in which the amount will be transferred in one or two installments. The most affected communities in four districts have been selected based on certain criteria to implement the livelihood activities. Through 12 clusters, 30 villages in eight sub-districts (two per district) are covered and at least 5,000 households will directly benefit from the livelihood programme. In coordination with the recovery programme, an integrated household survey was conducted for six clusters in Barguna and Patuakhali districts in order to select the primary livelihood beneficiary list. The household survey for the remaining six clusters in Bagerhat and Pirojpur districts were conducted in 2009.



Training on social ranking and livelihood activities for Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and community volunteers. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

Coordination and experience sharing meetings were conducted with other agencies involved in the livelihood support programming in the four districts. The livelihoods team reviewed and visited the related projects of other organizations working in the same area. Oxfam and the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) respectively visited Barguna and Bagerhat where information and implementation risks and opportunities were discussed and incorporated in the livelihoods implementation plan. The livelihoods manager participated in the cash transfer programming in humanitarian assistance held from 14-16 July 2008. After receiving the training, the methodology of the livelihood programme was reviewed, including cash distribution to the beneficiaries, monitoring mechanisms and database management.

Though the conceptual and background works were done in 2008, actual activities started in 2009. The beneficiary selection, bank account opening, identity card preparation, income generation proposal preparation, etc., began only in the first quarter of 2009 and is still continuing.

Under this programme, 5,000 eligible families will be given a cash grant based on the proposal to start an income generating/livelihood activity. Each beneficiary is required to open a bank account where the cash grant will be transferred. To date, 535 beneficiaries have already opened the bank account in their respective district branch of Sonali Bank. The actual amount of the cash grant to each beneficiary depends on the proposal submitted by the beneficiary. However, such an amount will be in between BDT 3,000 (CHF 46) to BDT 17,000 (CHF 263). So far 1,165 proposals have been approved.

Beneficiaries are selected based on damage assessment, verifications and social rankings. To date, 4,351 beneficiaries are already selected. The remaining 649 will be selected soon. Once beneficiaries are given cash grant, they are also provided technical advice and training. Periodic monitoring is done

by BDRCS/International Federation staff members and volunteers. A livelihood programme implementation guideline has been prepared and approved by the BDRCS management.

## CAPACITY BUILDING/DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

### National society capacity building

**Objective:** To render effective humanitarian services in the nine most affected districts, BDRCS branch organizational capacity is enhanced.

**Expected result:** Systematic branch development is taking place in the nine most affected BDRCS branches to improve service delivery to the most vulnerable.

Several recruitments were made to better facilitate the different sectors of the operation. Training and orientation sessions were given to volunteers and field staff to build capacity in order to effectively carry out activities in a better and more efficient manner as well as be equipped to give further community training on those topics. Furthermore, to enhance capacity building and better running of the ongoing activities, computers were provided to targeted BDRCS branches. More training on programme management and financial system set up are also planned.

As one of the constraints in the BDRCS units at the moment is the lack of human resources, the International Federation has decided to provide junior programme officers (JPO) to four units. Accordingly, three JPOs have been recruited and already seconded to the BDRCS units. Recruitment and deployment of the JPOs in Pirojpur will be on hold until the situation improves as the problem between the old and new committees is still not over. As units also lack a proper place to maintain minimum disaster preparedness stocks that are essential to make immediate response during the disaster, a discussion is taking place regarding the construction of a small size warehouse in each district in 2B2P. If this is found useful and agreed, then the construction work may start sometime in July or the beginning of August 2009.

### Disaster risk reduction

**Objective:** The capacity of targeted communities to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters has been enhanced.

**Expected result:** Communities in selected vulnerable districts are reached and organized for better resilience to disasters, through newly set up BDRCS preparedness unit.

The Sidr recovery programme also intends to work towards disaster risk reduction (DRR) and, at the same time, strengthen the capacity of the BDRCS units and targeted communities to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters. In fact, DRR is already integrated into all ongoing recovery programmes such as core shelter, water and sanitation and livelihood. The cyclone resistant shelters reduce the risk of damages during the cyclone disaster. Sustainable water and sanitation facilities and livelihoods are also expected to minimise the risk and impacts of future disasters. However, further specific activities are also planned in order to increase the access of the people to safer places and equipments in time of disasters in future. Cyclone shelters play a very vital role in saving lives of thousands of people in time of cyclones in Bangladesh. However, some shelters are old and were damaged by previous disasters as well. Hence, the Sidr recovery programme will try to repair the BDRCS-built cyclone shelters in 2B2P. An assessment team has already been formed and the assessment will begin in the first week of July, and based on the assessment results, repair works will start at the earliest possible.

### Humanitarian values (HV)

**Objective:** Practice of non-discrimination and social harmony among targeted BDRCS and civil society stakeholders is increased.

**Expected result:** Awareness of the Fundamental Principles and values and practice of non-discrimination and social harmony among targeted BDRCS civil society stakeholders is increased.

The general objective is to inspire, encourage, facilitate, and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by the national society with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering and thereby contributing to the maintenance and the promotion of humanitarian values and principles. It is a cross-cutting issue which is integrated within all sectors of the operation. Importance

is given on the most effective and efficient way of delivery services to the beneficiaries. A brief introduction on Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values is given in the beginning of any training and meeting under any sector. A one-page leaflet giving a brief introduction of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, principles, BDRCS and its activities in Bangladesh is prepared and printed now which will be distributed soon to all Sidr programme beneficiaries. In addition, all sectoral programme information, education and communication and training materials either have a section on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement or a separate leaflet is distributed together with the training materials. The basic idea is to promote Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values in the communities.

### **A brief analysis of progress and problems to date:**

As discussed in various sections above, the relief phase of the cyclone Sidr operation was completed successfully at the end of March 2008 and the recovery phase of the operation began since then. Fifteen months have passed now but the recovery programme is still going on. The operation is still within the timeframe set by the Emergency Appeal, which will come to a close by the end of November 2009. However, as most of the time in 2008 has gone into preparation and strategy/framework designing, policy/procedure approval, etc, the actual activities and service delivery could not begin until the beginning of 2009. As a result, both beneficiaries and donors began to express some concerns on the slow delivery of services and commitments the Sidr operation has made to them. However, it is reassuring now to see a reasonable progress and a hope is there that the operation will be completed within the timeline set at the outset. Certainly such a delay puts an extra pressure on the operation as numerous activities have to be completed within a short period of time in order to make up the time lost earlier.

As shown in a sample graph shelter objective 1 in Annex 8, major activities like core shelter construction did not start until the end of 2008 and a good number of months and crucial time in 2008 were spent only in policy issues, beneficiaries selection, surveys, meetings and coordination, etc. The same situation was with all other sectors as they were implemented in an integrated manner and the finalization of beneficiaries and approval of policy/procedures by the BDRCS were essential to every sector.

### **Major reasons for delayed start of some major recovery activities:**

- Lengthy process of beneficiary selection and list approval which delayed the start of construction, distribution, cash transfer, etc. by almost 10 months.
- Uncoordinated technical verification and beneficiary selection between sectors resulting in substantial duplication of work.
- Substantial delay in decision making by the BDRCS management on all issues as even the operation centre set up in the field was not able to make any decision related to implementation issues.
- Demotivation of BDRCS field staffs and lack of required cooperation due to long pending issues related to their benefits and allowances.
- As some of the activities started phase-wise upon completion of the first one, delayed start of the first activity also delayed other subsequent activities.
- Departure of all the key delegates around the same time in 2008 and a long gap in replacement.
- More time spent on designing policy/procedures, setting up of coordination structure and multilayer involvement in implementation.
- Some weakness in operational management and lack of foresight in the International Federation.
- Natural disasters like cyclones Bijli, Aila and floods, etc.
- Security threat and concerns.
- National and local level elections in Bangladesh.
- Lack of formal agreement/memorandum of understanding between the BDRCS and International Federation about the implementation of the Sidr recovery operation.
- Frequent change in the BDRCS unit committees including legal wrangling between old and new unit committees in one district. Based on the existing implementation modality, no activity goes ahead without ULO's involvement in his/her district, which means their absence or inability to function lawfully has a severe impact on the operation.

## Human Resources

Currently the operation is being managed by a team lead by the International Federation's field recovery coordinator with all the sectoral delegates in place (Shelter 1, Shelter 2, water and sanitation, livelihood, PSP and health). The finance and administration manager comes from the Nepal Red Cross as a staff on loan. This is the new team that started in the beginning of 2009 and trying hard to complete the long delayed operation by November this year. The team is supported by over 40 local staff recruited by the International Federation as well as over 15 BDRCS staff members. In addition, the Sidr operation is supported by a procurement and logistics delegate based at the country office in Dhaka. Finance, administration, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and other departments at the country office provide support to the operation as and when required.

## Logistics

Logistics supported the operation by providing procurement following International Federation procedures of a wide range of relief, shelter, livelihood, water and sanitation, health and hygiene items as per operational priorities during the relief phase. Goods were mobilized internationally from donor national societies, the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit (KL RLU) warehouse and global framework agreement suppliers. Food and part of the non-food items were procured nationally. The initial logistics response was provided by the in-country logistics team consisting of a procurement/logistics delegate and three national staff. A regional logistics delegate was sent by KL RLU immediately to provide additional logistics support to the country office. In addition, a British Red Cross logistics ERU was deployed for a month, which was later extended for another month to assist in logistics particularly the reception of international consignments arriving by air and sea at Chittagong and Dhaka and setting up of the warehouse in the operation area in Barisal. A senior procurement officer from LMRD, Geneva, arrived in Dhaka to speed up the procurement approval process. A mobilization table was published on DMIS and updated regularly. A pipeline table was prepared to update the status of supplies.

### *Procurement*

Three major items – tarpaulins, blankets and jerry cans – were mobilized internationally through the KL RLU. Food items and other relief items hygiene parcels, family kits, sarees and lungies (wearing clothing), local jerry cans, plastic sheets besides office/IT communication equipments etc. were purchased locally following the International Federation standard procurement procedures.

Logistics plays an important role in supporting the recovery operation as well. A consultancy company was contracted for preparing design/drawing and supervision of construction on site and project oversight, etc., for the construction of core residential shelter under Shelter Objective 1. Four contractors were contracted one for each of four districts for the construction of 1,250 shelters. The International Federation standard tendering and contracting procedure for the construction work were followed with the technical support from LMRD, Geneva. One contract has finished and completed the construction of 222 shelters and another one with 265 shelters is expected to complete his work by the end of July 2009 and the remaining two is planned to finish their work by the end of August 2009.

Six different contractors were contracted for the manufacturing and supply of latrine construction material for 7,306 latrines in 12 clusters of four districts. A total of 2,160 latrines are already complete. Another 1,496 will be ready in July and the rest will be completed by the end of August.

The contractors were also selected for rehabilitation and upgrading of tube wells in the districts of Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali under the ECHO-funded programme which have completed the work in 2008. A total of 75,000 coconut saplings were procured and delivered in the four operational districts for distribution as part of livelihood programme supported by ECHO.

### *Warehousing*

The International Federation is maintaining two warehouses provided by the government, in the Barisal Sidr operation centre and additionally using the warehouse space of Homebound, a Dhaka-based logistics service provider, on a space occupied basis. Sea freight consignments from Kuala Lumpur and other donor national societies were received in Chittagong port and air freight shipment were received in Dhaka. Goods were received in Barisal warehouse after custom clearance of import

consignment and also from the suppliers for the locally procured item. Goods were sent to operation areas on a needs basis. LogIC (International Federation stock management software) based stock recording system is maintained for the incoming and outgoing items.

As part of the coordinated Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to the Cyclone Nargis operation in Myanmar, the Bangladesh country office airlifted 20,000 hygiene parcels, 10,000 tarpaulins and 10,000 jerry cans to Myanmar from the Sidr stock which was later replenished.

As a quick response to Cyclone Aila that struck on 25 May 2009 affecting almost the same areas as Sidr, non-food items comprising of blankets, tarpaulin, jerry cans and hygiene parcels were released from the Cyclone Sidr stock.

### ***Fleet***

For transportation of staff and volunteers in the Sidr operation, the International Federation is maintaining six vehicles requisitioned from the Dubai fleetbase under the VRP scheme in addition to the four vehicles procured locally and provided to the BDRCS to use for the Sidr Operation. Additionally, a contract has been made with the private transport agencies in each of the four operational districts for renting vehicles on a needs basis. For movement of goods, the BDRCS trucks and/or the trucks hired from the contracted transport agencies are used.

The logistics of the Sidr operation is being managed by a small logistics team: a procurement/logistics delegate and two national staff. All major procurements and contracting are done through the country office in Dhaka under the technical supervision of procurement/logistics delegate.

## **Communications – Advocacy and public information**

As the second anniversary of Sidr approaches, a comprehensive communications mission is planned for August 2009 to capture video, narrative and other tools related to the substantial progress of the operation. In recent months, communications materials have highlighted shelter and recovery successes and donor national societies have been supported in communications missions to the field, which in turn led to coverage on BBC and in other global publications. This recent visibility builds on substantial coverage received in the early days of the operation.

On 18 November 2007, a press conference was organized by the BDRCS to inform the media about the intervention/relief activities of the BDRCS with the assistance of the International Federation, participated by their head of country office and ICRC head of mission, along with the British Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

The Red Cross Red Crescent relief operation received wide media coverage through several interviews with international media organizations, including the CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera, CTV and CBC and various national newspapers in Bangladesh. The communications team visited the affected areas and successfully established contact with the local media to discuss issues on relief distribution. In addition, web stories and photos have been posted on the International Federation's website ([www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)). Pictures taken by the BDRCS and International Federation staff were shown on CNN.

Various press releases were circulated and published in local newspapers and media relating to the relief distribution. The relief operation had also received media coverage through interviews with the BBC radio and a Belgian radio as well. Relief distributions were also highlighted in the local news.

On 23 November 2007, a report on the successful mobilization of Red Crescent volunteers as well as a story of a team leader who lost his family while saving the lives of others was highlighted in *The Guardian*, a UK-based publication.

A communications officer from the British Red Cross visited the affected areas and worked closely with the information department in the International Federation. A news story on relief distribution in Bagerhat district was published in a local Bengali newspaper on 17 December 2007. The articles covered relief distribution in affected unions in Bagerhat district.

The senior deputy assistant administrator for the bureau for Asia and the Near East for USAID visited the operational area in Morelganj to observe the ongoing shelter and water and sanitation activities,

which was covered by national media. The BDRCS and International Federation contributions were also highlighted here.

To help promote the activities carried out for the Sidr operation the Japanese Red Cross Society sent a team to the most affected villages in Bagerhat district from 5 to 7 February 2008. On 22 February 2008, a web story on disaster preparedness was posted on the International Federation website reflecting the motivation and dedication of volunteers in Tangail district who responded swiftly to help people affected by Cyclone Sidr with their own resources.

A press release circulated by the International Federation was published in leading newspapers in Bangladesh on the urgent need of shelter as identified by international organizations. Following the press release, interviews were carried out by BBC radio to update on shelter crisis. Moreover, relief distributions conducted by BDRCS/International Federation in Patuakhali, Bagerhat and Faridpur areas were covered in English and Bengali newspapers on 20 and 25 March 2008.

The Sidr recovery programme is well accepted and appreciated by the general public here in Bangladesh. The media as well is taking much interest on Sidr activities these days, and recovery activities are covered by national newspapers. *The Independent*, a national English daily in Bangladesh, published a write-up on the 30 March 2009 describing activities and the importance of the ongoing Cyclone Sidr recovery programme.

## How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

### In Bangladesh - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- Mr. M. Shafiul Alam, BDRCS Secretary General, email: [bdracs@bangla.net](mailto:bdracs@bangla.net), phone: +88.02.935.2226

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- Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: [penny.elghady@ifrc.org](mailto:penny.elghady@ifrc.org);
- Please send all funding pledges to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org);
- Lay Eng Tan, planning and reporting officer, phone: +603 9207 5731, email: [layeng.tan@ifrc.org](mailto:layeng.tan@ifrc.org);
- For media enquiries: Jason Smith, zone communications manager, mobile: +6012 387 0829, email: [jason.smith@ifrc.org](mailto:jason.smith@ifrc.org).

[<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2009/11
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>24,483,160</b>					<b>24,483,160</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	246,830					246,830
<i>American Red Cross (from USAID)</i>	960,750					960,750
<i>Andorra Red Cross</i>	19,070					19,070
<i>Australian Government</i>	987,500					987,500
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	129,663					129,663
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	126,377					126,377
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	16,000					16,000
<i>Bangladesh - Private Donors</i>	6,305					6,305
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	39,813					39,813
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)</i>	744,276					744,276
<i>British Red Cross</i>	70,990					70,990
<i>Canada - Private Donors</i>	1,368					1,368
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	850,984					850,984
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	1,162,823					1,162,823
<i>Czech Government</i>	95,965					95,965
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	737,792					737,792
<i>DREF</i>	250,000					250,000
<i>ECHO</i>	828,329					828,329
<i>Estonia Government</i>	52,727					52,727
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	125,475					125,475
<i>French Red Cross</i>	416,390					416,390
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	395,599					395,599
<i>Greek Government</i>	322,000					322,000
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>	135,135					135,135
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	53,210					53,210
<i>Iran Red Crescent</i>	19,570					19,570
<i>Irish Government</i>	660,000					660,000
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	132,990					132,990
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	167,300					167,300
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>	302,647					302,647
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	878,902					878,902
<i>Korea Republic Red Cross</i>	83,028					83,028
<i>Liechtenstein Red Cross</i>	10,000					10,000
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	19,315					19,315
<i>Macau RC (branch of China RCS)</i>	21,600					21,600
<i>Monaco Government</i>	166,300					166,300
<i>Monaco private donors</i>	22,360					22,360
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	36,751					36,751
<i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i>	24,000					24,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	549,329					549,329
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	825,000					825,000
<i>New York Office (from Lehman Brothers Foundation)</i>	108,000					108,000
<i>New York Office (from McMillen Trust, Ann Ford)</i>	10,800					10,800
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	14,269					14,269

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

## Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	16,219				16,219
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	101,711				101,711
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	833,014				833,014
<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>	3,634				3,634
<i>On Line donations</i>	99,469				99,469
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-I Development</i>	525,712				525,712
<i>Qatar Red Crescent</i>	31,096				31,096
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>	42,290				42,290
<i>Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)</i>	22,772				22,772
<i>Slovakia Government</i>	99,323				99,323
<i>Slovenian Red Cross</i>	34,176				34,176
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	11,634				11,634
<i>Sweden Red Cross</i>	644,420				644,420
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	1,631,220				1,631,220
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>	541,764				541,764
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	3,220				3,220
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>17,469,206</b>				<b>17,469,206</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>					
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-I Development</i>	49,440				49,440
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>49,440</b>				<b>49,440</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>					
<i>American Red Cross</i>	233,236				233,236
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	16,696				16,696
<i>British Red Cross</i>	248,140				248,140
<i>Iran Red Crescent</i>	302,130				302,130
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	125,005				125,005
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	738,411				738,411
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	155,865				155,865
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	195,342				195,342
<b>C3. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>2,014,825</b>				<b>2,014,825</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>					
<i>Belgian Red Cross (French)</i>	58,487				58,487
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	68,200				68,200
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	26,400				26,400
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	85,067				85,067
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	26,400				26,400
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	76,261				76,261
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>340,815</b>				<b>340,815</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
<i>Services</i>	-5,400				-5,400
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	-250,000				-250,000
<b>C5. Other Income</b>	<b>-255,400</b>				<b>-255,400</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>19,618,886</b>				<b>19,618,886</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>19,618,886</b>				<b>19,618,886</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>80%</b>				<b>80%</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2009/11
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	19,618,886					19,618,886
E. Expenditure	-11,470,304					-11,470,304
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	8,148,582					8,148,582

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2009/11
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>24,483,160</b>					<b>24,483,160</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	5,217,365	1,456,120				1,456,120	3,761,245	
Shelter - Transitional		216				216	-216	
Construction - Housing		412,235				412,235	-412,235	
Construction Materials	271,519	86				86	271,432	
Clothing & textiles	2,064,760	2,024,070				2,024,070	40,690	
Food	1,505,611	1,495,571				1,495,571	10,040	
Seeds,Plants	60,000	45,608				45,608	14,392	
Water & Sanitation	992,723	160,018				160,018	832,705	
Medical & First Aid	230,918	89,091				89,091	141,827	
Utensils & Tools	933,501	318,118				318,118	615,384	
Other Supplies & Services	2,831,400	1,289,629				1,289,629	1,541,771	
ERU		125,400				125,400	-125,400	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>14,107,796</b>	<b>7,416,162</b>				<b>7,416,162</b>	<b>6,691,634</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	26,040						26,040	
Vehicles	433,706	129,111				129,111	304,595	
Computers & Telecom	150,887	53,807				53,807	97,079	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	106,444	19,996				19,996	86,448	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>717,078</b>	<b>202,915</b>				<b>202,915</b>	<b>514,163</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	790,064	122,112				122,112	667,952	
Distribution & Monitoring	578,834	504,107				504,107	74,728	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	348,435	120,855				120,855	227,581	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,717,334</b>	<b>747,073</b>				<b>747,073</b>	<b>970,260</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	2,073,300	1,202,037				1,202,037	871,263	
Regionally Deployed Staff	117,540	23,657				23,657	93,883	
National Staff	1,187,150	270,277				270,277	916,873	
National Society Staff	493,802	208,735				208,735	285,067	
Consultants	56,926	82,494				82,494	-25,569	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>3,928,718</b>	<b>1,787,200</b>				<b>1,787,200</b>	<b>2,141,518</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	798,174	69,375				69,375	728,799	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>798,174</b>	<b>69,375</b>				<b>69,375</b>	<b>728,799</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	310,105	128,172				128,172	181,932	
Information & Public Relation	401,643	53,994				53,994	347,649	
Office Costs	383,121	60,724				60,724	322,397	
Communications	109,828	39,941				39,941	69,888	
Professional Fees	54,022	9,134				9,134	44,888	
Financial Charges	253,180	128,790				128,790	124,390	
Other General Expenses	110,756	1,515				1,515	109,241	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,622,654</b>	<b>422,269</b>				<b>422,269</b>	<b>1,200,386</b>	
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation		3,663				3,663	-3,663	
<b>Total Depreciation</b>		<b>3,663</b>				<b>3,663</b>	<b>-3,663</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	1,591,405	712,682				712,682	878,723	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,591,405</b>	<b>712,682</b>				<b>712,682</b>	<b>878,723</b>	
<b>Services</b>								

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

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

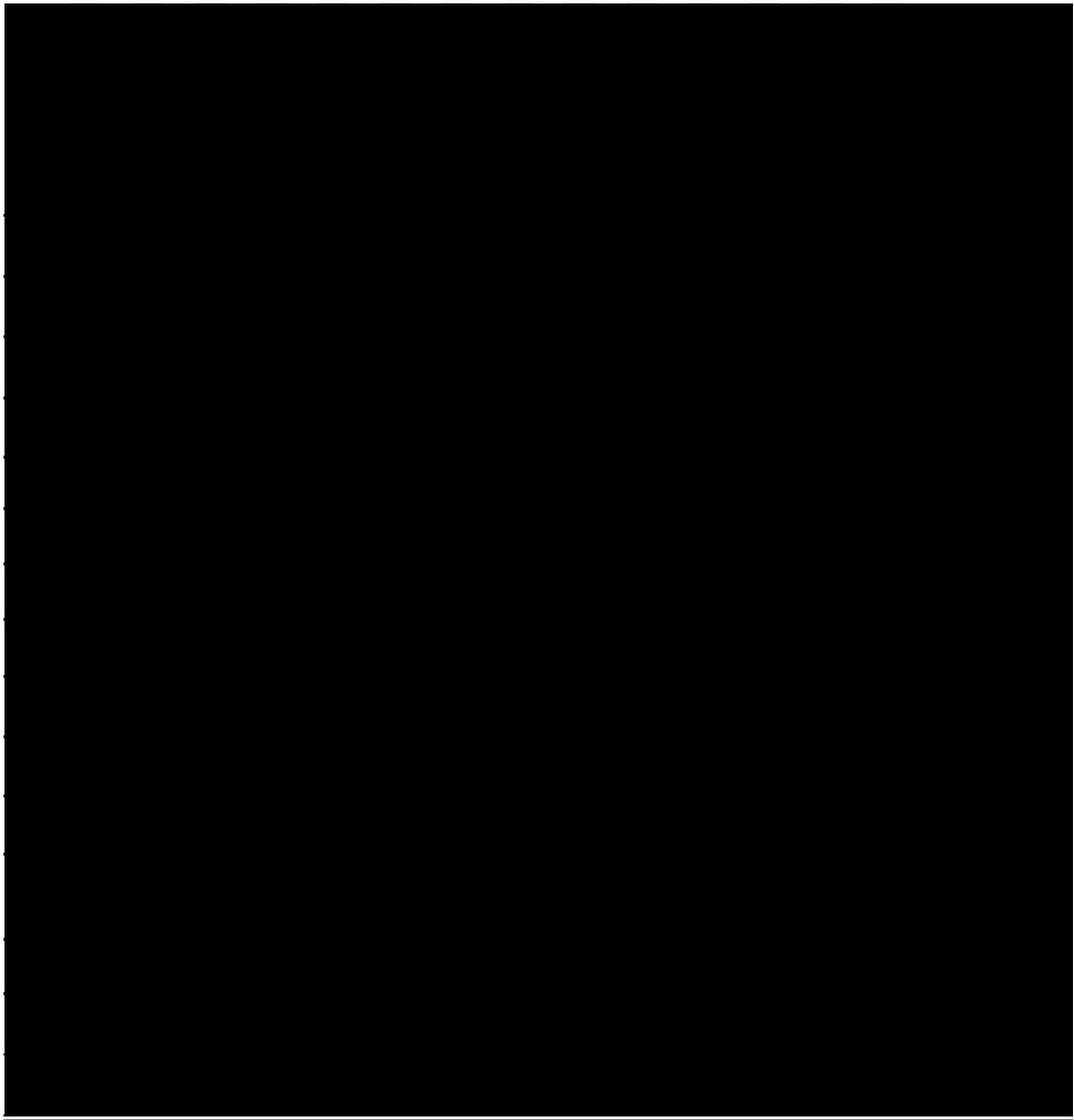
Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2009/5
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2009/11
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>24,483,160</b>					<b>24,483,160</b>	
Services & Recoveries		60,297					60,297	-60,297
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>60,297</b>					<b>60,297</b>	<b>-60,297</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		48,667					48,667	-48,667
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>48,667</b>					<b>48,667</b>	<b>-48,667</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>24,483,160</b>	<b>11,470,304</b>					<b>11,470,304</b>	<b>13,012,856</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>13,012,856</b>					<b>13,012,856</b>	



2nd Phase non-food Relief Schedule detail															
District	Upazila	Union	Cluster No.	Clusters	Venue of Distribution/Relief Point	No. of House holds	Plastic Sheets (pcs)	Blankets (pcs)	Hygiene Kit (pcs)	Washing Powder (0.5 k.g.)	Sari (pcs)	Lungi (pcs)	Contact Person Name and Mobile Number (person in charge)	Date of Card Distribution	Date of Relief distribution
Barguna	Barguna Shadar	Dhola	1	Molabura, Dalvanga, Lotabaria	Lotabaria Bazar	1042	2084	2084	1042	1042	2084	2084	Mr. Hariz ULO Barguna, 01718272870	02-07-09	15/2/2009
Barguna	Barguna Shadar	Am Ballatoli	2	Jalkhara, Lokakata, Shoshatalia, Fashatalia	Challaitoli Cyclone Shelter	938	1876	1876	938	938	1876	1876		02-08-09	14/2/2009
Barguna	Barguna Shadar	Naltona	3	Nishanbaria, Gazimanud	Gazimanud School	1274	2548	2548	1274	1274	2548	2548		02-09-09	16/2/2009
Barguna	Patrighata	Khatitoli		Poyrigata (BDRCS shelter Ben.)	Khatichira Bazar	25	50	50	25	25	50	50		19/2/2009	25/2/2009
Barguna	Antoli	Boro bogi		Joyal Bhangra, Kuter char (Do)	Talitoli Bazar	40	80	80	40	40	80	80		19/2/2009	24/2/2009
				<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3319</b>	<b>6638</b>	<b>6638</b>	<b>3319</b>	<b>3319</b>	<b>6638</b>	<b>6638</b>			
Patuakhali	Galachipa	Ratandi taloli	1	Yaler haola, Nil haola, Talukdar haola, Manik char, Garibunia	Badratoli School	641	1282	1282	641	641	1282	1282	Mr. Iqbal ULO Patuakhali, 01199030458	02-08-09	02-10-09
Patuakhali	Miriganj	Amragachia	2	Mohish karna, Simnagar, Moida bazar.	Moheshkalia School	951	1902	1902	951	951	1902	1902		02-11-09	02-12-09
Patuakhali	Miriganj	2 no. Miriganj		Vitarkhali (BDRCS shelter Ben.)	Pyrakunja Ferry Ghat	65	130	130	65	65	130	130		22/2/2009	24/2/2009
Patuakhali	Galachipa	Ratandi taloli	3	Putho Gramoddor, Dakin Gramoddor, Pashim Gramoddin, Lebubunia	Badratoli School	394	788	788	394	394	788	788		02-08-09	02-10-09
				<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>2051</b>	<b>4102</b>	<b>4102</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>4102</b>	<b>4102</b>			
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	Nodnulia	1	Bardulhuda, charkhali	Darulhuda Madrasa	906	1812	1812	906	906	1812	1812	Mr. Mostafiz ULO Pirojpur, 01712931632	02-07-09	02-11-09
Pirojpur	Nazipur	Malikhali	2	Socchia, Iora,	Sachia bazar	1278	2556	2556	1278	1278	2556	2556		02-07-09	13/2/2009
Pirojpur	Pirojpur shadar	Durgapur	3	Durgapur	Bajukhari High School	1063	2126	2126	1063	1063	2126	2126		02-10-09	15/2/2009
Pirojpur	Sadar	Municipality		Dumurdola (BDRCS shelter Ben.)	Bakula Fey Ghat	11	22	22	11	11	22	22		20/2/2009	26/2/2009
Pirojpur	Sadar	Tona		Tajdaskati (Do)	Tajdaskati	9	18	18	9	9	18	18		20/2/2009	26/2/2009
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	Shapajala		Kochubaria, Khetachira (Do)	Khatachira Bazar	45	90	90	45	45	90	90		19/2/2009	25/2/2009
				<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3312</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>6624</b>			
Bagerhat	Morelgonj	Khaula	1	Antoli Kumarkhali	Shomnashi Bazar High School	788	1576	1576	788	788	1576	1576	Mr. Modasser ULO Bagerhat, 01716674119	02-09-09	02-12-09
Bagerhat	Morelgonj	Morelgonj sadar	2	Gabola	Do	335	670	670	335	335	670	670		02-09-09	02-12-09
Bagerhat	Morelgonj	Barghatia, Moriganj, Fousashava, Char (BDRCS shelter Ben.)		Barghatia, Char hoglabunia, Bishrigata, Fousashava ward 1	Moriganj Ferry ghat & TNO office	65	130	130	65	65	130	130		22/2/2009	25/02/2009
Bagerhat	Morelgonj	Nishanbaria	3	Amanbunia	Community Medical Centre, Madha Amanbunia	640	1280	1280	640	0	1280	1280		03-12-09	13/03/09
				<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1828</b>	<b>3656</b>	<b>3656</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>3656</b>	<b>3656</b>			
				<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10510</b>	<b>21020</b>	<b>21020</b>	<b>10510</b>	<b>9870</b>	<b>21020</b>	<b>21020</b>			

\* Washing powder is not distributed in Cluster 3 of Bagerhat : after all distributions of 2nd phase, as washing powder was only 60 pcs in the ware house, it is decided with BDRCS and IFRCs that in the 2nd phase relief distribution, we will not distribute washing powder i cluster 3 of Bagerhat.

Table 1: RCRC in the country

Annex 3

Red Cross Red Crescent partner (in-country)	Focus of action as of November 2007 - 2009
Spanish Red Cross	Work on shelter and watsan activities in SIDR affected areas
British Red Cross	Support in relief distribution and shelter. ERU (logistics and warehouse management)
German RC	Relief distribution/NFI support Rehabilitation of MCH centers to make the buildings more cyclone resistant Community based disaster preparedness activities in the affected areas.
American RC	Water and sanitation, shelter support
French RC	Support on workshop and strategic planning
International Federation	Coordination, relief distribution, logistics, recovery assessment, water & sanitation, capacity building, shelter, livelihoods, health & PSP, capacity building, DRR and Humanitarian Values
ICRC	All coordination and support activities within its mandate. Tracing and family links
Swiss RC	Relief distribution
Kuwait RC	Relief through government

## Health and Care support – Annex 4

Name of the district	No. of medical teams*	No. of patients treated
Bagerhat	62	9,937
Barguna	75	15,212
Patuakhali	78	15,603
Pirojpur	57	10,744
Barisal	17	3,721
Bhola	17	2,951
Jhalokathi	21	4,892
Khulna	34	8,451
Satkhira	22	4,965
Gopalganj	20	2,499
Shariatpur	5	1,122
Faridpur	5	1,197
Madaripur	5	1,643
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>82,937</b>
* Cumulative no. of teams ( 1=Team/day)		

## Summary of major activities within the period: 16 November 2007 - 30 June 2009

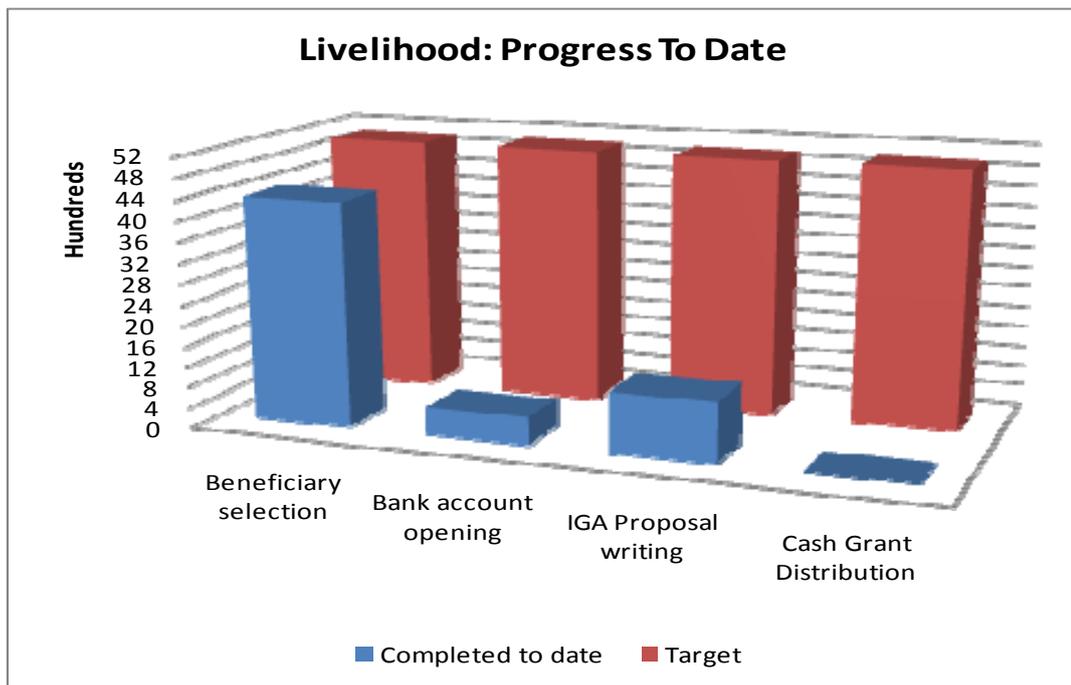
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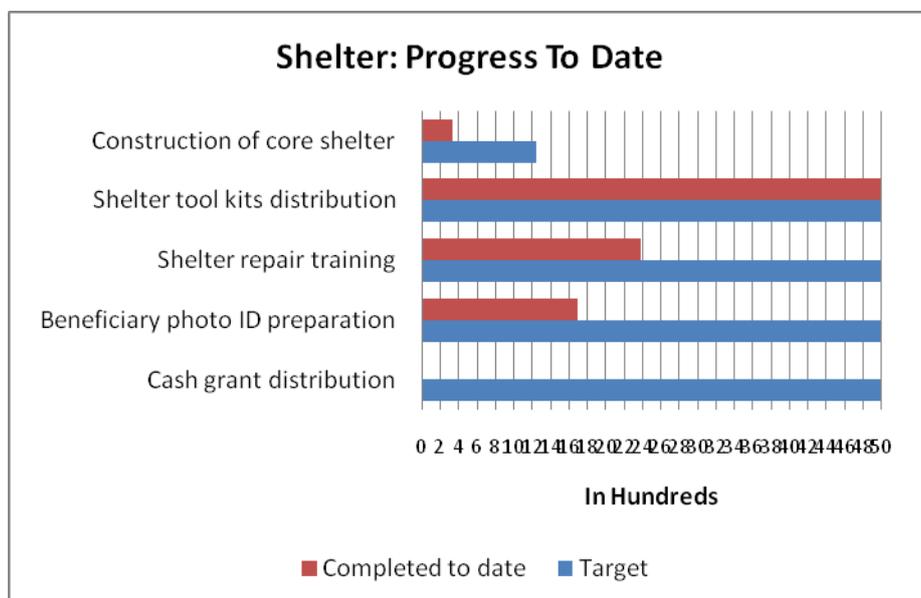
Sector / Area	Period	
	16 <sup>th</sup> November 07-31 <sup>st</sup> December 08	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 09
<b>Relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment and coordination of relief operation</li> <li>Distribution of food and non-food items to over 73,000 affected families</li> <li>Emergency water and sanitation support</li> <li>Emergency health and medical support</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> phase relief distribution completed</li> <li>Tracing and family links</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> phase relief distribution to over 10,000 families</li> </ul>
<b>Recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General survey of over 10,000 households</li> <li>Part of technical verifications</li> <li>Finalisation of recovery strategy, policy, procedures and initial plan of action</li> <li>Setting up recovery programme structure</li> <li>Formation of community committees and unit recovery committees</li> <li>Selection of intervention areas/clusters</li> <li>Database development</li> <li>Coordination meetings and RCRC orientation to staffs &amp; volunteers</li> <li>Preparation of periodic reports and operations updates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of technical verification</li> <li>Completion of remaining general survey</li> <li>Finalisation of beneficiaries</li> <li>Finalisation of remaining clusters selection</li> <li>Formation of community committees and orientation</li> <li>Preparation of beneficiary information cards (BIC)</li> <li>Integrated result generation from database.</li> <li>Design and development of an internal webpage for Sidr</li> <li>RCRC orientation and coordination meetings</li> <li>Preparation of periodic reports and operations updates</li> <li>Revision of plan of action</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter Obj. 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical verification in some clusters</li> <li>Core shelter design</li> <li>Call for tenders for construction of core shelters</li> <li>Award of construction contracts for 2 Patuakhali &amp; Bagerhat</li> <li>Hiring of a consultant for supervision and monitoring of construction project</li> <li>Finalisation of beneficiaries for 1 district, Patuakhali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of technical verification</li> <li>Finalisation of beneficiaries</li> <li>Award of construction contracts for remaining 2 Barguna &amp; Pirojpur)</li> <li>Start of actual construction of core shelters. Out of 1250 core shelters planned, 336 shelters have been completed and already handed over to beneficiaries by the end of June 09. Construction is progressing well for the remaining shelters.</li> <li>Finalisations of cash grant modality and procedures, agreement with Sonali bank for cash distribution. Actual cash grant distribution to begin in July 09.</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter obj 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical verifications</li> <li>Beneficiary list finalisation for 1 district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical verification of damaged houses completed in all clusters</li> <li>Beneficiary list finalised for all</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter repair training to 32 BDRCS volunteers</li> <li>• Design shelter repair training for beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<p>districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter repair training to beneficiaries. 1<sup>st</sup> training began in February 09 and out of 5,000 beneficiaries, 2385 beneficiaries are already trained by June 09.</li> <li>• Shelter tool kits distribution completed. 1<sup>st</sup> distribution started on the 22<sup>nd</sup> February 09 and by the end of June 09, over 5000 tool kits are distributed.</li> <li>• Cash grant modality and procedures are finalised and approved by the BDRCS management. Agreement with Sonali bank signed.</li> <li>• Beneficiary photo identity card for cash grant prepared. Work started in May 09 and to date, 1700 CGIDs are prepared. Cash grant distribution will start in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of July and expected to be completed by the end of September 09.</li> <li>• Repair of partially damaged houses will start from beginning of August and be completed by November 09. Staffs and volunteers will start visiting households for shelter repair advice and monitoring from August 09.</li> </ul>
<b>WatSan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical verification completed for some clusters</li> <li>• 136 tube wells repaired (under ECHO project)</li> <li>• A ToT conducted for 22 BDRCS volunteers</li> <li>• Latrine construction manual and training materials prepared</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door to door technical verification completed</li> <li>• Beneficiary list finalised</li> <li>• Latrines materials suppliers contracted and work orders issued for 7,292 latrines</li> <li>• 2160 latrines are already constructed by the end of June 09</li> <li>• Water point survey completed in all 33 targeted villages</li> <li>• PHAST training conducted and hygiene promotion activities going on.</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihood</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coconut saplings distributed to 15,000 families (under ECHO project)</li> <li>• Project, policy and procedures finalised</li> <li>• Programme manager attended a training on humanitarian cash transfer</li> <li>• Coordination and experience sharing with other organisation</li> <li>• General survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical verification completed</li> <li>• Social ranking and beneficiary selection on going. Out of 5000, to date 4,351 beneficiaries are selected based on technical verification and social ranking.</li> <li>• 1165 income generation assistance (IGA) proposal finalised</li> <li>• 535 beneficiaries have opened bank account. Livelihood support is transferred to beneficiaries account. Once beneficiaries receive cash grant, they are also provided technical advice and training. Periodic monitoring is done by IFRC/BDRCS staffs and volunteers.</li> <li>• Livelihood programme implementation guidelines prepared and approved by the BDRCS</li> </ul>

		management.
<b>PSP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 179 volunteers trained in 3 districts.</li> <li>• Programme design and coordination/consultation with other organisation</li> <li>• 22 students of Dhaka university developed as master trainer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 trainings conducted on CBPSP and 436 BDRCS volunteers trained under objective 1.</li> <li>• 17 trainings conducted for 420 community volunteers</li> <li>• PSP activities going on in 49 communities</li> <li>• A national level coordination meeting held in January 09</li> <li>• A training manual and implementation guidelines prepared.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care and services provided to around 83,000 people during the emergency phase</li> <li>• 3 community based participatory approach and 2 first aid training of trainers conducted</li> <li>• Trained volunteers visited the targeted communities to disseminate information on basic first aid, health promotion and disease prevention with village health volunteers. Design of health programme, prepare plan of action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised health programme</li> <li>• Conducted PHiE ToT</li> <li>• PHiE training in 49 communities to be completed by November 09</li> <li>• Health training manual prepared</li> </ul>

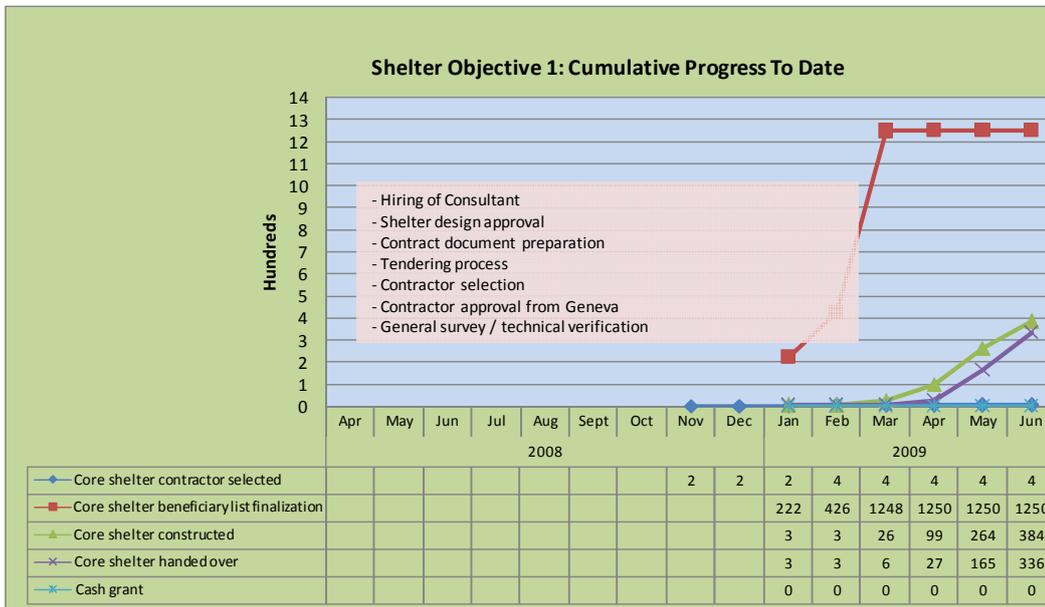


Annex 6



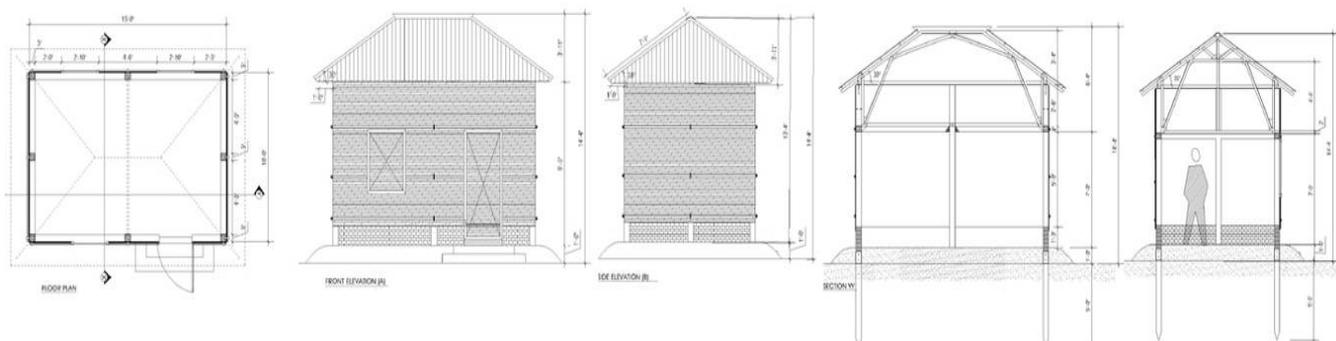
Annex 7

**Annex 8**



**Annex 9**

**Drawings of core shelter**



## Annex 10

Category	Description
1-2	All those homes that were completely damaged by the cyclone Sidr. (This category is entitled for a core shelter.)
3-4	Those homes that were severely damaged by cyclone Sidr but are repairable. (This category is entitled for BDT 10000, training and tool kits to enable to repair damaged homes.)
5-6	Those homes that were damaged partially and are repairable too. (This category is entitled for BDT 5000, training and tool kits to repair the damaged homes)
7	All those homes that were found in good condition during the technical verification. (No support will be given.)