

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° 11
22 October 2008

Period covered by this Operations Update: 25 April to 10 September 2008.

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: 76%; [click here to go directly to the interim financial report](#) or [here to link to contact details](#) >

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. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

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.

Summary:

Over nine months have passed since Cyclone Sidr battered 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 yet to recover completely from the devastation that has caused such immense effect on their lives. The Bangladesh government and other humanitarian organizations are working towards restoring some normalcy among the affected population with livelihood and shelter projects.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), along with the International Federation, have completed the first phase of the relief distribution – comprising 14 types of relief items – to 73,320 families in 13 affected districts. In addition, based on field assessments, supplementary food support of 300 cartons of BP5 biscuits were distributed in the Bagerhat, Barguna (2B), Patuakhali and Pirojpur (2P) districts. As a means for a long-term recovery, coconut saplings to 75,000 families were distributed in the 2B2P districts to provide salinity resistance and wind protection.

During this reporting period, the main focus has been on an integrated recovery programme that addresses



A partially-sighted woman and her son living in one of 70 communities visited. The purpose of these visits was to prepare a socio-economic and damage profile.

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 - PSP) addressing both physical and mental needs through the health programme for those affected. The recovery objective is “to assist targeted affected communities through a participatory, coordinated, integrated and sustainable approach to recovery”. This aims to improve the capacity and living conditions of households and support the most vulnerable people to become more resilient to future disasters by the end of 2009. In order to put this into action, the BDRCS, with the support of the International Federation, will take the leading role in all recovery efforts at all stages of planning, implementation and monitoring. Below are details of the programme achievements showing how this has been initiated and implemented in a systematic approach to reach at the community level in the most efficient manner.

Since the launch of the appeal, international response has been positive. However, there is still a need for further contributions to enable the BDRCS/International Federation to deliver the planned assistance stated in this appeal. The BDRCS and International Federation would like to thank all of those who have contributed or pledged to this appeal.

The situation

Cyclone Sidr wrought havoc across many districts in southern Bangladesh, of which four districts were classified by the government as “worst” affected – Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur (2B2P) and eight districts as “moderately” affected - Khulna, Madaripur, Shariatpur, Barisal, Bhola, Shatkhira, Jholakathi, and Gopalganj. Total damage has been estimated to be USD 2.3 billion¹ (CHF2,343,528,939).

At present, the country is going through a series of crises, including two waves of floods, massive destruction caused by Cyclone Sidr, and increased prices of essential commodities such as cooking oil and rice. In order to bring some stability to the country, the Bangladesh Army, as of 18 June, had run shops to sell rice at cheap prices for the poor.

Added to persisting natural calamities, the monsoon season officially began in the country on 15 June. In the first week of June, the metrological department hoisted signal number 3 (highest is 10) in all coastal regions. This has resulted in hampering Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers and staff from moving between districts by boat to reach to remote *char* (small island) areas that have been affected by Sidr.

In July, 20 people were reported dead due to rain-induced landslides and wall collapses in the Cox’s Bazaar, Sirajganj and Comilla districts; only recently, a rain-induced mudslide in Chittagong killed 11 people. About 20,000 people living in houses built through cutting hills in Rangamati town are vulnerable to landslides due to continuous rain. About 50,000 people remain marooned in Netrokona, due to flash floods caused by heavy rain in the third week of July, with many villages in the Netrokona, Pabna, Rangpur, Faridpur, Khulna and Sirajganj districts being inundated with the rise of water level of Padma, Jomuna, Teesta and Ubdakhali in the last week of July².

In the last week of August, the rush of water from upstream and heavy rainfall over a period of a few days have flooded many *upazillas*, marooning over 5,000 people in low-lying areas and chars. Many roads are submerged, disrupting road communications. The transportation to and from Sidr-affected districts will be further hampered if roads are damaged due to heavy rain water and flooding. If the situation persists, there will be concern about another flood which may affect the activities of the Sidr operation.

ICRC activities

ICRC and BDRCS are working together to follow up on tracing activities. At present, a total of 462 tracing requests have been collected from Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur. Moreover, families of the 462 people have been included in the beneficiary lists of BDRCS relief and recovery activities such as shelter, water and sanitation and livelihoods.

¹ Source: Government Report, December 2007

² Source: Flood Forecasting Warning Centre.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Following the completion of the first phase of the relief operation, the relief coordinator and the six regional disaster response team (RDRT) members completed their mission successfully and left the country.

A consultant hired by the International Federation arrived from Finland on 3 June to work closely with the International Federation delegates and staff in Dhaka and Barisal with emphasis on the shelter project. Upon completion of the consultant's three-week stay in Bangladesh, recommendations and advises were given on recovery aspects and shelter projects.

A shelter delegate from Netherlands joined the Sidr Operation Centre at Barisal to assist in carrying out the shelter activities.

A recovery coordinator from the International Federation's Myanmar delegation made a short trip to Barisal Operation Centre to share their recovery programme with the ongoing Sidr operation. A European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (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.

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

Table 1: Red Cross Red Crescent in-country

Red Cross Red Crescent partner (in-country)	Focus of action as of April 2008
Spanish Red Cross	Work on shelter and water and sanitation activities in Sidr-affected areas
British Red Cross	Shelter and livelihood construction
International Federation	Coordination, relief distributions, logistics, recovery assessment, water and sanitation, capacity building, humanitarian values, shelter, livelihoods and health
Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China	Visited the Barisal BDRCS-International Federation Operation Centre for possible funding in future.

Table 2: Human resource recruitment for the Cyclone Sidr operation during this reporting period

Human resource in country	Purpose
Consultant	Early recovery operations with special emphasis on shelter project
Construction officer	Responsible for technical beneficiary selection, administration, communication and participation with the community within the shelter projects of the International Federation
IT Assistant	Support in IT-related issues in Kuakata office
Shelter delegate	Provided by the Netherlands Red Cross. Responsible for overseeing objective 2 in shelter project
Psychosocial support programme (PSP) programme manager	Assist in providing technical support for management and implementation of PSP programme as part of Sidr operations

³ We are unable to capture activities of all the Red Cross Red Crescent partners of which we are not aware

Progress towards objectives

RELIEF

Food and non-food items

Objective (food)⁴: 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)⁵: 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

In December 2007, the relief distribution started at the four worst-affected districts of 2B2P covering 38,600 families. In January, the relief distribution was extended to five moderately affected districts of Bhola, Barisal, Khulna, Jholakathi and Shatkhira covering 22,120 families. Finally in March, the relief distribution started in four less affected districts of Faridpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj and Shariatpur covering 12,600 families.

For the first phase the relief distribution was completed by April. In total, the BDRCS/International Federation relief operation covered 73,320 (330,000 people) families 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.

There is, however, still a need for the distribution of relief supplies and existing stock is available to support this need. As such, for the second phase of the operation, the BDRCS/International Federation has planned to distribute in mid- October non-food items (two plastic sheets, two blankets, 0.5 kg washing powder, one hygiene box, one saree and one lungi) to 12,000 beneficiaries in Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur, in line with the recovery targeted areas and programme intervention.

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.

As many as 75,000 to 100,000 saplings for a total of 15,000 households have been distributed in four districts.

RECOVERY

Field Assessment

In order to facilitate the second phase of the recovery operation and at the same time identify the most affected communities in the four worst hit districts, a joint field assessment by the BDRCS and International Federation was conducted in all four districts in April. The teams visited over 70 communities and prepared a socio-economic and damage profile amongst other things. [Annex 2](#) shows areas covered under the assessment.

The whole process of assessment has been coordinated with government authorities in the field. The team paid special attention to receiving advice and recommendations from the district commissioner (DC), district relief and rehabilitation officer (DRRO), and *upazilla nirbahi* officer (UNO). They also received secondary information from other humanitarian organizations.

⁴ Both objectives for relief (food and non-food) have been revised. An aerial expansion to 13 cyclone affected districts became necessary after realizing that several areas had been neglected by the national and international aid community. Due to the expansion of aerial responsibility, more time is required to complete the task.

⁵ Non-food items consists of per family - two blankets, clothes (two sarees, two lungies and clothes for children), one family kit (contents include cooking saucepans, plastic mug, plastic cups, aluminum plates, spoons, candles and match boxes and plastic weave bag), one tarpaulin, one ground sheet for shelter and two jerry cans for water and sanitation.

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 to those communities and the time required to reach the communities from different districts were also assessed. [Annex 3](#) gives specific indications for A and B category cluster communities⁶.

During this reporting period, the main focus of the BDRCS and International Federation operation teams has been on 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.

The following are the steps taken during this reporting period based on the available resources:

- Joint BDRCS and International Federation field assessment in close coordination with government authorities and other humanitarian aid organizations.
- Preparation of proposal/plan of action and budget of the recovery package on shelter, health, PSP, livelihoods, and water and sanitation programmes as well as the core budget based on the Cyclone Sidr appeal coverage and plan of action.
- Operation team consensus on each sector proposal and plan of action as part of an integrated approach.
- Regular in-house discussion with the country office, and agreement on overall plans, budgets and implementations.
- All proposals/plans, coordination mechanism, implementation and structure have been submitted to the BDRCS leadership for final approval.
- Coordination meetings with the BDRCS operational teams in Barisal and Dhaka on the implementation of the plan of action.
- Regular coordination meetings with BDRCS field units and operational teams on the implementation of programmes, mechanism, structure, and timetables.
- Setting up and orientation involved teams under the BDRCS and International Federation's agreed structure in the four operational units in Barguna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali and Pirojpur.
- Preparation of the beneficiary survey and conducting of the survey in Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur in the second phase of recovery operation.
- Implementation of the plans.

Overall coordination/operational framework for BDRCS/International Federation Cyclone Sidr operation

The BDRCS will take the lead role in all recovery operations and be supported by the International Federation at all stages of the coordination, implementation and monitoring following the structure below.

At national level, the International Federation country office and BDRCS headquarters will deal with the overall policy decision making and approaches in close coordination with two representatives from the Barisal operation centre (BDRCS and International Federation head of operations).

The Barisal BDRCS/International Federation operation centre level will keep establishing methodologies and approaches related to Cyclone Sidr programmes. Additionally, the Barisal operation centre will manage, supervise and monitor the ongoing operations in the field. [Annex 4](#) shows the overall coordination framework for the BDRCS/International Federation Cyclone Sidr recovery operation.

At unit level, a unit recovery committee has been set up. It is led by the secretary of the BDRCS branch and BDRCS and International Federation representatives from the operation centre. It oversees the day-to-day work of the implementation teams in the field. [Annex 5](#) shows the composition of the unit recovery committee.

At unit level, the implementation team, consisting of 26 people from each BDRCS unit, has been formed as a pool of available human resources for the implementation of all programmes (based on needs). The International Federation technical staff will also operate within this team. [Annex 6](#) shows the composition of the implementation team.

At the community level, a community committee (CC) has been formed for each cluster with ten to 16 members nominated by the community of the committees in the cluster. The CC will help in the beneficiary selection process, including participating in the surveys and helping to identify the most vulnerable as well as monitoring of the implementation of various sectoral programmes. The BDRCS and International Federation implementation teams will work closely with the elected CC.

⁶ Communities were broadly categorized by BDRCS as "A" and "B" according to the priority basis.



Briefing and orientation in the processes of the operation, methodologies, structure and resources are being given to the unit recovery committee and implementation teams.

also agreed that the number of clusters per district would be decided based on the availability of resources. At present, the team is working in the first three priority clusters of each district. There are 12 targeted clusters comprising 30 villages in four districts. [Annex 8](#) lists the selected clusters in Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur on priority basis.

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 International Federation and BDRCS based on the government ratio (official ratio on percentage of destroyed households). [Annex 9](#) shows the core shelter allocations in four most affected districts and [Annex 10](#) shows the livelihood, water and sanitation and shelter repairing support allocations in four most affected districts.

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. has been given to the volunteers, executive committee members, and other staff of each operational district. [Annex 11](#) gives the details of the recovery orientation at the district level.

Community committee formation in the priority clusters

On the basis of communities' nominations and with support of the BDRCS and International Federation representative, the set up of a community committee in the selected areas of intervention has been completed in three out of four districts.

At branch level, both the unit recovery committee and implementation teams have been briefed and oriented on the process of the operation, methodologies, structure and available resources. Training sessions have also been provided to the teams to assist in setting up of these committees. BDRCS staff members were present during the community mobilization and committee formation with close coordination and support from the International Federation staff in the field.

The community committee will act 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 committee members were selected from a community meeting with the majority of the community present. The participation of all sectors, including women, was ensured during the committee formation. [Annex 12](#) shows the existing community counterpart in the field.

Coordination meeting

For better coordination in the field and smoother running of the operations, two coordination meetings were organized at the Barisal operation centre ([Annex 7](#) gives details of the recovery coordination meeting). All involved in the field operation from the BDRCS and International Federation participated in the meeting. This has helped to improve the relationship among all stakeholders as it gave a better understanding of the operation, and built up and increased the accountability as well as the ownership of the BDRCS district units.

Prioritized cluster communities

A total of 70 villages were targeted during the assessment and classified under categories A and B. Clusters were formed, taking into account that priority will be given to category A as the first area of programme intervention and category B as the second priority area for intervention. This prioritization was made by the respective BDRCS district units based on the assessment result as well as a better understanding of their own locality. It was

Community committee orientation

After the formation of the community committee in the presence of its members, orientation for the committee took place in each cluster of the three districts with the months of July and August. Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers participated in the orientation sessions. It was supported by International Federation staff in the field. Such orientation has been seen as a knowledge transfer tool from the International Federation to BDRCS volunteers and then to the community. [Annex 13](#) gives details of the outcome of knowledge transfer to the community level.

Integrated Survey

The selection of the beneficiary model has been 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. The survey will lead the team to technical verification, and then to the final selection of the beneficiaries for each programme. [Annex 14](#) shows the survey statistics in the selected areas.

Beneficiary database development

Objective: To establish an efficient database of the selected beneficiaries in the Cyclone Sidr-affected districts of Barguna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur and Bagerhat, and monitor the progress of the second phase of the recovery operation in an integrated and transparent manner for the entire duration of the operation.



A three-day community-based participatory approach training being conducted at the district of Barguna under the community-based health promotion and first aid project

Expected result: The second phase of the operation will provide support to over 20,000 families in the four worst Cyclone Sidr-affected districts, covering seven sub-districts, ten unions and 30 villages.

A household survey has been conducted in the nine clusters of the Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur districts, in accordance to the outcome of the BDRCS/International Federation joint assessment and approved plan of action. The data of the survey is being gathered in a database and, from this, a technical verification is being processed in coordination with the water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood programmes. It will evolve into the main progress monitoring tool of the operation during implementation of the projects. A network of computers has been created for data entry and is managed by the database development team. The database is shared between projects, delegates and officers. Nine data entry operators have been appointed locally, mostly students, working in two shifts, six hours each day. Simultaneously, the system is going through

fine tuning to facilitate faster and more accurate data entry. The survey information of the three clusters constituting 3,257 households in Barguna is complete; the entry of the survey data of Cluster 1 has been completed. In Patuakhali and Pirojpur, the survey is also complete; entry into the database is expected to start in early September. In Bagerhat, the survey is planned to start shortly.

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 technical verification of the survey can thus be drastically reduced in time.
2. Coordination between the different sectors.
3. Monitoring of the progress of the operation through tracking of each individual beneficiary.

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.

Secretaries of the four most affected branches and the unit level offices (ULO) participated in the recovery meeting on 12 May. It was co-chaired by the BDRCS and Sidr operational centre in Barisal. The outcomes of the meeting were as follows:

- Prioritization of the targeted communities.
- One coordination and communication mechanism.
- Selected communities will also lead the selection of beneficiaries.

The second recovery meeting with the same unit secretaries (with the exception of the Bagerhat secretary), ULOs and European Commission members was held on 18 June. The outcomes of the meeting included:

- Building consensus on the Cyclone Sidr recovery operations functional structure.
- Identifying a beneficiary identification procedure.

On 28 May, the health and psychosocial support programme (PSP) delegates visited the Bagerhat unit office to discuss the programme in detail with the unit authorities and the health implementation team. They also visited the civil surgeon's (ministry of health) office, accompanied by the BDRCS Bagerhat unit officer to discuss ways of ensuring more cooperation with government field personnel at the community level. On 22 June, they visited the Barguna and Patuakhali units to discuss the programme progress.

Following all the preparations that emphasized motivation of volunteers, five training sessions were given. These training sessions were of two kinds. Details of these are given below:

A three-day community-based participatory approach training was conducted by the BDRCS/International Federation Sidr operation health team in Pirojpur on 14-16 July; in Patuakhali on 21-23 July; in Barguna on 28-30 July; and in Bagerhat on 31 August-2 September. Each of the training sessions conducted comprised 11 branch health volunteer participants from each unit.

Table 3: Community-based participatory approach - Topics covered

<p>1st Day</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of community-based health promotion and first aid programme. 2. Pre-test of participatory approach knowledge. 3. The concept of participatory assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory mapping on: health resources and utilization map, vulnerable people and hazard map. • Body mapping (health problem identification). • Seasonal calendar for health/hazards. 4. Problem analysis, prioritization and participatory action plan. 5. The skills needed in order to be an effective communicator. 6. Planning for the second day.
<p>2nd Day</p> <p>Field exercises on participatory health assessment and action planning with 20 community people/local health personnel.</p>
<p>3rd Day</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and sharing of the previous day's outcomes. 2. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting of actions. 3. Future action planning of unit health volunteers. 4. Post-test.

A four-day first aid training of trainers was conducted by the BDRCS training department, with the support of the Barisal operational centre on 11-14 and 16-19 August. The first batch of participants was from Patuakhali and Barguna and the second batch from Pirojpur and Bagerhat. These participants were the same branch health volunteers who had also attended the community-based participatory approach training.

Table 4: First aid training of trainers - Topics covered

<p>1st Day</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to first aid. 2. First aid on choking. 3. Artificial respiration (AR)/cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR). 4. Shock and prevention of shock. 5. Burn and electrical injuries.
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2nd Day

1. Bleeding and immobilization of fracture.
2. Fits, fainting and unconsciousness.
3. Poisoning through snakes and dog bites.
4. Transportation.
5. Quality of good facilitator and effective communication / identify training needs.
6. Training methods and learning aids.

3rd Day

1. Training plan and training module and ice-breaking methods.
2. Lesson plan through group work and presentation.
3. Practice on conducting sessions (seven minutes per participant).
4. Analysis on practice session (with video review).

4th Day

1. Written evaluation.
2. Practice on conducting sessions: final presentation (seven minutes per participant).
3. Film show.

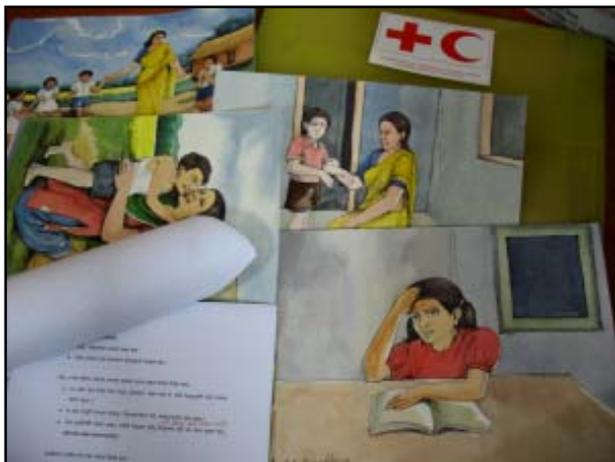
After conducting the above training sessions, each of the 11 branch health volunteers from the 2B2P BDRCS branches were equipped with knowledge to visit the targeted villages and facilitate in the participatory assessment and action planning process. They visited these villages every week to support and participate in the ongoing monitoring and reporting. 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).

A newly deployed BDRCS health and PSP officer joined the Barisal operational centre in June. Due to unavoidable personal reasons, the newly recruited officer rejoined the centre on 3 August. This lengthy absence slowed down the activities since the officer was the main force for implementing the community-based health promotion and first aid (with capacity building components) project with assistance from the health delegate.

Objective 2: The psychosocial wellbeing 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.

The targeted community selection process for this period was completed by the BDRCS in coordination with the International Federation. This ensured the start of all community-based programmes in the recovery operations.



Adaptation of training materials to fit the local language, culture and the context.

The discussions on the PSP proposal and approach to the programme design have been agreed upon by the BDRCS headquarters. Programme meetings were conducted at Barisal for the BDRCS senior unit level personnel. Meetings have also been held at unit levels in Bagerhat and Patuakhali.

A counterpart for health and psychosocial support (PSP) has been deployed at the Barisal office by BDRCS. In addition, recruitment of national staff for PSP for the International Federation was completed in June.

Development of the community-based PSP training curriculum in Bengali which is appropriate to the local culture and context has been completed.

The liaison between the BDRCS and department of clinical psychology, Dhaka University, and the International Federation has been formally established. Students from the university have been formally orientated on the community-based PSP training curriculum while the unit level volunteers were present.

Under the first objective of the PSP, unit level volunteers from nine Sidr-affected districts – Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Jholakathi, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur and Shatkhira – were planned to be trained on the community-based PSP training course. To date, training in three out of the nine districts has been completed and 179 volunteers in Pirojpur (54), Shatkhira (60) and Khulna (65) were trained.

These interactive training and post-training sessions were facilitated by the students from the department of clinical psychology, Dhaka University. The training sessions were designed to provide psychosocial support to the BDRCS volunteers participating in relief operations for Cyclone Sidr as well as to build their capacity for future disaster response operations.

In addition, 13 students from Dhaka University who were earlier oriented to conduct training have facilitated unit level training as trainers under the supervision of the PSP team. Hence, a pool of future master trainers in psychosocial support in Bangladesh is being developed at the national level.

The second objective of PSP is aimed at providing psychosocial support to the affected communities in the four most affected districts. Initial target areas for PSP activities are shown in [Annex 15](#), selected by BDRCS units for the International Federation's supported programmes plus targeted communities supported by the British and Spanish Red Cross. PSP for the communities is designed to be facilitated by the trained BDRCS volunteers of the units.

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: Sanitation facilities among the affected population have been improved.

A latrine has been designed and a mock-up constructed for review by the BDRCS. This is being used as a testing prop and for training purposes. The development of training materials continues. The final draft of the latrine construction manual has been completed but is awaiting approval and final modifications. The pamphlet for safe tube well chlorination is also being designed which will inform the community on the use of clean water. The communities have been selected and a survey completed in three districts (Pirojpur, Barguna and Patuakhali). Currently, the technical verification of the identified households is being conducted. The final beneficiary list will be completed by mid-November.

Expected Result: Accessibility to arsenic-free water has been improved.

During this reporting period, under the well repair programme, 34 wells were completed in each of the districts of Barguna, Patuakhali, Bagerhat and Pirojpur giving a total of 136 wells repaired. The work included minor repairs to pumps or replacement of pumps; minor repairs to platforms; new and raised platforms; and cleaning wells, and repairing the piping in existing tube wells. The significant positive impact on the community is that they now have more access to clean drinking water due to simple repairs done on tube wells. Coordination with NGOs and government continues. The International Federation was involved in rapid assessment and the emergency sanitation technical brief.



Masuda Begum (second from left) with her family next to the repaired arsenic-free well.

Maksuda Begum lives with her husband, two children and mother-in-law in the rural village of Herma Bazar situated in south west Bangladesh. Their house and outhouse was damaged during Cyclone Sidr. They have little income since they have lost the fish in their pond and their stall in the local market. Before the cyclone, safe water was hard to find in her area as most of the local wells were contaminated by arsenic. Prior to Sidr, Maksuda used to have a working well. However this changed after Sidr as all tube wells were contaminated. This resulted in her walking more than 3 km to fetch safe water from her well which she shared with over 100 people. This put tremendous pressure on the old tube well and it eventually broke down.

The International Federation carried out a tube well repairing project, repairing 136 wells in the Sidr-affected area of Bangladesh during April 2008. They repaired Maksuda's family's well and three other local wells. Thus, after four months with limited access to drinking water, people are getting safe drinking water once again. Maksuda says "The local people are happy because they don't have to travel so far to get water anymore."

Shelter

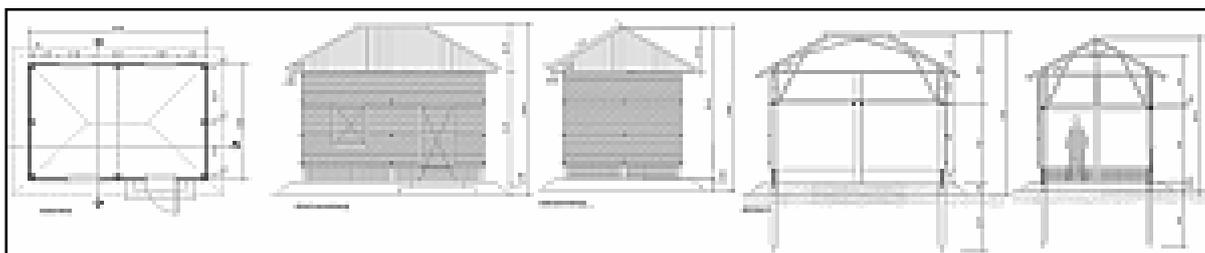
Objective 1: 5,000 of the most vulnerable cyclone-affected families in the Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts are living in a safe and healthy environment within 18 months of the beginning of the project.

Expected result: Identified vulnerable families are living in safe, healthy and culturally acceptable shelters.

The design of the model shelter and the documents required for tendering for contractors have been finalized. This tender has been launched for a total of 1,000 shelters in four districts (more or less 25 per cent, depending on need, cost offers and funding).

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 will enable more 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.

Drawings of core shelter



On 8 September, the bids for contracting were opened. The first results showed that the possibility of selecting four contractors, one in each district, for a cost slightly lower than expected. Having four contractors gives the flexibility that if one contractor does not perform to standard, a different contractor from another district can 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 at this point, which means around 330 shelters per contractor. A final outcome is expected in coming days.

The contractors will build a model shelter in each of the 12 cluster villages. One month is allocated to build this model, pre-fabricate columns and trusses as well as pre-position materials on site. Another three months is allocated for actual construction and is feasible as the work is now divided by four contractors. All this depends on weather conditions and contractor performance amongst other things. All this can be carried out even if the beneficiary list is not finalized at the time of the contract signing with the contractors.

A consultant for site supervision has already been identified and the contract signed. Efficient systems for monitoring the consultant's work and the project progress are being put in place. This will involve assigning of shelter officers for monitoring the hand-over of shelters to beneficiaries, monitoring of the general quality of the work of both consultant and contractors; good flow of reporting system and payment procedures; and the establishment of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders (from the BDRCS unit level to headquarters).

The current shelter delegate, seconded by the Belgian Red Cross-Flanders and responsible for objective 1 ended his mission at the end of September. A replacement will be identified shortly.

Objective 2: 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.

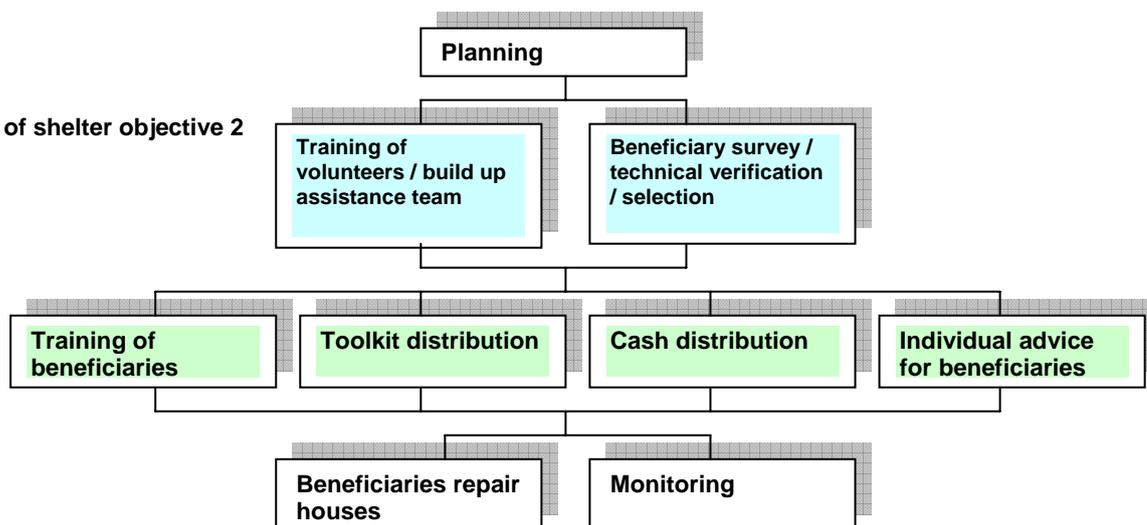
Expected result: 30,000 affected families receive tools, knowledge and support to repair and improve their partially damaged homes.

For better implementation of objective 2, a shelter delegate from the Netherlands Red Cross arrived during the fourth week of June. A project management plan has been made with detailed descriptions of the different processes leading to the completion of the objective under focus.

Ongoing



Four pillars of shelter objective 2



An extensive shelter repair training for 32 BDRCS unit shelter volunteers of the four most affected districts was conducted in Barisal (fieldtrip to Pirojpur) on 20-22 August. The purpose of the training was to develop knowledge and skills of the volunteers in the following fields:

- Content and procedures of the programme.
- Basic technical knowledge, related to repair of low cost housing.
- Process of beneficiary survey verification.
- Advice given to beneficiaries personally on specific repairs for their house and on how to fill the shelter repair form.
- Joint training of beneficiary groups in repair of their houses.
- Supervision of the repair process,



Shelter repair training of BDRCS volunteers: practical exercise on advising beneficiaries during field trip to the affected areas.

In each unit, one technical officer (TO) from the BDRCS/International Federation will work together with the team of shelter volunteers to conduct training sessions with the beneficiaries; distribute toolkits; provide individual technical advice to beneficiaries; and monitor repair works and the usage of the shelter cash grants. Three more technical officers were recruited (totalling five technical officers for Objective 2). They will start their work from mid-September. Coordination at the unit level will be further facilitated by the unit executive committee member assigned to shelter and the BDRCS shelter counterpart of the Barisal operational centre.

The modalities for cash distribution are under study. Due to the absence of banks in most rural areas, it is essential to look into alternatives such as mobile banks,

vouchers etc., in collaboration with the livelihoods projects.

The materials developed for the shelter repair training will be integrated in the first draft of the technical orientation of the beneficiaries and be ready for implementation in all the units by the end of September. Depending on the outcome of the beneficiary selection process, the training of beneficiaries will start in October with training taking approximately three months.

For both objectives 1 and 2: Final selection criteria for the beneficiary lists for both objectives will be discussed with the communities and a prioritization on technical and social criteria will be defined. The results are expected by the end of October.

- Coordination by the shelter working group (technical working group) is not as efficient as it was previously. Coordination and collaboration with partner national societies (PNS) regarding shelter continues.

- A proposal for shelter funding for both objectives has been accepted by the Japanese Red Cross. A proposal for funding for objective 2 is under consideration with the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China.

Livelihood

Objective: To replace and increase livelihoods sustainability of 5,000⁷ households across Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhali districts.

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

The livelihood programme has been reviewed and negotiated within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The final decision on the approaches, policies, strategies and operational issues has been made. The livelihood programme has accepted the cash transfer approach through bank after a series of meetings and discussions with all stakeholders. Support is given to beneficiaries through open individual bank accounts in which the amount will be transferred in two instalments. Although the fact that all communities are located in rural areas and that the opening of an account might create some logistics difficulties, access to the formal banking system will have positive impact on savings and formal credit institutions. The approach, once implemented at field level, might be reviewed based on the efficiency and effectiveness of the intervention. A detailed implementation plan and timeframe has been reviewed and updated.

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. In these four districts, at least 5,000 households will directly benefit from the livelihood programme. In coordination with the recovery programme, an integrated household survey has been 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 continues.

The community committee members will ensure the quality of work, increase community participation and ensure the maximization of the impact of livelihood programme in all 12 clusters. The members of the committee will be involved in all works of the livelihood programme, particularly in beneficiary selection, baseline survey, grant allocation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Coordination and experience sharing meetings have been conducted with other agencies involved in livelihood support programming in the four districts. The livelihoods team reviewed and visited 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. The training was comprised 30 participants from reputable agencies such as Oxfam, the British Department for International Development (DFID) Save the Children fund and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Several participants came from Afghanistan, Myanmar, Nepal, Switzerland, Tajikistan and the United Kingdom. It was organized by the International Federation and funded by the British Red Cross. After receiving the training, the methodology of the livelihood programme was reviewed, including cash distribution to the beneficiaries, monitoring mechanisms and database management.

The recovery/livelihood delegate has successfully completed his mission. His expertise and contribution have helped in finalizing the livelihood proposal, plan of action and operational methodology.

CAPACITY BUILDING/DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (2 YEARS)

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. The training on cash transfer programming in humanitarian assistance has helped build the capacity of the livelihood personnel to further review the methodology of the livelihood programme in cash distribution and to build more

⁷ Based on resource availability, the livelihood project changed its objective from targeting 4,500 households to 5,000 households.

effective monitoring mechanisms and database management which would work as a monitoring tool for all sectors. Furthermore, to enhance capacity building and better running of the ongoing activities, the Barisal operational centre bought five desktop computers with LCD monitors, eight desktop computers with CRT monitors, nine printers and 15 UPSs.

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.

Activities under health are done as part of the integrated recovery programme. In view of this, please refer to the section under recovery for this objective.

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 units.

The concept of disaster risk reduction (DRR) has two elements: community and institutional capacity building. The first element has two parts: a) a community approach to identify hazards and concomitant risks that they face; b) training and awareness to respond and mitigate risk and hazards through personal actions and projects. The second element is broken into three parts: a) to build BDRCS capacity in risk and hazard identification and assessment; b) training in computer mapping and geophysical information system (GIS) and geophysical processor system (GPS); c) district mapping and strategy on DRR for the four Sidr-affected districts that will support and contribute to a national DRR strategy for BDRCS.

Four major areas will be covered here which include: i) Risk identification, comprising risk assessment, impact assessment, early warning system, risk mapping capacity and analysis capacity; ii) Knowledge management, including information management and communication, education, public awareness and research; iii) Risk management and applications/instruments such as the environmental and natural resource management, social and economic development, physical and technical measures are included; iv) Monitoring and evaluation capacity which is a major cross-cutting issue referring to whether or not the monitoring and evaluation systems for vulnerability and risk management have been established at national and local level.

During the reporting period, the operation continued to contribute through the adaptation of the risk reduction approach in all aspects of the programme framework such as identifying arsenic-free but dysfunctional water systems and restoring them for the affected communities; raising awareness on safer housing/ improved building techniques, including protection from rain, water and floods; and the successful integration of income-generating plantation/livelihood practices, including pit latrine/safer hygiene components under the shelter programme framework.

Two meetings have been held with the BDRCS in Dhaka with the deputy secretary-general and directors of various programmes and the BDRCS Barisal as well as briefing on DRR to International Federation national staff in Barisal. The Sidr recovery delegate has also contributed to the BDRCS national planning workshop in support of the disaster management team during this reporting period.

Based on these activities, a draft concept paper has been put together and submitted to the BDRCS Barisal for comments. A field officer has also been added to the International Federation team to support the DRR programme. The main focus over the last month has been on supporting the Sidr programmes in the overall recovery approach and beneficiary identification. This includes support to programmes that consider and emphasize the disaster risk reduction elements in each recovery project. The DRR elements have also been included in each of the recovery projects and programmes are also given DRR support.

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. 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.

Logistics

The tender for a consultant to design and supervise the construction of 1,000 core residential shelters in four cyclone-affected districts, has been finalized. Twin contracts – one for the design and tender phase, and the other for the supervision phase – were awarded to the selected consultant on 16 June with the approval from the logistics and resource mobilization department (LRMD) in Geneva. Based upon feedback given and discussions between the consultant and the logistics/procurement delegate and the shelter delegate, the design for the shelter was prepared and presented to the BDRCS. This was approved by the BDRCS in the third week of July.

Thereafter, the package for launching the tender and hiring the contractors for construction has been prepared according to the International Federation standard procedure with inputs from the consultant and the logistics/procurement delegate. Tender for the contractors was launched on 18 August by publication of a tender notice in two leading newspapers. The last date for submission of tenders was 7 September. Identification of the most preferred bidder(s) is being made upon evaluation of technical and financial offers received and a proposal will be sent to LRMD for approval. The entire process of selection of contractors is expected to be completed in September.

The contractors selected for rehabilitation and upgrading of tube wells in the districts of Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali under the ECHO-funded programme have completed the work. For Pirojpur, a new contractor has been selected. The work there too has been completed. A total of 75,000 coconut saplings were procured and delivered in the districts of 2B and 2P for distribution as part of livelihood programme supported by ECHO.

The stock-taking of the material in Barisal warehouse has been done. With no immediate plans for distribution of existing stocks in the warehouse, a long-term warehousing strategy is being devised by the country office. The need for this strategy has been boosted by a government notice to vacate the existing warehouse in Barisal in the near future. The country office is seeking the best possible option for a warehouse in Dhaka for the International Federation. Temporary storage needs are being met by keeping the stock in CHA warehouse in Dhaka.

The investigation into the damaged water purification tablets (WPT) has been completed and the most likely cause of the damage resulted from poor and over-packing of the cartons, for which the supplier accepted responsibility. The operation decided not to replace the remaining stock of damaged WPT and the supplier refunded the value of this stock. The damaged WPT have been disposed of through incineration.

In June, the warehouse dispatched BP5 biscuits for distribution in the Cyclone Sidr operational area by the BDRCS district units.

As part of the coordinated Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to the Cyclone Nargis operation in Myanmar, the Bangladesh delegation, coordinated by the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit, loaned some of its disaster preparedness stocks on a replenishment basis. A total of 20,000 hygiene parcels, 10,000 tarpaulins and 10,000 jerry cans were sent by air charter. The flight departed Bangladesh on 15 June after some delays getting the export clearance. The replenishment of tarpaulins and jerry cans has been done. The replenishment of hygiene parcels still under tender will be completed within September. The table below details in-kind donations received to date, and remaining needs.

Table 5: In Kind Donations

Item	Qty Mob. Table	American RC	British RC	Japanese RC	Netherlands RC	Spanish RC	Norwegian RC	Iranian RC	Australian RC	Procurement	Total	Balance
Blankets	200000	25000	7500	11000	50000	20000	15900	10000		123000	262400	0
Jerry Can	200000		3000	2200	28148				1500	116800	151948	48052
Tarpaulin	100000	10000	3000	2200	8000	1100				34050	57910	42090
Hygiene Kit	100000		1500	2200	23000					75000	101700	0

Communications – Advocacy and public information

The International Federation's Geneva office supported a technical person to visit the cyclone-affected districts of Patuakhali and Kuakata on 9 May to film a documentary on climate change. The purpose of the visit was to get testimonies of people affected by Cyclone Sidr and to highlight their change of life due to the cyclone. The documentary will be distributed globally among national societies, international organizations and NGOs to highlight the impact of climate change in Bangladesh. In addition, testimonies of cyclone-affected people were shown at the general meeting of the Global Humanitarian Forum headed by Kofi Annan, former secretary general of the United Nations.

Under ECHO's Sidr emergency response project, visibility materials such as the ECHO pictorial booklet, notebooks, pens, coffee mugs, etc. were developed, printed and disseminated among the relevant stakeholders including government, UN agencies, INGOs and the media for wider dissemination of ECHO's contribution to the Sidr-affected victims.

**<The interim financial report and annexes are attached below;
Click here to return to the title page>**

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 \(NGOs\) 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:

- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society: Mr. M. Shafiul Alam (secretary- general), email: bdrcs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226.
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- Country delegation in Bangladesh for Cyclone Sidr: Mr. Davood Pourkhanali (head of operation). email: davood.pourkhanali@ifrc.org; mobile: +88.017.14108.062; fax: +88.04.3162.117
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BDRCS-IFRC Cyclone Sidr food / non-food relief distributions

District	No. of Families	Status	Rice 20 kg bag	Dal 5kg bag	Oil 2 litre btl.	Salt 1 kg bag	Fam. kit pcs	Saree pcs	Lungi pcs	Tarpaulin pcs	P.-sheet pcs	ORS sachets	Jerry can pcs	WPT pcs	Hygiene boxes	Blanket pcs	BP5 Carton
Bagerhat	11,500	Distributed	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	5,000	23,000	23,000	11,500	5,000	57,500	23,000	690,000	11,500	23,000	75
Barguna	8,400	Distributed	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	3,400	16,800	16,800	8,400	0	42,000	15,200	504,000	8,400	16,800	75
Pirojpur	8,700	Distributed	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	3,800	17,400	17,400	8,700	0	43,500	17,400	522,000	8,700	17,400	75
Patuakhali	10,000	Distributed	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	20,000	600,000	10,000	20,000	75
Barisal	9,000	Distributed	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000	0	9,000	45,000	18,000	219,000	7,600	14,200	0
Jholakathi	5,000	Distributed	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	0	5,000	25,000	5,000	150,000	5,000	10,000	0
Khulna	3,000	Distributed	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	0	3,000	15,000	6,000	90,000	3,000	6,000	0
Khulna city	1,920	Distributed	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	0	3,840	3,840	0	1,920	9,600	1,920	115,200	1,920	3,840	217
Bhola	1,300	Distributed	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	2,600	2,600	0	1,300	6,500	2,600	78,000	1,300	2,600	0
Shatkhira	1,900	Distributed	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,800	3,800	3,800	0	1,900	9,500	1,900	57,000	1,900	3,800	0
Faridpur	1,500	Distributed	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	3,000	3,000	0	1,500	7,500	1,500	90,000	1,500	3,000	0
Madaripur	4,700	Distributed	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	9,400	9,400	0	4,700	23,500	4,700	0	4,700	9,400	0
Gopalganj	2,400	Distributed	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	4,800	4,800	0	2,400	12,000	2,400	130,000	2,400	4,800	0
Shariatpur	4,000	Distributed	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	8,000	8,000	0	4,000	20,000	4,000	0	4,000	8,000	0
Total distributed			73,320	73,320	73,320	73,320	37,200	146,640	146,640	38,600	49,720	366,600	123,620	3,245,200	71,920	142,840	517

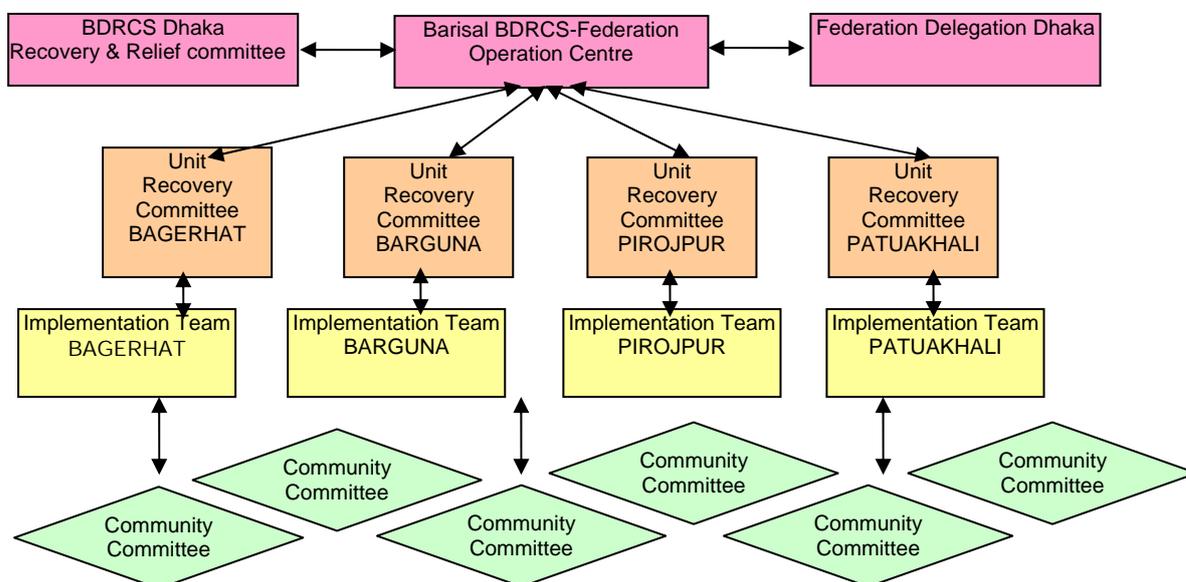
Area covered under the assessment

District	No. of Upazilla	No. of Unions	No. of Villages
Barguna	3	6	27
Bagerhat	2	6	10
Patuakhali	2	3	13
Pirojpur	3	9	20
Total	10	24	70

Specific indications for A and B category cluster communities⁸

Indication	Category A Cluster	Category B Cluster
Damage ratio	More	Less than A
Other organization's intervention	Less	More than A
Scope of work for all components (specially shelter and water and sanitation)	More	Less than A
Accessibility	Better than B	Manageable

The overall coordination framework for BDRCS/IFRC Cyclone Sidr recovery operation



⁸ Communities were broadly categorized by BDRCS as "A" and "B" according to the priority basis.

Annex 5

Composition of Unit Recovery Committee

Designation	Person	No.
Convener	Unit Secretary	1
Member	BDRCS Respective component counterpart	1
Member	International Federation delegate/ senior officer	1
Member	BDRCS ULO ,Unit level officer as a field coordinator	1
Total		4

Annex 6

Composition of Implementation Team

	No. of member		Component	
	ULO	Volunteer		EC member
Coordinator		5	1	Shelter
		10	1	W/S
		4	1	Health
		2	1	Livelihood
1	21	4		
Total		26		

Annex 7

Recovery coordination meeting

Date	Place	Participant	Objective	Outcome
12 th May, 2008	Barisal	26 people, Units secretaries, Board members, International Federation delegates and officers	To build consensus. Decided at field level on the approaches to be followed in the implementation of the BDRCS/IFRC Recovery Operations	Understanding on the genesis of approaches; sharing of the recovery field assessment report; prioritizing the cluster communities; understanding of community activities; and need of coordination and permanent communication strategy
18 th June, 2008	Barisal	40 people, Units secretaries, Board members, federation delegates and officers	To build consensus on Cyclone Sidr Recovery Operations, functional structure and beneficiary identification procedure.	Approved process of decision making and formation of Unit Recovery Committee, Implementation Team and Community Committee's; Agreed methodology on integrated survey and beneficiary selection

Annex 8

List of selected clusters in 2B2P according to the priority

District	Priority cluster No.	Village	Union	Upazilla
Phase one				
Barguna	1	Mollahura, Dalvanga, Lotabaria	Dholua	Barguna Sadar
	2	Jelkhana, Lotakata, Shoshatola, Fashiatola	Am Baliatoly	Barguna Sadar
	3	Nishan Baria, Gazimamud	Naltona	Barguna Sadar
<i>Total village</i>		9		
Bagerhat	1	Amtoli, Kumarkhali	Khaolia	Morelganj
	2	Gabtola	Morelganj Sadar	Morelganj
	3	Kuriakhali	South Khali	Shoronkhola
<i>Total village</i>		4		
Patuakhali	1	Vaier haola, Nij haola, Talukdar haola, Manik char, Garbunia	Ratandi Taltoly	Galachipa
	2	Mohish katha, Srinagar, Moida bazaar,	Amragachia	Mirjaganj
	3	Purbo Gramoddon, Dakhin Gramoddon, Pashim Gramoddin, Lebubunia	Ratandi Taltoly	Galachipa
<i>Total village</i>		12		
Pirojpur	1	Darulhuda, charkhali	Nodmulla	Bhandaria
	2	Socchia, lora,	Mali khali	Nazirpur
	3	Durgapur	Durgapur	Pirojpur Sadar
<i>Total village</i>		5		
Phase one total village 30				
Phase two				
Barguna	4	KhottarChar, Joalvanga (Tetulbaria)	Barabagi	Amtoly
	5	Ruhita	Patharghata	Patharghata
	6	Porighata (Kathaltola)	Charduari	Patharghata
<i>Total village</i>		4		
Bagerhat	4	Chor hoglabonia	Hoglabonia	Morrelgong
	5	Amrabunia	Nishanbaria	
<i>Total village</i>		2		
Patuakhali	4	Vita khaly (Near the Darbar sharif)	Mirjaganj	Mirjaganj
<i>Total village</i>		1		
Pirojpur	4	Khatachira,	Sapleza	Mathbaria
	5	Jugia, chinkholi	Malikhali	Nazirpur
	6	Boibunia	Matibhanga	Nazirpur
	7	Talikhali	Talikhali	Bhandaria
<i>Total village</i>		5		
Phase two total village 12				
Phase Three				
Barguna	No priority decided yet	Sunbunia, Patakata, Choto Baliatoly, Porirkhal	Am Baliatoly	Barguna Sadar
		Shonatola, Podda	Noltola	Barguna Sadar
		Noli, Shajipara, Chargachia	Dholua	Barguna Sadar
		Podda	Patharghata	Patharghata
		Gaenpara, Bakultola	Char duari	Patharghata
		Kobirajpara, Shokhina	Barabagi	Amtoly
<i>Total village</i>		14		
Bagerhat		Patuakhali		
<i>Total village</i>		1		
Patuakhali	Village not yet selected			
Pirojpur	No priority	Badurtoley, chrokgachia	Sapleza	Mathbaria
		Kumermara,	Tikekata	Mathbaria

	decided yet	Halta	Gulishakhali	Mathbaria
		Shakaari khati	Tushkhali	Mathbaria
		Chrtor, Mitherpul,	Malikhali	Najirpur
		West posharbonia, bouthla	Ekri	Bhandaria
	<i>Total village</i>	<i>9</i>		
Phase three total village 24				

Annex 9**Core shelter allocation in four most affected districts**

Districts	No. of fully damaged H/H	% of fully damaged H/H	Proportionate No. for 1,000 core shelters (objective 1)
Bagerhat	63,600	26.50%	265
Barguna	68,679	28.62%	286
Patuakhali	53,291	22.21%	222
Pirojpur	54,416	22.67%	227
Total	239,986	100.00%	1,000

Annex 10**Livelihood, water and sanitation and shelter repairing support allocation in four most affected districts**

Districts	No. of fully damaged H/H	% of fully damaged H/H	Livelihood, Water and sanitation & Shelter repairing support
Bagerhat	63,600	26.50%	1,325
Barguna	68,679	28.62%	1,431
Patuakhali	53,291	22.21%	1,110
Pirojpur	54,416	22.67%	1,134
Total	239,986	100.00%	5,000

Annex 11

Recovery orientation in the district level

District	No. of orientation	No. of participant	Facilitated by	Objective	Outcome
Barguna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur,	2 in each district	30 people, volunteers and BDRCS district executive members	BDRCS and International Federation technical officers from Barisal Operation Centre	To orient on recovery concept, Red Cross Red Crescent values & principals, roles & responsibilities of the team members, community mobilization and community committee formation, survey methodology	90 implementation team members have been oriented on the difference between relief & recovery, trained on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, understood their roles and responsibilities, learned on community participation process as well as on beneficiary survey methodology.
Bagerhat	In process				

Annex 12

Community counterpart in the field

District	Cluster	No. of CC member
Barguna	1	10
	2	16
	3	16
	Total	42
Patuakhali	1	11
	2	14
	3	11
	Total	36
Pirojpur	1	16
	2	16
	3	16
	Total	48
Bagerhat	Will be formed soon	
Grand total		126

Annex 13

Transfer of knowledge to the community level

District	No. of orientation	No. of participant	Facilitated by	Objective	Outcome
Barguna	1 in each 3 clusters	10 in cluster 1 & 16 in the rest	RC volunteers and BDRCS staffs with support of International Federation	To be aware of RCRC values and principles, CC roles and responsibilities, plans and activities, beneficiary survey process	126 CC members have been oriented on RCRC movement and are now helping in the implementation of operation in the field
Patuakhali	1 in each 3 clusters	11 in cluster 1 & 3 and 14 in cluster 2			
Pirojpur	1 in each 3 clusters	16 in each			
Bagerhat	Orientation will take place after committee formation				

Survey statistics in the targeted areas

District	Cluster	Working group	Total Household Surveyed
Barguna	1	5	1,044
	2	8	940
	3	8	1,273
Barguna total surveyed HH			3,257
Patuakhali	1	5	647
	2	7	926
	3	5	391
Patuakhali total surveyed HH			1,964
Pirojpur	1	8	912
	2	8	1,282
	3	8	1,073
Pirojpur total surveyed HH			3,267
Bagerhat	In process		
Grand total			8,488

PSP Training - All 'A' category villages selected by BDRCS Units plus target communities supported by British and Spanish Red Cross

District: Patuakhali	No of Villages	Population
Upazilla: Galachipa	9 villages	3670
Upazilla: Mirzaganj	4 villages	6390
Upazilla: Kalapara *	**	6030
District: Barguna	No of Villages	Population
Upazilla: Baraguna Sadar	9 villages	14530
Upazilla: Patharghata	2 villages	3940
Upazilla: Amtoli	2 villages	3320
District: Pirojpur	No of Villages	Population
Upazilla: Mathbaria	3 villages	7600
Upazilla: Nasirpur	5 villages	7200
Upazilla: Bhandaria	3 villages	5800
Upazilla: Pirojpur Sadar	2 villages	
District: Bagerhat	No of Villages	Population
Upazilla: Morrelganj	3 villages	6500
Upazilla: Shanankhola	1 village	5000
Upazilla: Kachua***	3 villages	---
Upazilla: Bagerhat Sadar***	2 villages	---

* British Red Cross supported area.

** Clusters of landless people

*** Spanish Red Cross supported area.

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MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2008/8
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2009/12
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
A. Budget	24,483,160					24,483,160
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<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>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>	673,840					673,840
<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>German Red Cross</i>	395,599					395,599
<i>Greek Government</i>	322,000					322,000
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	53,210					53,210
<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>	853,220					853,220
<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>	14,127					14,127
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	16,219					16,219
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	102,626					102,626
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	841,252					841,252

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Budget	APPEAL

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<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>	3,634				3,634
<i>On Line donations</i>	99,469				99,469
<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>Swedish Red Cross</i>	644,420				644,420
<i>Swedish 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
C1. Cash contributions	15,873,354				15,873,354
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)					
<i>ECHO</i>	163,598				163,598
<i>OPEC Fund For International Developm</i>	550,000				550,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	713,598				713,598
Inkind Goods & Transport					
<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
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	2,014,825				2,014,825
Inkind Personnel					
<i>Belgian Red Cross (French)</i>	52,287				52,287
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	45,880				45,880
<i>German Red Cross</i>	26,400				26,400
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	55,587				55,587
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	9,973				9,973
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	76,261				76,261
C4. Inkind Personnel	266,388				266,388
Other Income					
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	-250,000				-250,000
C5. Other Income	-250,000				-250,000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	18,618,165				18,618,165
D. Total Funding = B + C	18,618,165				18,618,165
Appeal Coverage	76%				76%

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	18,618,165					18,618,165
E. Expenditure	-9,507,598					-9,507,598
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	9,110,567					9,110,567

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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2009/12
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	24,483,160						24,483,160	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	851,852	1,456,120				1,456,120	-604,268	
Shelter - Transitional		169				169	-169	
Construction - Housing		4,582				4,582	-4,582	
Construction Materials	3,330,569	22				22	3,330,546	
Clothing & textiles	2,518,369	2,020,785				2,020,785	497,584	
Food	2,157,431	1,495,571				1,495,571	661,860	
Seeds,Plants	1,694,691	45,608				45,608	1,649,083	
Water & Sanitation	844,690	63,398				63,398	781,292	
Medical & First Aid	1,202,137	87,089				87,089	1,115,048	
Utensils & Tools	1,372,478	318,118				318,118	1,054,360	
Other Supplies & Services	3,463,983	1,284,093				1,284,093	2,179,890	
ERU		125,400				125,400	-125,400	
Total Supplies	17,436,200	6,900,956				6,900,956	10,535,244	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	433,706	129,111				129,111	304,595	
Computers & Telecom	120,187	45,936				45,936	74,251	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	94,444	18,946				18,946	75,498	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	648,338	193,993				193,993	454,344	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	747,420	110,098				110,098	637,322	
Distribution & Monitoring	151,759	481,508				481,508	-329,749	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	166,467	50,507				50,507	115,960	
Total Transport & Storage	1,065,647	642,114				642,114	423,532	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,769,800	670,595				670,595	1,099,205	
Regionally Deployed Staff	108,300	23,657				23,657	84,643	
National Staff	324,000	92,523				92,523	231,477	
National Society Staff	264,426	81,891				81,891	182,535	
Consultants	8,426	48,924				48,924	-40,498	
Total Personnel	2,474,952	917,590				917,590	1,557,362	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	271,896	34,881				34,881	237,016	
Total Workshops & Training	271,896	34,881				34,881	237,016	
General Expenditure								
Travel	207,408	74,571				74,571	132,836	
Information & Public Relation	303,211	30,391				30,391	272,820	
Office Costs	115,020	37,619				37,619	77,400	
Communications	120,926	21,700				21,700	99,227	
Professional Fees	14,822	2,883				2,883	11,939	
Financial Charges	177,780	2,128				2,128	175,652	
Other General Expenses	55,556	-824				-824	56,380	
Total General Expenditure	994,722	168,468				168,468	826,254	
Depreciation								
Depreciation		1,465				1,465	-1,465	
Total Depreciation		1,465				1,465	-1,465	
Programme Support								
Program Support	1,591,405	558,725				558,725	1,032,681	
Total Programme Support	1,591,405	558,725				558,725	1,032,681	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		60,297				60,297	-60,297	

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination			
A								B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		24,483,160						24,483,160	
Total Services		60,297					60,297	-60,297	
Operational Provisions									
Operational Provisions		29,109					29,109	-29,109	
Total Operational Provisions		29,109					29,109	-29,109	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	24,483,160	9,507,598					9,507,598	14,975,562	
VARIANCE (C - D)		14,975,562					14,975,562		