

# 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° 15  
30 November 2009

**Period covered by this Operations Update:** 1 July to 30 November 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 (BDRCS) to assist 243,000 families (1,215,000 beneficiaries) over two years.

**Appeal coverage:** 79%;

[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 Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.

This operation has largely been completed by 30 November 2009. A final report will be made available three months after the end of the operation, at the end of February 2010.

### Summary

Two years 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.

After completion of the relief operation, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the International Federation launched an early/mid-term recovery programme to assist the affected communities by employing a participatory, coordinated, integrated and sustainable approach. Focusing on the four worst-affected districts of Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur, the recovery operation aimed at improving the capacity, living conditions and resilience of the vulnerable households to future disasters. Despite the numerous challenges on the ground which resulted in the slow start-up and delays of the implementation, the recovery programme has achieved the set objectives and has largely been completed as of 30 November 2009.

The core shelter construction component was successfully concluded in October 2009, reaching the planned 1,250 beneficiary families with core shelters. Repair work on partially-damaged houses is ongoing, with households having received cash grants, tool kits, training and individual consultations.

The water and sanitation programme has provided latrine construction training and over 5,100 sets of construction materials to the beneficiary households. Up to 17 new boreholes and three new pond sand filters (PSF) have been installed to provide safe and sustainable water sources to the affected communities. In addition, based on the needs assessment outcomes, repair work and cleaning of existing water sources were carried out. An evaluation of the hygiene promotion and the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) component was completed during the reporting period, and has revealed that the number of cases of water-borne diseases in the target communities has declined.



BDRCS has provided core shelters to cyclone affected families under the Sidr operation.  
Photo: International Federation.

The psychosocial support programme (PSP) has completed all planned trainings for beneficiary communities, with several refresher training sessions and community/children's activities planned for the end of November.

During the reporting period, the health team has conducted 12 public health in emergency (PHiE) trainings for 48 communities; and organized ten experience-sharing workshops as a follow-up to the trainings. The team also organized a World First Aid Day rally to raise awareness among the public. The PHiE-trained volunteers are active in their respective communities, utilizing their knowledge and skills on the ground.

Restoring the livelihoods of the cyclone-affected population is one of the primary objectives of the Cyclone Sidr recovery programme. The livelihoods programme provides eligible beneficiaries with a cash grant which initially was to be based on the assets they had lost as a result of Cyclone Sidr. However, after the assessment of damages, it appeared that over 2,000 beneficiaries had lost a minimum amount of less than BDT 5,000 (CHF 71.54 or USD 71.32). As the livelihoods programme had focused on supporting the most vulnerable, it became apparent that people had owned very few assets, so the Bangladeshi Tika (BDT) cost of their loss was minimal. As such, the earlier concept of replacing the value of pre-existing assets had to be reviewed in light of these findings. A decision was then taken to increase the minimum amount of cash grants to BDT 10,000 (CHF 143.1 or USD 142.6) so that the most vulnerable could commence basic livelihood activities; thereby, increasing their economic status.

The Sidr livelihood programme is also helping beneficiaries develop an alternative or options for new livelihoods. Following the development of their livelihoods proposal, they then receive training according to their needs. By the end of this reporting period, 4,951 income-generating activities (IGA) proposals have been prepared, 4,951 bank accounts have been opened, and allocated amounts have been transferred into beneficiaries' bank accounts. The training is still ongoing and is expected to be completed by the end of this month. Some of the beneficiaries have already made a start with their new livelihoods activities such as rickshaw pulling, cow/goat rearing, duck/poultry farming, and running small shops.

A programme to strengthen disaster preparedness and the response capacity of BDRCS units commenced during the reporting period. Unit offices are being renovated to make them safer and more productive places to work. Two small warehouses are being constructed, one in each of the Barguna and Bagerhat BDRCS units. This enables them to store a minimum of relief stocks in preparation for future disasters. It became apparent that none of the BDRCS units in the Sidr-affected areas currently maintain any emergency relief stock nor have any appropriate site for storing relief stocks. Two other BDRCS chapters were also identified as suitable locations to construct warehouses. However, BDRCS were not able to proceed due to the lack of land.

In addition, the Sidr operation undertook repair works on the cyclone shelters with the aim to make them safer and equipped with basic facilities that are required for people during their temporary stay at these shelters. Out of 32 BDRCS-built cyclone shelters, 14 are being repaired based on the needs and set priorities. A disaster risk reduction training for members of the recovery committee, the implementation committee and the community committee as well as Red Crescent Youth (RCY) have been organized in each of the four districts.

Since the launch of the Sidr emergency appeal, international response has been positive. Many partner national societies have 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, the Hong Kong and Macau branches of the Red Cross Society of China, Icelandic Red Cross, Iran Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross/Irish government, Italian Red Cross/Italian government, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross/Monaco government, 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 Czech, Estonia, Greek and Slovakia governments; the European Commission of Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), the OPEC Fund for International Development and a number of other private and corporate donors.

On behalf of BDRCS, the International Federation would like to thank all donors and partners for their generous support to this appeal, and would like to inform all donors and partners that there will be some funds remaining after the completion of the operation. (A plan of action for the use of the balance is under development and will be available together with the final report).

## 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 who need support from humanitarian organizations to rebuild their fully damaged houses and around 141,000 families who 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 a consistent threat of cyclones and floods. Cyclones Bijli and Aila which hit the country in April and May 2009 respectively were a reminder of the local populations' vulnerability to constant natural hazards. Cyclone Aila caused delays in the implementation of the Sidr operation, including its shelter, and water and sanitation components.

In addition to the natural disasters, the Sidr recovery programme implementation was affected by other factors, including security-related concerns such as the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) mutiny; death threats from Jamaate Mujahedeen Bangladesh (JMB); organizational issues like staff turnover within BDRCS central and district committees, and delays in signing an agreement with the host national society. These events caused delays in beneficiary selection, policy/procedure approval, construction of core shelters, and the distribution of cash and materials to the beneficiaries. Despite these challenges and with the new leadership in place at the BDRCS national headquarters (NHQ), the operation was able to speed up implementation and achieved the objectives.

## Coordination and partnerships

Coordination and consultation meetings with Red Cross Red Crescent partners, the government, UN agencies and other humanitarian agencies have been held regularly in the capital and Barisal. The Sidr team attended disaster emergency rescue (DER) shelter working group and the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) meetings in Dhaka.

The International Federation's head of country office and the field recovery coordinator visited the Sidr operation areas regularly, fostering relationships with local partners and participating in core shelter and livelihood cheque handover ceremonies in Barguna as well as in distribution of shelter cash grants in Barguna and Patuakhali districts. A senior management team from the BDRCS' national headquarters (NHQ), led by the deputy secretary general also visited the Sidr operation areas, taking part in the handover of the core shelters to the beneficiaries in Barguna.

A shelter consultant, recruited by UNDP on behalf of the shelter technical working group, visited the Sidr-affected areas to assess the International Federation/BDRCS shelter programme. An assessment team from the British Red Cross for Cyclone Aila has also visited the Sidr operation office to discuss ongoing activities and possible interventions in the future. The Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China's representative visited the operation during 16-18 November to monitor progress.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Sidr recovery operation which commenced immediately after the successful completion of the relief phase will be completed at the end of this month. The main focus of the recovery programme has been an integrated framework which addresses the most acute needs of the affected people through livelihoods, shelter, water and sanitation, and health (including psychosocial support) interventions. The recovery operation targeted the 33 most vulnerable communities in the four most-affected districts (Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur and Bagerhat) that were not covered by other organizations. With all the objectives met and major activities completed, the operation is coming to an end with some monitoring activities and training to continue through the end of November and December. The Barisal operations centre, which was set up at the beginning of the operation, will be closed by mid-December 2009 after moving out all assets and inventories. The warehouse will be also closed by the end of December 2009 after relocating the remaining relief items. All relief items and assets of the operation will be handed over to BDRCS upon presentation of a proper plan for storage and use.

A summary of the involvement of other Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners in support of the Sidr affected people is presented below:

**Table 1: RCRC partners in the country**

RCRC partner (in-country)	Focus of action as of November 2007 - 2009
Spanish Red Cross	Shelter and watsan (water and sanitation) activities
British Red Cross	Support in relief distribution and shelter emergency rescue unit (logistics and warehouse management)
German Red Cross	Relief distribution/non-food items support Rehabilitation of maternity and child health (MCH) centres to make the buildings more cyclone resistant Community-based disaster preparedness activities in the affected areas
American Red Cross	Water and sanitation, shelter support
French Red Cross	Support on workshop and strategic planning
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Coordination Supporting activities within its mandate. Tracing and restoring family links
Swiss Red Cross	Relief distribution
Kuwait Red Crescent	Relief through government

## Progress towards objectives

### Relief

#### Food and non-food items

**Objective (non-food items):** 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.

No change in situation since the last report as the objective has been achieved during the emergency phase. A supplementary distribution of non-food items was done to approximately 11,000 families in the first quarter of 2009.

#### 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.

No change in situation since the last report as the objective has been achieved during the emergency phase.

#### Health

**Objective:** The health status of 243,000 families (1,215,000 people) 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.

No change in situation since the last report as the objective has been achieved during the emergency phase.

## Water and sanitation

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

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

No change in situation since the last report as the objective has been achieved during the emergency phase.

## Recovery sectoral progress towards objectives:

The Sidr recovery operation applied an integrated programming approach, providing the most needed support to beneficiaries through livelihoods, shelter, water and sanitation, and health (including psychosocial support) interventions. The progress to date against the set objectives under each sector is provided below.

## Livelihoods

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

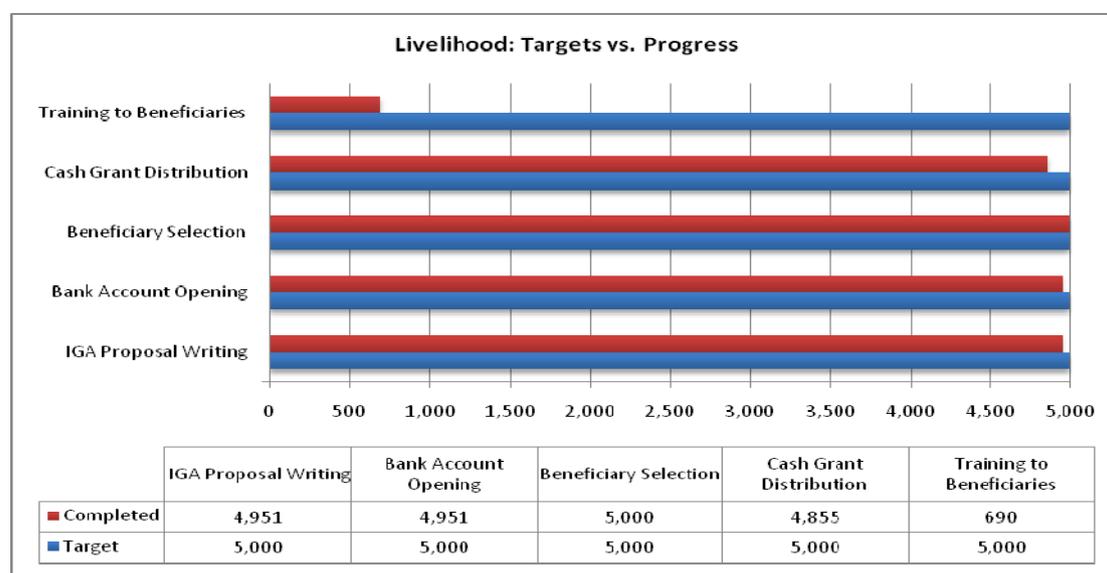
**Expected result:** The sustainability of people's livelihoods is increased through diversification

The livelihoods programme of the Sidr operation intends to restore the livelihoods of the affected population through providing cash grants and training for income-generating activities that are best suited for individual beneficiaries and their specific needs. Under this programme, targeted families are given a cash grant based on their individual proposal to start an income-generating livelihood activity. The minimum cash grant to each family is BDT 10,000 (CHF 143.1 or USD 142.6) and the maximum is BDT 15,000 (CHF 214.62 or USD 213.9). An additional 15 per cent is added if the beneficiary is a female-headed household. Every beneficiary is required to open a bank account to receive the cash grant.

By the end of this reporting period, 4,951 IGA proposals have been prepared; 4,951 bank accounts have been opened and allocated cash grants have been transferred to over 4,855 beneficiary accounts. The remaining transfer is currently in process. Up to 49 beneficiaries were not available for IGA proposal development, or to open bank accounts, despite repeated efforts to contact them. These people may have permanently left the selected areas or may be deceased.

Overall, the programme has been effective against the designed outcomes and has demonstrated a positive impact over a short period of time. Some of the beneficiaries have already utilized the cash grants which have resulted in producing positive outcomes for their lives. For example, a beneficiary in Barguna has purchased a rickshaw (traditional passenger carrier in Bangladesh) and already earns around BDT 150-200 (CHF 2.14 – 2.86 or USD 2.13 – 2.85) per day. This is an improvement from his previous livelihood position and the generated income is sufficient to sustain his family.

A few remaining training sessions for beneficiaries will be completed by the beginning of December.



## Psychosocial support (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.



A volunteer conducting CBPSP training  
Photo credit: International Federation

During this reporting period, twenty more community level PSP trainings were conducted. With the completion of these trainings, all 41 planned community level trainings and 16 district level trainings are completed. In addition, four refresher trainings for community volunteers and 18 information sharing sessions were organized. Community and children activities, designed to desensitize participants before a traumatic event, to promote physical expression, and to strengthen self esteem, are ongoing and will be completed by the end of November. A team of trainers from Dhaka University's, Department of Clinical Psychology have helped in the training of trainers and community volunteers.

### PSP: Overall Target vs. Achievement

S. N.	Activity	Target	Completed	% Completed
1	Community Level PSP Training	41	41	100%
2	District Level PSP Training	16	16	100%
3	Community/Children Activities	50	50	100%
4	PSP Refresher Training	4	4	100%

## 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.

Public health in emergency (PHiE) training is the main activity for the Sidr recovery health programme. A total of 12 PHiE training sessions were planned and organized, covering 48 communities and cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) volunteers which includes around 30 BDRCS cyclone shelters. A total of 263 people have been trained by the programme. In addition, ten experience-sharing workshops were held. The programme has been effective in disseminating health messages and basic skills to communities. Trained volunteers and community people have started applying their knowledge and skills to help peers in their communities. First aid kits have been distributed to trained volunteers who will provide first aid in their communities when needed. As opposed to the common belief that community people are mainly interested in hardware and more tangible support, communities have found the PHiE programme useful and have even called for the continuity of such programme beyond the Sidr operation.



Children under the PSP programme designed to increase their resilience to future disasters  
Photo credit: International Federation

### Health: Overall Target vs. Achievement

S. N.	Activity	Target	Completed	% Completed
1	Public Health in Emergency (PHiE) Training	12	12	100%
2	Experience Sharing Workshop	10	10	100%
3	Lessons Learned Workshop	1	1	100%

## Water and sanitation

**Objective:** Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among 7,300 households (36,500 beneficiaries) of the affected population has been improved. (The initial appeal target of 5,000 beneficiaries increased to 7,300 in order to provide water and sanitation coverage to all households in the selected 33 villages).

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

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

The Sidr programme planned to supply latrine construction materials to 7,300 households in the targeted areas. To date over 5,100 sets of materials have been delivered to households and the rest is in progress. The beneficiaries themselves construct the latrines upon receipt of required materials and after attending latrine construction training. The construction of latrines by beneficiaries is being monitored continually by BDRCS to ensure good quality and that the latrines are constructed above flood levels to avoid contamination. Use of latrines is being monitored through the community volunteers trained as part of the hygiene promotion programme.



A pit latrine in Durgapur village, Pirojpur constructed with the help from BDRCS  
Photo credit: International Federation

During the reporting period, an evaluation of hygiene promotion and the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) programme was conducted by a hygiene promotion delegate from the Sri Lanka country office. The hygiene promotion programme has been found effective during the evaluation. Trained volunteers are motivated and working in the communities. The evaluation also showed that cases of water-borne diseases have declined substantially after the hygiene promotion activities were implemented in those communities. A two-day PHAST review workshop was organized in Barisal to share the experience and review the activities in progress.

In order to ensure a safe and sustainable water source in each targeted village, the Sidr operation carried out village-to-village needs assessment. Based on the results of the assessments, repair work of existing water sources as well as the installation of new water points were planned. To date, 17 new deep boreholes and three PSF (pond sand filters) have been constructed. Repair of over 100 tube wells and hand pumps are in progress and will be completed by the end of the month or early December.



Children drinking from a newly installed deep tube well. About 100 households in the community fetch drinking water from this tube well.  
Photo credit: International Federation



A PHiE trained volunteer showing people how to provide first aid. Photo credit: The International Federation

### Water and sanitation: Overall Target vs. Achievement

S. N.	Activity	Target	Completed	% Completed
1	Latrines materials delivery	7,308	5,168	71%
2	Latrines construction training to beneficiaries	7,308	7,308	100%
3	Installation of new water sources (boreholes, PSF)	23	20	87%
4	Repair/cleaning of existing water points	100	50	50%
5	Hygiene Promotion / PHAST	1	1	100%

## Shelter

**Objective 1:** 1,250 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.



The Sidr operation provided core shelters to 1,250 beneficiary households.  
Photo credit: International Federation



With the completion of 806 core shelters in this reporting period, all the targeted 1,250 beneficiaries have received residential shelters that are more resilient to floods and typhoons than the ones they had before. The beneficiaries were also provided with BDT 5,000 (CHF 71.54 or USD 71.32); and training sessions and tool kits to enable them to extend core shelters with extra space for their families. The recent monitoring exercise showed that the extension

process is in full swing with beneficiaries using all available resources (toolkits, salvaged materials from their former houses, and new materials purchased using cash grants), to increase their living space. The positive impact of safe shelter repair training was also noticed in the extensions made by the beneficiaries.

The design of the core shelter is adapted for the possible extension. Some solid mezzanines are installed by beneficiaries on designated beams, parts of initial construction. The height of the structure allows extension with sufficient roofing slope. Bamboo fencing gives good flexibility to allow transformation of internal and external walls. Though the monitoring of the extensions will continue until mid-December 2009, all other major activities under "Shelter Objective 1" of the Sidr operation are now complete.

### Shelter Objective 1: Overall Target vs. Achievement

S. N.	Activity	Target	Completed	% completion
1	Core shelter construction	1,250	1,250	100%
2	Cash grant distribution	1,250	1,250	100%
3	Toolkits & training	1,250	1,250	100%
4	Extension monitoring	All	Ongoing	

**Objective 2:** To assist 5,000 cyclone-affected families in Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts to improve their partially damaged houses within one year of the project.

**Expected result:** 5,000 affected families receive tools, knowledge and support to repair and improve their partially damaged homes.

"Shelter Objective 2" is targeted to support 5,000 families in repairing their partially-damaged houses. The support package consisted of a cash grant, training sessions and tool kits. In addition, technical advice was provided to each beneficiary household by the shelter team. The provision of cash grants, training sessions and tool kits have been completed and the people reached have begun repair work which is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The picture on the left shows repair work in progress.

The cash grant distribution has followed strict procedures which involve a government bank's network that included wide accessibility and secure access for recipients. To date, over 5,000 families have received cash grants.

The monitoring of repair works by beneficiaries will continue throughout December 2009.



Repaired house. Roof with new CGI sheets  
Photo credit: International Federation



Repair work in progress  
Photo credit: International Federation

### Shelter Objective 2: Overall Target vs. Achievement

S. N.	Activity	Target	Completed	% Achieved
1	Tool kits distribution	5,000	5,093	102%
2	Shelter repair training	5,000	5,093	102%
3	Cash grant distribution	5,000	5,093	102%
4	Individual advice to beneficiaries	All beneficiaries	Yes	102%
5	Repair of houses by beneficiaries	All targeted households	Ongoing	21%

## Capacity building and disaster risk reduction (two 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.

As part of the capacity building component, four BDRCS branches (in Barguna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali and Pirojpur) were thoroughly assessed to determine the needs for renovation in order to make them safer and give them a more conducive working environment. All four buildings were damaged by cyclone Sidr and required major renovation.

Renovation works in Pirojpur and Patuakhali are ongoing at the moment, and renovation work will begin on two other buildings in Barguna and Bagerhat. A small warehouse will be accommodated within these two buildings in order to enable the branches to keep some relief stocks. Due to the delays in finalizing the contractors, the renovation is expected to be completed in December.



Renovation work in progress in BDRCS' Pirojpur branch. Photo credit: International Federation

### Disaster risk reduction

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

**Expected Result 1:** Communities in selected vulnerable districts are reached and organized for better resilience to disasters, through newly set-up BDRCS preparedness units

As a plan to strengthen the cyclone preparedness programme, and to provide people safer places to take shelter in during cyclone warnings, a detailed assessment of 32 BDRCS built cyclone shelters in the target districts was conducted. Based on the outcomes of the assessment, 14 shelters were chosen for repair works. Repair works have been outsourced to four contractors and are ongoing in all four districts at the moment. The work was largely completed by the end of November.

As part of the disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan, DRR training for BDRCS volunteers was organized in all four districts.

A cyclone warning simulation exercise was organized in Barguna in October in order to create awareness in the communities about the importance of early warning messages.



Cyclone simulation exercise where BDRCS volunteers learnt about relief work. Photo credit: International Federation

## Humanitarian values

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

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

All the sectors of the Sidr recovery programme are disseminating the Red Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles through information, education and communication (IEC) materials during programme trainings and meetings. Though there is no separate humanitarian values sector or programme within the Sidr operation, orientation and dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent principles and humanitarian values are an integral part of each sectoral activity. A one-page leaflet on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and activities in Bangladesh was printed and distributed to 5,000 households. All disaster risk reduction and public health in emergency training sessions included information on the Movement, principles and activities.

## Logistics

With a small team consisting of a delegate and three national staff members, logistics in the relief phase has continued to provide the needed logistics and IT support during the recovery phase. Significant progress has been made by all the sectors during the reporting period. Achievements made in different sectors were reported in the previous paragraphs. The success of these achievements is attributed to the efforts by all, including the logistics team supported by the regional logistics unit (RLU), Kuala Lumpur from the Asia Pacific zone office; and the logistics resource mobilization department in Geneva:

- Procurement/mobilization of goods including information, education and communication (IEC), and training materials. The outsourcing of contractors and consultancy services particularly for shelter, water and sanitation, capacity building and disaster risk reduction activities in a timely and effective manner.
- Strict quality check and performance reviews; follow up with suppliers and contractors; and taking corrective and deterrent actions.
- Close coordination and consultation between logistics and programme managers and BDRCS.
- Maintaining good rapport with suppliers/contractors/consultants and supporting them in their functions and at the same time reminding them of their contractual obligations to maintain quality and timeline.
- Organizing transport for the movement of the goods, delegates, staff and the volunteers for the operations.
- Maintaining good relations among the team and keeping good coordination between the International Federation's Dhaka office and the field office in Barisal.

## Procurement:

Major procurements were made through the International Federation's Dhaka office based on requests from the Sidr operation. Three major tendering/bidding processes were done and the contracts were awarded in this reporting period: 1) for the renovation and rehabilitation of 14 cyclone shelters in four districts under disaster risk reduction activities; 2) for the renovation of four BDRCS branches including the construction of two small warehouses in two places; and lastly, 3) one for the renovation of a portion of the headquarters' buildings in Dhaka under activities for capacity building. Apart from these, contracts were also awarded for: the construction of three pond sand filters; the installation of 19 new tube wells and 260 additional latrine materials supplied under water and sanitation activities; the procurement of IEC materials, training materials, visibility materials – 1,250 name plates for shelter, 5,000 signboards for livelihood and 12 visibility billboards - were printed and made in the reporting period.

The logistics delegate based at the International Federation's country office in Dhaka has been providing support and supervision in all the procurement processes. The logistic delegate's contribution towards managing the core shelter construction contract was commendable as some of contractors have not been easy to work with. Tactful handling of the contractual issues helped tremendously in completing core shelter construction projects in reasonable time.

## Warehousing:

The Sidr operation maintains two warehouses rented from the government in Barisal for keeping goods left out of the relief phase. Part of the stock will be distributed over the course of November and December 2009. The distribution plan has been finalized, goods allocated and the despatch of goods started. Stock left unallocated will be handed over to BDRCS and kept at BDRCS' warehouse in Dhaka as disaster preparedness (DP) stock for future emergency response operations. Transfer of such stock is in process. It is planned that these two warehouses will be empty and vacated by the end of December 2009.

**Fleet:**

For transportation of staff and volunteers, the International Federation has five vehicles requisitioned from its Dubai fleet base under the vehicle rental programme (VRP) scheme. In addition, four vehicles were procured locally and provided to BDRCS for the Sidr operation. There is a contract in place with each of the selected private transport agencies in each of the four operational districts for renting vehicles on a needs basis. The movement of the vehicles was organized and monitored regularly to achieve economical and optimum usage. Since the Sidr operation is coming to an end soon, the need for the vehicles will be reviewed next month and vehicles from the VRP scheme that are not required will be returned to Dubai.

**Communications – advocacy and public information**

Throughout the Cyclone Sidr operation, media and communications interest and activity has been high, well supported both by BDRCS and the communications officer in Bangladesh. With the end of the operation nearing, specific focus has recently been placed on documenting the impact of International Federation and BDRCS activities on vulnerable populations.

During the reporting period a professional photo journalist was hired to take pictures and prepare profiles of those whose lives have been impacted by Sidr recovery activities. All photos and other materials produced by the journalist are stored now on the Federation server. Also, a web story and six case studies have been uploaded on the Federation [website](#), coinciding with the 2<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of Cyclone Sidr. A monthly progress update is issued to major donors and programme briefings and presentations provided to media, public and other stakeholders as appropriate. A BBC journalist was provided briefing information about the Sidr operation over the telephone and through e-mail in anticipation of possible coverage of the Sidr operation in days to come.

## 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:

### In Bangladesh - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- Mr. M. Shafiul Alam, secretary general, email: [bdrcs@bangla.net](mailto:bdrcs@bangla.net), phone: +88 02 935 2226

### In Pakistan - International Federation country office:

- Udaya Regmi, head of country office, email: [udaya.regmi@ifrc.org](mailto:udaya.regmi@ifrc.org), phone: +88 02 933 7314, fax: +88 02 934 1631
- Surendra Regmi, Field recovery coordinator, email: [surendrakumar.regmi@ifrc.org](mailto:surendrakumar.regmi@ifrc.org); mobile: +8801714 108 062, fax: +88 043162117

### In New Delhi - International Federation South Asia regional office:

- Azmat Ulla, head of regional office, phone: +91 11 2411 1125; fax: +91 11 2411 1128; email: [azmat.ulla@ifrc.org](mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org);

### In Kuala Lumpur - International Federation Asia Pacific zone office

(phone:+603 9207 5700):

- Jagan Chapagain, deputy head of zone, email: [jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org);
- Elzat Mamutalieva, operations coordinator, phone: +603 9 207 5727; mobile: +6019 274 4960, email: [elzat.mamutalieva@ifrc.org](mailto:elzat.mamutalieva@ifrc.org);
- Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5753, fax: +603 2168 8573, email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org);
- Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, fax: +603 2161 0670; 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);
- For media enquiries: Jason Smith, zone communications manager, mobile: +6012 387 0829, email: [jason.smith@ifrc.org](mailto:jason.smith@ifrc.org).

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2009/10
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>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	246,830					246,830
American Red Cross (from USAID)	960,750					960,750
Andorra Red Cross	19,070					19,070
Australian Government	987,500					987,500
Australian Red Cross	129,663					129,663
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	126,377					126,377
Austrian Red Cross	16,000					16,000
Bangladesh - Private Donors	6,305					6,305
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	39,813					39,813
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)	744,276					744,276
British Red Cross	70,990					70,990
Canada - Private Donors	1,368					1,368
Canadian Red Cross	850,984					850,984
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	1,162,823					1,162,823
China RC, Hong Kong branch	135,135					135,135
China RC, Macau branch	21,600					21,600
Czech Government	95,965					95,965
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	737,792					737,792
ECHO	828,329					828,329
Estonia Government	52,727					52,727
Finnish Red Cross	125,475					125,475
French Red Cross	416,390					416,390
Germany Red Cross	395,599					395,599
Greek Government	322,000					322,000
Icelandic Red Cross	53,210					53,210
Iran Red Crescent	19,570					19,570
Irish Government	660,000					660,000
Irish Red Cross	132,990					132,990
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	167,300					167,300
Italian Red Cross	302,647					302,647
Japanese Red Cross	878,902					878,902
Korea Republic Red Cross	83,028					83,028
Liechtenstein Red Cross	10,000					10,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	19,315					19,315
Monaco Government	166,300					166,300
Monaco private donors	22,360					22,360
Monaco Red Cross	36,751					36,751
Netherlands - Private Donors	24,000					24,000
Netherlands Red Cross	549,329					549,329
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	825,000					825,000
New York Office (from Lehman Brothers Foundation)	108,000					108,000
New York Office (from McMillen Trust, Ann Ford)	10,800					10,800
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	14,269					14,269
New Zealand Red Cross	16,219					16,219

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

## Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Norwegian Red Cross	101,711				101,711
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	833,014				833,014
Oman - Private Donors	3,634				3,634
On Line donations	99,469				99,469
OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	525,712				525,712
Other	-19,570				-19,570
Qatar Red Crescent	31,096				31,096
Singapore Red Cross	42,290				42,290
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	22,772				22,772
Slovakia Government	99,323				99,323
Slovenian Red Cross	34,176				34,176
Spanish Red Cross	11,634				11,634
Sweden Red Cross	644,420				644,420
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	1,631,220				1,631,220
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)	541,764				541,764
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	3,220				3,220
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>17,199,636</b>				<b>17,199,636</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>					
Japanese Red Cross	35,369				35,369
OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	47,137				47,137
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>82,506</b>				<b>82,506</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>					
American Red Cross	233,236				233,236
Australian Red Cross	16,696				16,696
British Red Cross	248,140				248,140
Iran Red Crescent	302,130				302,130
Japanese Red Cross	125,005				125,005
Netherlands Red Cross	738,411				738,411
Norwegian Red Cross	155,865				155,865
Spanish Red Cross	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>					
Belgian Red Cross (French)	58,487				58,487
Canadian Red Cross	68,200				68,200
Germany Red Cross	26,400				26,400
Japanese Red Cross	107,067				107,067
Netherlands Red Cross	26,400				26,400
New Zealand Red Cross	76,261				76,261
Swiss Red Cross	22,113				22,113
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>384,928</b>				<b>384,928</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
Miscellaneous Income	291				291
Services	-5,400				-5,400
<b>C5. Other Income</b>	<b>-5,110</b>				<b>-5,110</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>19,676,786</b>				<b>19,676,786</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>19,676,786</b>				<b>19,676,786</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	
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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	19,676,786					19,676,786
E. Expenditure	-15,180,355					-15,180,355
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	4,496,431					4,496,431

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>24,483,160</b>						<b>24,483,160</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	5,217,365	1,460,181				1,460,181	3,757,184	
Shelter - Transitional		245,926				245,926	-245,926	
Construction - Housing		2,033,174				2,033,174	-2,033,174	
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	276,101				276,101	716,622	
Medical & First Aid	230,918	91,213				91,213	139,705	
Utensils & Tools	933,501	318,118				318,118	615,384	
Other Supplies & Services	2,831,400	1,896,085				1,896,085	935,315	
ERU		125,400				125,400	-125,400	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>14,107,796</b>	<b>10,011,534</b>				<b>10,011,534</b>	<b>4,096,263</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	55,907				55,907	94,980	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	106,444	23,186				23,186	83,258	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>717,078</b>	<b>208,204</b>				<b>208,204</b>	<b>508,874</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	790,064	138,576				138,576	651,488	
Distribution & Monitoring	578,834	516,807				516,807	62,027	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	348,435	167,747				167,747	180,688	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,717,334</b>	<b>823,131</b>				<b>823,131</b>	<b>894,203</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	2,073,300	1,594,416				1,594,416	478,884	
Regionally Deployed Staff	117,540	23,657				23,657	93,883	
National Staff	1,187,150	398,829				398,829	788,321	
National Society Staff	493,802	289,791				289,791	204,011	
Consultants	56,926	83,947				83,947	-27,021	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>3,928,718</b>	<b>2,390,640</b>				<b>2,390,640</b>	<b>1,538,078</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	798,174	135,794				135,794	662,380	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>798,174</b>	<b>135,794</b>				<b>135,794</b>	<b>662,380</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	310,105	150,716				150,716	159,389	
Information & Public Relation	401,643	61,265				61,265	340,378	
Office Costs	383,121	70,842				70,842	312,279	
Communications	109,828	46,628				46,628	63,201	
Professional Fees	54,022	16,092				16,092	37,930	
Financial Charges	253,180	158,573				158,573	94,607	
Other General Expenses	110,756	4,895				4,895	105,861	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,622,654</b>	<b>509,010</b>				<b>509,010</b>	<b>1,113,644</b>	
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation		4,885				4,885	-4,885	
<b>Total Depreciation</b>		<b>4,885</b>				<b>4,885</b>	<b>-4,885</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	1,591,405	966,655				966,655	624,750	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,591,405</b>	<b>966,655</b>				<b>966,655</b>	<b>624,750</b>	
<b>Services</b>								

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

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

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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
<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		70,206					70,206	-70,206
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>70,206</b>					<b>70,206</b>	<b>-70,206</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>24,483,160</b>	<b>15,180,355</b>					<b>15,180,355</b>	<b>9,302,805</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>9,302,805</b>					<b>9,302,805</b>	