

# Final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Bangladesh: Cyclone Sidr

Final Report  
Emergency appeal n° MDRBD003  
GLIDE No: [TC-2007-000208-BGD](#)  
25 February 2010

Period covered by this Final Report:  
16 November 2007 to 30 November 2009

Appeal target: CHF 24,483,160  
(USD 22.2 million or EUR 15 million)

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

### Appeal history:

- A Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 25 November 2007 for CHF 24,483,160 (USD 22.2 million or EUR 15 million) to assist 243,000 families (1,215,000 beneficiaries) for two years.
- 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 Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's relief efforts in this operation.



A residential core shelter built by the Cyclone Sidr operation in Bangladesh. 1,250 residential core shelters have been built by the Sidr operation.

Photo credit: International Federation

With this interim final report, this emergency appeal is closed, as implementation of all activities has been completed. This appeal received a total income of CHF 19,636,901 and expenditure is CHF 16,665,142. A balance of CHF 2,971,759 remains, and the remaining funds will be used for the community based Cyclone Sidr recovery programme focusing on Cyclone Sidr affected districts, and this will be linked to the Annual Plan for Bangladesh for 2010-11. Partners/donors who have any questions about the reallocation of the final balance of funds are kindly requested to contact the International Federation within the next 90 days. The funds will then be reallocated after 90 days, and the final report issued.

### Summary:

The Cyclone Sidr operation began in the middle of November 2007 and was implemented over a two year period; the emergency phase was completed by the end of March 2008 and the early recovery phase by the end of November 2009. This was the biggest Red Cross Red Crescent emergency response operation in Bangladesh since the 1991 flood operation, and, in terms of providing recovery support, it was the first of its kind in the history of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS).

The following was achieved:

- More than 84,000 Sidr affected families were provided with relief items (food and non-food items) in 13 districts.

- More than 83,000 people were assisted with basic health care and emergency medicines in 13 districts through BDRCS's mobile medical teams during the emergency phase.
- Around 15,000 families were provided with coconut saplings and hoes during the emergency phase in order to restore their livelihoods.
- The early recovery operation was mainly focussed on the four most affected districts: Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat. It was implemented in an integrated manner; and has achieved the following:
  - 1,250 residential core shelters were constructed and handed over to selected families.
  - A total of 5,093 families were supported under "shelter objective 2" enabling them to repair their damaged houses or to extend their new core shelters. Beneficiary families received shelter repair training, tool kits and cash grants.
  - A total of 6,649 families were supported under the water and sanitation programme with the provision of permanent pit latrines, access to safe water sources and hygiene promotion activities.
  - Over 253 water sources (tube-wells, ponds) were repaired in the early phase of the operation.
  - 4,997 families received cash grants for livelihoods through bank transfers. Training sessions for skills were provided to all targeted beneficiaries.
  - The BDRCS "unit" capacity was enhanced in four districts for preparedness and response to disasters. This was achieved by providing two new warehouses and renovating the unit office.
  - Disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities in the communities helped in reducing their vulnerabilities to a certain extent. A two-day DRR training session conducted in four districts was held for unit volunteers. A detailed assessment of 32 cyclone shelters was conducted and 14 cyclone shelters were renovated based on need and priority.
  - Volunteers from the communities and the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) were trained in psychosocial support. A total of 57 community and district level psychosocial support training sessions were conducted. Psychosocial support manuals for BDRCS volunteers were also developed.
  - 12 public health in emergencies (PHiE) training sessions were conducted covering 48 communities and 30 cyclone shelters, under the health programme. A total of 263 volunteers were trained in PHiE. A PHiE manual was developed following the Bangladesh context. In addition, training of branch volunteers in community based participatory approaches and first aid was carried out.
- Though the Sidr operation was large and complex, the BDRCS, supported by the International Federation and partner national societies, has been able to achieve most of the objectives and targets within the Emergency Appeal timeframe despite initial delays and challenges during implementation.
- A two days lessons learnt workshop was organized after the closing of the operation in order to review and capture lessons learnt during the operation and provide recommendations for future programming in disaster response and recovery operations in Bangladesh. The outcomes of this workshop are being finalised and will be shared with all partners in due course.
- A final evaluation of the operation has been carried out by a team of independent consultants. At present, the final evaluation report is under preparation, but once the report is finalised, it will be shared with all relevant partners, donors and stakeholders.

With all planned activities completed by the end of November 2009, in line with the targeted Emergency Appeal timeframe, the Sidr emergency operation was closed. Some funds remain from the operation, as some actual costs were lower than budgeted costs, and also exchange rate fluctuations between Swiss francs and local currency during the operational period meant there were also savings. The International Federation and the BDRCS are in the process of developing a plan of action for utilization of the remaining funds in support of community-based initiatives to address the most acute needs of target communities in Cyclone Sidr affected districts (see section on page 22 on the use of the balance of remaining funds). This document is therefore an interim final report as the remaining balance will only be reallocated in three months time. A final report reflecting the closure of the operational balance will be issued after three months, at the end of May 2010.

Many partner national societies and governments made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross/American government (USAID), Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross/Belgium government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, the Hong Kong and Macau branches of the Red Cross Society of China,

Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Iranian 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, Estonian, Greek and Slovakian governments; the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (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.

## The Situation

Cyclone Sidr hit the south-western coast of Bangladesh in the evening of 15 November 2007. The storm arrived as a category-4 super cyclone with peak winds at 250 kilometers per hour. The cyclone continued to travel in a north-northeast direction, affecting parts of central Bangladesh, where it was subsequently downgraded into a category-3 cyclone. Approximately 30 of Bangladesh's 64 districts were affected by the storm. A total of 3,295 people were reported dead and approximately 53,000 people were reported missing. Across 30 districts of Bangladesh, 8.7 million people were affected.

Approximately 2.2 million acres of crops had been damaged. The main crop damaged was rice as that was the Aman (rice) season. Unlike many other regions in Bangladesh, the area affected only has a single harvest from the November to January. As such the timing of the cyclone was particularly destructive. This was because crops that were nearly ready for harvest were damaged. A quarter of ready-to-harvest crops were destroyed. Added to that many households lost their food stocks because their homes were damaged.

Approximately 1.5 million households were damaged leaving millions of people without shelter. In many districts more than half of thatched-roof homes that house the extreme poor, were completely destroyed. A high proportion of wood-framed houses with corrugated iron roofs have been destroyed or severely damaged in coastal areas. Initial estimates showed that there were around 86,000 families that need support from humanitarian organizations to rebuild their fully damaged houses and around 141,000 families that need help to rehabilitate their partially damaged houses.

Contaminated drinking water sources in many parts of the affected areas were a concern. Drinking water sources in many communities had been contaminated by saline water and debris. Damage to any sanitation facilities that did exist was significant. For some of the worst affected areas, most of the latrine super structures were completely damaged; however, some of the concrete parts still remained usable. In order to avoid outbreaks of diarrhoea and other hygiene-related diseases there was a great need to rebuild as well as increase the access to sanitation facilities

Though health facilities were not that much affected and there were no outbreaks of any communicable diseases, some government health facilities were in short of medical supplies. Hence, the health and medical needs were relatively low.

Damage to livelihoods was huge. Approximately 1.7 million livestock were killed which included large numbers of livestock such as large numbers of cattle, buffaloes, goats and poultry were killed. Livestock losses



A glimpse of the damage caused by cyclone Sidr to a coastal town in Bangladesh

Photo credit: International Federation

represented not only a loss of critical household assets, with an associated loss to wealth and income, but also a loss in food production for consumption of the persons in each household.

Bangladesh is in fact under persistent threat from cyclones and flooding as the country has two cyclone seasons per year: April to May and then October to November. Recently, the country's vulnerability to cyclones and floods was evident when a huge depression formed in the Bay of Bengal at the beginning of April 2009. This resulted in a moderate cyclone: cyclone Bijli. Cyclone Bijli did not cause much destruction with the exception of some minor damage in the coastal areas. However, the entire nation was on high alert, and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the Sidr operation staff were fully prepared to provide possible relief activities in case of the potential need arising from the impact of cyclone Bijli. As a precaution Sidr field activities were on hold for a few days whilst preparedness activities were being undertaken. But a subsequent cyclone Aila that passed through some of the Sidr disaster affected areas caused major damages in some localities and hampered the Sidr recovery programme implementation for a few weeks.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### General Overview

Immediately after Cyclone Sidr, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and International Federation responded to the disaster swiftly. Together they met the needs of families and persons most in need in terms of medical services, food, drinking water, clothing, shelter relief, and household and hygiene items.

BDRCS mobilized medical teams, and sent BDT 6.4 million (CHF 116, 360; EUR 79, 447; USD 108, 109), to its branches in 18 of the affected districts to buy dry food for distribution to the affected people. Efforts were, however, focused on six of the most affected branches: Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Pathuakali, Jalokhati and Barisal.

CHF 250,000 (EUR 170, 692, USD 232, 273) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide immediate relief support to BDRCS in this operation. The International Federation also deployed a nine person field assessment and coordination team (FACT) for better assessment and coordination of the relief operation.



Disaster affected person in the middle of her house which is now rubble  
Photo credit: International Federation

Four aerial assessments of the affected areas were done by two teams in two days. The main conclusions of the aerial assessments revealed that:

- Damage caused by cyclone Sidr was very widespread and was without a consistent pattern. However, the devastation was not as severe as it had been perceived. This was in line with the findings and analysis of some other actors.
- The most urgent need was the supply of potable water as drinking water ponds were contaminated with saline water.
- Longer term needs included clothing, shelter, livelihoods restoration and psychosocial support.
- Health needs were being covered by the medical teams deployed by BDRCS, other humanitarian agencies and the government of Bangladesh. (Some medical supplies were needed).
- There was a need for a Logistics Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and the deployment of other ERUs to be considered later.

Following the assessments and based on the needs, the Logistics ERU was mobilized from the British Red Cross. The purpose of the ERU was to assist the operation with the reception and customs clearing of incoming relief goods from abroad (international mobilization), warehousing and transport in country to distribution points.

Following the completion and recommendations of the FACT mission, the full emergency appeal was drafted. Required international human resources including head of operations and other sectoral delegates were recruited to manage and facilitate the operation. In addition, several national staff; such as a medical officer, a disaster management officer and a water and sanitation expert were recruited by the operation. The regional disaster response team (RDRT) was also deployed to assist the relief operation.

Following more detailed assessments and as a result of coordination with the government and other humanitarian agencies, the BDRCS and International Federation decided that within the nine targeted districts, the emergency relief operation would focus on areas along the coast and those where there had been the greatest impact to drinking water sources. The operation also aimed at following an integrated approach for each targeted area, with an integrated programme on livelihoods, water and sanitation, and capacity building. The programme staffing structure intended to reflect this integrated approach.

During the relief operation, there were some situation specific factors that caused delays. These factors included: the need for immediate food and non-food relief items on a large scale; a need for proper logistics; bad road conditions; the inability to access remote areas and locations; and a shortage of local trucks. All these factors together made the relief operation a challenge and highlighted the transportation of much needed supplies to far out locations as difficult. Competition between cyclone affected communities for 'slow to arrive' relief resources from all agencies had resulted in the escalation of tension in an already politically charged environment. The relief distribution plan subsequently favoured multiple distributions to smaller groups of beneficiaries in communities where political rivalry and conflict was a risk to the safety of beneficiaries and BDRCS staff and volunteers. BDRCS and International Federation had also been vigilant in pursuing transparency in the beneficiary selection process with local administrators and were insistent upon independent control over distributions. This has, in a few cases, led to delays because of a lack of agreement on beneficiary lists with local authorities. This includes a lack of agreement between BDRCS, International Federation and the local authorities on the prioritization of relief items from other organizations channelled directly through the government.

Four RDRT members were in the field to monitor the ongoing distribution and provide necessary support as and when required. Their involvement helped to upscale distribution on various occasions. BDRCS staff and volunteers, including the Red Crescent Youth (RCY) and cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) volunteers were extensively involved in the response operation. This was done by working closely with the local government and other agencies to distribute relief items to affected families.

A Sidr operations centre, with office systems was set up in Barisal. Staff were recruited for the centre as required. In addition, a consultant was brought in to interview beneficiaries to ensure that assistance provided was sufficient as well as to evaluate on the efficiency of the operations. This consultant visited the operational area in Barisal to facilitate the beneficiaries' communication evaluation together with BDRCS and International Federation personnel. Findings and recommendations from the consultant were incorporated in the strategic planning workshops for the recovery phase held on 22 January 2008 in Barisal and 24 January 2008 in Dhaka.

A workshop on building cyclone-resilient shelters was conducted in Barisal on 15 December 2007. This was attended by approximately 50 participants, including BDRCS and International Federation staff as well as representatives from the UN and international non-governmental organizations.

As a part of the overall BDRCS/International Federation strategic recovery framework, a participatory community consultation was organized in the middle of February 2008. Community committees were formed and had the main role of monitoring progress and acting as an information hub with BDRCS and International Federation. The coordination mechanism both internal and external to the Movement was set up.

In order to facilitate the recovery phase of the operation and identify the most affected communities in the four worst hit districts: Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat; a joint field assessment was conducted in all four districts in April 2008. The assessment teams visited over 70 communities and prepared socio-economic and damage profiles amongst other things. The whole process of assessment was coordinated with government authorities in the field. 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.

Out of 70 villages targeted for the assessment, a total of 12 clusters comprising 33 villages in four districts were selected for the recovery operation. This prioritization was made by the respective BDRCS district units based on assessment results as well as a better understanding of their own locality.

The beneficiary model selection was agreed upon and finalized with BDRCS. A household survey was conducted in the twelve clusters from the Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat districts, following the outcome of the joint assessment and approved plan of action by BDRCS/International Federation. The data of the survey was then entered in the database and from this, a technical verification was processed in coordination with the water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood programmes. As most of the background and policy work was done in 2008, and remaining surveys and verifications were completed by the first quarter of 2009, actual delivery of support began in the second quarter of 2009. Though the core shelter construction in one district started in November 2008, the first model shelter was constructed and handed over only in January 2009. Almost all sectors gained momentum only in the second quarter of 2009 and was eventually completed in the fourth quarter of 2009.

As of now all targeted activities have been completed and set objectives have been met. Some sectoral targets were reduced or increased in the revised plan of action based on assessment, ground reality, cluster limitation and funding situation. Any such change in targets was brought to the relevant donors' attention through various operations updates.

In addition to the support from the International Federation, the BDRCS implemented bilateral programmes in partnership with the British Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross Societies

More specific progress against set targets and objectives as per the revised plan of action for each sector is described below.

## Relief Phase

<b>Relief distribution (food and non food items)</b>	
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Basic non-food items are distributed to 100,000 families in 13 cyclone-affected districts within four months following the cyclone.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<p><u>Food:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported cyclone-affected families are able to focus on the sustainability of their livelihood(s).</li> </ul> <p><u>Non-food items:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted cyclone-affected families have received essential non-food items to replace those lost or destroyed during the cyclone.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Food:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed identification and registration of beneficiaries, and distribution points at union and upazilla levels, with nine targeted areas.</li> <li>• Prepare plans in Red Crescent units and distribute food parcels to approximately 100,000 identified families.</li> <li>• Monitor the distributions and follow up coordination in a timely manner.</li> </ul> <p><u>Non-food items:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed identification of beneficiaries and distribution points at union and upazilla levels in the nine targeted areas.</li> <li>• Procurement of relief items following standard Federation procedures.</li> <li>• Prepare plans in Red Crescent unit and distribute blankets, clothes, family kits, tarpaulins, ground sheets and jerry cans to approximate 100,000 identified families.</li> <li>• Monitor the distributions and follow up coordination in real-time manner.</li> </ul>

### Progress/Achievements:

Table 1: At the end of the relief operation, food and non-food items were distributed to the following families in the following districts. Please see **Annex 1** and **Annex 2** for details of items distributed.

District	No. of families supported	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Phase of Distribution	2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase of Distribution
	(food & non-food)	(non-food)
Bagerhat	11,500	1,828
Barguna	8,400	3,319
Pirojpur	8,700	3,312
Patuakhali	10,000	2,051
Barisal	9,000	
Jhalokathi	5,000	
Khulna	4,920	
Bhola	1,300	
Satkhira	1,900	
Faridpur	1,500	
Madaripur	4,700	
Gopalganj	2,400	
Shoriatpur	4,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,320</b>	<b>10,510</b>

Immediately after cyclone Sidr, four teams comprising of BDRCS and International Federation were sent to the field to assess the extent of damage in the districts of Bagerhat, Satkhira, Jessore, Khulna, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Jalokhati and Bhola. These districts were assumed to be the heavily affected.

Beginning December 2007, relief distribution started in the four worst-affected districts of Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat covering 38,600 families. In January 2008, the relief distribution was extended to five moderately affected districts of Bhola, Barisal, Khulna, Jalokathi and Shatkhira covering 22,120 families. Finally in March 2008, relief distribution started in four lesser affected districts of Faridpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj and Shoriatpur covering 12,600 families. The first phase relief distribution was completed by March 2008. In total, the relief operation covered 73,320 families (330,000 people) in 13 affected districts. Due to multiple factors such as funding constraints, challenges in distribution and the 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 relief distribution matrix. There was still, however, a need for the distribution of relief supplies - - And existing stock was available to support this need. As such, for the second phase of the operation, BDRCS/International Federation have planned to distribute non-food items: two plastic sheets, two blankets, one box of 0.5 kg washing powder, one hygiene box, one saree and one lungi to approximately 11,000 beneficiaries in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat in the middle of October 2008. This is in line with the recovery of targeted areas and programme intervention. The planned second phase distribution could not take place in October 2008 due to various reasons, one of them being the national and general elections in Bangladesh.



An elderly beneficiary collecting the relief support provided by the operation  
Photo credit: International Federation

In view of the continuing Sidr Operation and the affected beneficiaries still exposed to further hazards some non-food relief items were distributed between February till March 2009 to 10,510 households in the four most affected districts (see **Annex 2** for details). The actual package of relief items distributed in the second phase consisted of six non-food items: there were two plastic sheets, two blankets, one hygiene box, one box of washing powder (0.5kg per box), and two sarees and lungies. In addition, 1,150 cartoons of BP5 biscuits were also distributed to the most vulnerable people in Barisal, Bhola, Barguna, Bagherhat, Jhalokati, Satkhira and Khulna.

## Impact

The relief operation was successfully completed in a reasonable timeframe. Though 100,000 families were targeted initially, only about 84,000 families (84 per cent) have been supported due to various reasons including funding constraints and non-availability of certain relief items. However, it was considered that the most immediate needs of the most vulnerable people were met. A post distribution assessment was done to assess the impact of the relief distribution and results show that almost all targeted beneficiaries have received the support and generally are happy about it. Some of key indications came from the assessment were as below:

- About 97 per cent knew that relief support was provided by the Red Cross Red Crescent partners
- About 96 per cent beneficiaries card were distributed by the Red Crescent Youth (RCY) and the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) volunteers
- About 95 per cent beneficiaries said that their need was high when the RCRC distributed relief items.
- About 86 per cent received relief packages with all relief items
- About 89 per cent beneficiaries' directly used food, cloths, family kits and other items to meet their immediate needs
- About 10 per cent did not receive all the items because the relief items were distributed in two to three phases
- About 27 per cent beneficiaries' received relief items both from government organizations and non-governmental organizations
- About 51 per cent of our beneficiaries got vulnerable group feeding (VGF) cards given by the government
- About 11 per cent sold some items from their relief packages. 73 per cent of them purchased food items that were not given in the package; about 15 per cent of the beneficiaries used that money to buy daily necessities; and about 9 per cent used that money for medicine.

Livelihood	
<b>Objective:</b> To protect the food security and livelihoods up to 30,000 of the most vulnerable people affected in the districts of Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved food security for the most vulnerable of the affected population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement and distribution of seeds and saplings to up to 30,000 households as part of a combined relief distribution, contributing to increased food security.</li> </ul>

## Progress/Achievements

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

A pictorial pamphlet with technical instructions showing the use of salt, organic fertilizer, and how to nurse trees by experts from the agriculture department was developed in the local context. Following, pamphlets were then disseminated to beneficiaries. This is to ensure that the tree saplings are seeing a maximum survival rate. BDRCS volunteers monitored the nursing of tree saplings in fortnightly, and sent reports on them to the national headquarters (NHQ).

## Impact

Though the initial plan was to distribute seeds and saplings to 30,000 households, actual distribution was made to only 15,000 families. However this intervention had a good impact not only to restore their livelihoods but also to assist in mitigating the detrimental effects of future disasters. According to the beneficiaries, the provision of coconut saplings was highly suitable for their needs, as they use coconut saplings for multiple purposes. For example: the tree is used for wind protection; coconut can also be made into oil; coconut water is used as alternative source of drinking water during emergencies; coconut milk provides nutrition; the leaves are used as shade for temporary dwellings. And its husk is used as an element for making toys, brooms, and quality ropes.

<b>Health</b>	
<b>Objective:</b> The health status of 243,000 families (1,215,000 beneficiaries) among the cyclone-affected population is improved by providing basic health care (preventive, promotive and curative health care) for two months	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cyclone-affected population has improved access to adequate basic health care services to prevent communicable diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize medical teams in affected districts for two months, providing basic curative and preventive health care</li> <li>Supply medical kits to upazilla health complexes containing basic essential medicines each covering 5,000 people for one month. Provide communicable disease prevention among the cyclone affected population by distribution of 100,000 hygiene parcels and information, education and communication (IEC) activities through community mobilization in coordination with water and sanitation activities.</li> <li>Distribute oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets to affected families to prevent dehydration due to diarrhoeal diseases.</li> </ul>

### Progress/Achievements

Table 2: No. of people treated by the mobile health team emergency phase

<b>District</b>	<b>Team</b>	<b>No. of patients treated</b>
Bagerhat	62	9,937
Barguna	75	15,212
Pirojpur	57	10,744
Patuakhali	78	15,603
Barisal	17	3,721
Jhalokathi	21	4,892
Khulna	34	8,451
Bhola	17	2,951
Satkhira	22	4,965
Faridpur	5	1,197
Madaripur	5	1,643
Gopalganj	20	2,499
Shariatpur	5	1,122
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>82,937</b>

BDRCS mobilized mobile health teams (MHTs) immediately after the cyclone Sidr. Since the beginning of the operation in November 2007, compiled reports from all medical teams showed that in 13 districts, 82,937 patients were assisted with basic health care and essential medicines.

The distribution of ORS packets and hygiene parcels with other food and non-food items in all 13 districts was completed. For details on hygiene parcels and ORS distribution, please refer to the relief section above.

### Impact

The impact of the mobile health teams has certainly been positive. Though the health program in the emergency phase targeted to reach 1.2 m beneficiaries, only about 83,000 people were supported by the mobile health teams. However, ORS and hygiene parcels were provided to over 360,000 people as a part of the relief distribution. But the target set in the beginning did not seem to be realistic and need based. The

mobile health teams should have continued for a bit longer period covering more areas and people but it was decided to stop then due to funding reason and lack of justified need in targeted areas.

<b>Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to sustainable safe water and sanitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of adequate water.</li> <li>Provide water purification tablets (WPTs) for household level water treatment for 100,000 households for two months.</li> <li>Provide sufficient water containers to increase transport and storage capacity for 100,000 households.</li> <li>Activate support community to clean up rain water ponds.</li> </ul>

#### **Progress/Achievements:**

During emergency phase, 123,620 jerry cans were distributed to 13 affected districts. Jerry cans were highly appreciated by beneficiaries. 3,245,200 water purification tablets and 71,920 hygiene parcels also were distributed in 11 districts. *(Theses were of course part of the relief distribution, hence included in the relief distribution table as well. Please see Annex 1 & Annex 2 for more details.)*

#### **Early recovery phase:**

<b>Health</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capacity of the BDRCS and targeted communities to provide basic first aid and health care to affected people in future disasters is improved.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities receive basic treatment and health care immediately after the disaster before outside help arrives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide community based health promotion and first aid training to BDRCS volunteers and selected community members.</li> <li>12 public health in emergencies (PHiE) training to 48 targeted communities and 32 cyclone shelters volunteers (each have two ladies and two male volunteers).</li> <li>PHiE training of trainer sessions to a total of 12 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) from Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat units.</li> <li>PHiE training to unit level officers and key staff in the districts of Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat and the BDRCS Sidr operation office in Barisal.</li> <li>Conduct five PHiE refresher/experience sharing workshops.</li> <li>Provide first aid kits to selected community volunteers and CPP volunteers.</li> </ul>

#### **Progress/Achievements:**

Table 3: Major health activities, targets and achievement

<b>Activities implemented</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>% achieved</b>
Public Health in Emergency (PHiE) Training	Training	12	12	100%
PHiE experience sharing workshop	Workshop	10	10	100%
Community based participatory approach and first aid training to RCY	RCY	40	40	100%

Implementation of the health component started after the integrated need survey in 2008 and 40 RCYs (ten each from Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat), were trained in 2008 in the community based participatory approach and first aid master training. From July till September 2008, three community-based participatory approach trainings and two first aid training of trainers' sessions were conducted. The objective was to give participants basic knowledge and skills on community based health promotion, first aid and training methods. After attending the above trainings, each of the 11 branch health volunteers from 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 ongoing monitoring and reporting.



A volunteer trained in public health in emergencies (PHiE), demonstrating how to provide first aid  
Photo credit: International Federation

The unit health volunteers were expected to do a community assessment and develop a plan of action for based on the assessment result. Due to various reasons this did not progress well and one of the major reasons for this was the lack of time as most of the volunteers were still university students pursuing their studies in the district capitals but the communities were far off from the cities. Hence, the programme was reviewed and a decision was made to modify the programme. The revised proposal was based on the appeal and within the recovery frame work for cyclone Sidr.

The overall objective of the revised health programme was to improve the capacity of BDRCS and targeted communities to provide basic first aid and health care to affected people in future disasters. Interventions under the revised plan included:

- Public health in emergencies (PHiE) training for 48 targeted communities and 30 cyclone shelters volunteers (each one included two ladies and two male volunteers).
- PHiE training was given to a total of 25 RCYs from the Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat units.
- PHiE training sessions to staff and community health promoters of selected BDRCS medical community health centres.
- PHiE training sessions were given to unit level officers and key staff in the Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat districts and the BDRCS Sidr operation office in Barisal.

As shown in "table 3", 12 PHiE training sessions, ten experience sharing workshops and a community based participatory approach and first aid training session for 40 RCYs were conducted. A PHiE training manual was developed and first aid kits distributed to trained volunteers.

### Impact

The Sidr recovery operation health programme could not do much in the health sector due to various reasons; and its activities were mainly limited to software programmes such as PHiE training sessions; the community based participatory approach and first aid workshops; and the dissemination of health and hygiene messages. There was some gap in the implementation as the earlier planned community based programme was discontinued toward the end of 2008 and the new programme focusing on PHiE was launched later in the middle of 2009. This long gap was mainly due to the long time taken by BDRCS' health department to approve the new proposal. Nevertheless, the PHiE programme finally began and was successfully completed in November 2009. Though a smaller scale software program, it has already shown good impact and communities have started realizing the importance of having PHiE trained volunteers in their localities. Trained volunteers are already in action and have saved the lives of several people in their communities. This PHiE programme has established the fact that even a small software programme can make a big impact. Software programmes make a big difference in remote and far off communities.

### Psychosocial Support Program (PSP)

#### Objective:

- The psychosocial wellbeing of 20,000 most vulnerable cyclone-affected families and BDRCS staff and volunteers is improved.

Expected result	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychosocial support is accessible to the most vulnerable as well as BDRCS staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the psychosocial profile of their communities which includes the needs, interests, resources and capacities with respect to the psychological and social aspects of the community.</li> <li>• Providing credible information on psychological reactions to disaster and basic measures to manage at the household level.</li> <li>• Providing psychological first aid by the community level volunteers including identification and facilitation of referrals.</li> <li>• Training of volunteers from the communities (beneficiaries) in community based psychosocial support (CBPSP) as a second layer of volunteers to function under the guidance of trained BDRCS volunteers from target communities; such as the cyclone preparedness programme. Approximately 700 – 800 volunteers will be trained in the approximate ratio of 1:25 households.</li> </ul>

### Progress/Achievements

Table 4: Major PSP activities, targets and achievements

Activities	Unit	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Community Level EST/PSP Training	Training	42	42	100%
ToT to community volunteers/District level	Training	16	16	100%
Refresher ToT to community volunteers	Training	4	4	100%
Master Trainers' Training	Training	1	1	100%
Information Sharing Meeting in the communities	Meeting	28	28	100%
National Level Coordination Meeting	Meeting	1	1	100%
Preparation of social profiles in 2B2P	Profile	93	93	100%
Children's activities	Event	50	50	100%
Preparation and printing of Trainer's manual	Manual	1	1	100%
Develop and printing of booklets for volunteers	Booklet	3	3	100%

As the need for the psychosocial support in the aftermath of the disaster was huge, a psychosocial support programme delegate was deployed to the Sidr operations centre in Barisal in the middle of March 2008. Then the delegate made field visits to some severely affected communities in the Barguna and Patuakhali districts. Meetings were conducted with the personnel of BDRCS units in Barguna and Patuakhali.

Based on the assessment and discussions with all concerned, a draft programme proposal and budget were prepared. The targeted communities were selected by BDRCS and International Federation.

Under the first phase of the psychosocial support programme activities, unit level volunteers from nine Sidr-affected districts: Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Jholakathi, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur and Shatkhira; were trained in a community based psychosocial support training of trainers course. At the end of the programme, 464 volunteers have been trained in 16 such trainings.

The second phase of the psychosocial support programme was implemented in 48 communities in four targeted districts. BDRCS volunteers; and community volunteers (beneficiaries) were trained in 'community-based psychosocial support' and 'psychosocial first aid'. Under phase two, a total of 42 community level emotional support team (EST) training sessions were conducted for 1,001 volunteers. EST volunteers provide psychosocial first aid (PFA) including information to beneficiaries: especially how, when and where to refer someone for psychosocial support. Beneficiaries are also taught how they can practice self care as survivors. Trained volunteers are currently providing services in their communities. All 48 communities have completed the identification of their community psychosocial profile through participatory methods. A total of 93 such profiles have been prepared in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat. In addition, there were 50 children's activities, and 28 information sharing meetings and social events were organized. In addition, four

refresher training sessions for earlier volunteers who attended training of trainers sessions were also conducted.

Guidelines for community based psychosocial support activities were developed. The trainer's manual contextualized to Bangladesh has been finalized including the incorporation of feedback from International Federation's reference centre for psychosocial support. The trainer's manual and the sets of three reference booklets (in Bengali), for trained volunteers were printed and distributed.

### Impact

The psychosocial support programme was the first of its kind implemented by BDRCS. There was initial hesitation in BDRCS about the programme and its usefulness in Bangladeshi society. However, the programme has managed to establish itself well in the communities and has already left positive impact there. Software programmes like psychosocial support programmes are not so visible all the time and their impact is usually felt during the time of an emergency. However, it was important to train community volunteers in preparation for future disasters. The development of the training manual contextualized to local culture and situation as well as the printing of various booklets for helping volunteers in their work in the communities were some of the important achievements of the programme. In addition, over 1,000 volunteers have been trained in community based psychosocial support. That in itself is a great achievement and enhances BDRCS' volunteer network and capacity.

### Progress/Achievements

#### Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

##### Objective:

- Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among 7,308 households (36,540 beneficiaries) of the affected population has been improved.

##### Expected results

- Sanitation facilities among the affected population have been improved.
- Accessibility to arsenic-free water has been improved.

##### Activities planned

- Provide 7,308 latrines to targeted households.
- Train field officers in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) to implement the sanitation programme in the field.
- Training of trainer's (ToT) sessions on PHAST will be provided to existing health and CPP personnel.
- Monitoring of situation on water and sanitation.
- Water points survey in 33 villages.
- Repair and clean approximately 250 tube-wells and hand pumps<sup>1</sup> and ponds as well as testing water for arsenic contamination and salinity levels.
- Develop IEC material to print and use for raising awareness in the community.
- Install a maximum of 23 new water points (wells, deep tube-wells, pond sand filters (PSF)) in selected villages to provide arsenic-free safe drinking water.

Table 5: Major water and sanitation (watsan) activities, targets and achievements

Activities implemented	Unit	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Latrines construction materials delivery	Sets	7,308	6,649	91%
Latrines construction training to beneficiaries	Persons	7,308	7,308	100%
New deep well construction	Deep well	18	18	100%
New PSF construction	PSF	5	3	60%
Repair of existing water sources	Water point	253	253	100%
Drinking water survey	Village	33	33	100%
PHAST ToT training	Training	1	1	100%

An assessment done in Bagerhat and Pirojpur in the second week of December 2007 determined that water supplies and sanitation still remained a priority need in the affected areas. The other assessment done in

<sup>1</sup> This has already been repaired under the ECHO project but is still part of the Sidr appeal.

Patuakhali and Barguna concluded that there was no urgent need for providing water supply, but there was a need in both the districts to repair damaged latrines as well as to increase the coverage of latrines to all families. Due to the risks posed to health from the lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion was also considered a need. A plan was prepared for the recovery phase to construct water supply sources, sanitary latrines and promote hygiene in the four most affected districts. The recovery workshop also identified several options for water and sanitation hardware including rainwater catchments, water storage ponds, deep tube-well and latrines.

A model pond sand filter (PSF) was installed in Khaolia in the district of Bagerhat and a committee formed to maintain it. A latrine model was also designed and a mock-up constructed for review by the BDRCS. This was used for testing and training purposes. Training materials and latrine construction manual were developed. The pamphlet for safe tube-well chlorination was also designed in order to better inform the community on water quality.

As a part of the beneficiary selection process, the general survey and door to door technical verifications were conducted. The technical verification was done by the water and sanitation technical staff from BDRCS and International Federation, along with volunteers.

Though the initial targeted number was 5,000, a total 7,308 families were found eligible for latrine support during technical verification, in order to provide greater coverage of latrines. To ensure 100 per cent sanitation coverage within all 12 clusters irrespective of priority, all needy households were eligible for one latrine: Either a new one if none previously existed, or a repaired latrine. Not everyone was given a full set of materials for the latrine as the technical verification indicated that a certain number of households only lost super structures, while the concrete slabs and rings were still usable. Hence 5,579 families were selected for full latrines (this included rings, slab and a super structure) and 1,729 were eligible only for the super structure. By the end of the programme 4,976 sets of full latrines materials and 1,673 sets of superstructure were delivered to intended beneficiaries. The remaining sets of materials (603 full latrines and 56 sets superstructures) could not be delivered within the operational timeframe mainly due to the failure of the supplier to deliver in time and to meet quality standards. With this considered, the overall achievement rate is over 90 per cent.

In order to ensure that the latrines have a better chance of being used and are maintained sustainably by households, only required latrine materials were provided and the actual construction was done by the beneficiaries themselves with the help of the community and Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers.

With regards to the water supply component, a survey was conducted in all 33 targeted villages to determine which water supplies required repair or construction. Based on the survey results, 18 new deep tube-wells and 3 pond sand filters were constructed and at the same time 103 existing water sources (tube-wells, ponds, etc) were repaired / cleaned to make them functional. Any water source that was found unusable was marked and communities informed accordingly.

Hygiene promotion activities were implemented in parallel to hardware activities to increase the sustainability of the programme and improve the impact on the health of the targeted population. Community volunteers were engaged in hygiene promotion activities following the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training held in April 2009.

Though outside of the selected 12 clusters and 33 villages but still within the Sidr districts, the Sidr operation also did some arsenic cleaning and water source repair work in 2008 under the specific grant from ECHO. 14 ponds were cleaned. In addition, a total of 136 tube-wells were repaired in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat.

## **Impact**

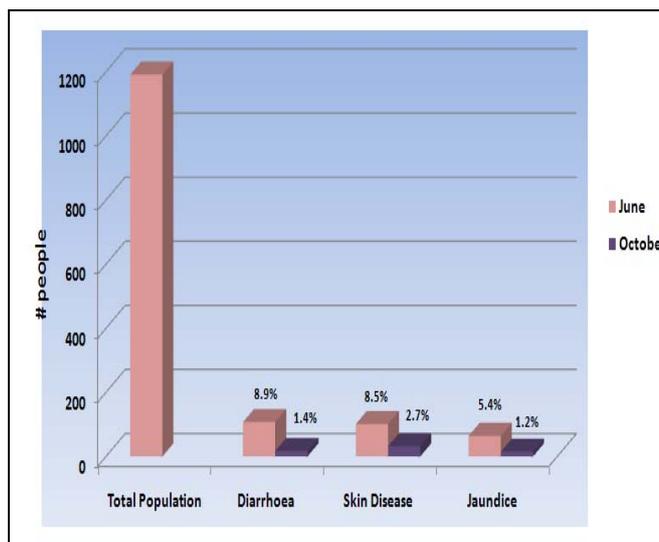
As the sanitation facilities were lacking in almost all the communities, providing latrines, hygiene promotion messages and safe water sources was positively received by all targeted beneficiaries. Latrine construction training was provided to all beneficiaries, to help them to construct and use the latrines properly.

The monitoring of the status of actual construction of latrines by beneficiaries was done by a team of staff and volunteers in January 2010 by door-to-door visits to over 3,300 households. Results show that over 76 per cent of beneficiaries have already constructed latrines and the rest are in the process of doing that. Though

the quality of construction varied house to house, all latrines constructed so far are of a reasonable quality and standard.

Though PHAST was implemented late with the help of a short term delegate from the Sri Lanka country office, its impact has been very positive. An evaluation of the PHAST programme was done sometime in September 2009 which indicated a marked reduction in waterborne diseases after the implementation of PHAST in selected communities (please see the chart below).

The installation of new deep tube-wells has helped a lot to communities providing access to safe drinking water. Though perhaps not adequate in terms of households in the communities, at least one safe water source is available in each targeted village now which can be considered a positive aspect of the programme. The Sidr operation has repaired over 250 tube-wells and ponds during the operational period that contributed to better access to water in selected communities. The water and sanitation intervention, can be considered as successful though there is always scope for more work in all communities.



**Chart 1:** Decrease of waterborne diseases between June and October 2009 in the districts of Barguna, Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Bagerhat where hygiene promotion activities were implemented.

### Shelter Objective One

#### Objective:

- 1,250 of the most vulnerable cyclone-affected families in the Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat districts are living in a safe and healthy environment within 18 months from the beginning of the project.

#### Expected result

- Identified vulnerable families are living in safe, healthy and culturally acceptable shelters.

#### Activities planned

- With community input, to design a culturally suited, cyclone and flood resilient shelter in coordination with the emergency shelter cluster. The proposed programme will draw upon BDRCS' past experiences in the construction of wind resilient huts in 1997 and flood resistant houses in 1988.
- Provide cyclone resilient core shelters to 1,250 selected beneficiaries.
- Provide a cash grant of BDT 5,000 (CHF 78, EUR 53, USD 72) to 1,250 core shelter beneficiaries for the extension of the core shelters.
- Monitor and evaluate the process.

### Progress/Achievements

Table 6: 'Shelter objective one' activities, targets and achievements				
Activities implemented	Unit	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Construction of core shelter	Shelter	1,250	1,250	100%
Cash grant distribution	Household	1,250	1,250	100%
Core shelter extension by beneficiaries	Shelter	1,250	On going	Above 80%
Core shelter extension monitoring	Household	1,250	1,250	100%

The shelter component of the recovery plan of action consisted of two objectives. "Objective 1" concerns the construction of new shelters and "objective 2" with the repair of damaged houses. Initially it was planned to provide materials and technical knowhow to beneficiaries for the construction of new houses by the owners themselves. However, after technical assessments and test cases, it seemed perilous to go for an owner driven strategy with materials supplied to households only. To reach quality and time objectives, it was

decided that outsourcing the job to a professional consultant and contractors for building residential core shelters was the best option. However, the cost was four times higher than the initially budgeted amount for each shelter. Hence, the initially targeted number of 5,000 families had to be reduced to 1,250 families.

As mentioned above, under the “shelter objective 1”, residential core shelters were provided to 1,250 beneficiaries who lost their homes completely in the cyclone Sidr. The design of the core shelter is based on the wind resilient hut developed by BDRCS after the 1997 cyclone in the Chittagong area. Minor improvements in foundation and roof structure were made to enable more wind and flood resistance, and creating extra space in the roof that be used for storage during the flood. Metal is being used for the roof structure of the shelter. This increases wind resistance. Furthermore, it is anchored to the soil by the eight reinforced concrete columns which are driven five feet deep. The bracing is ensured by a ground-level tie-beam across all pillars, a six layer course brick base, and the low triangulation of the steel truss. To provide a better wind resistance, the four slopes angle at 30° on the roof; and is connected to the structure through rigid truss-to-column connections. The roofing tin sheets are fixed according to cyclone resistance techniques.

The height of the core shelter allows a beneficiary to potentially extend his or her home further in all directions with a sufficient roofing slope. Wood deck beams provide a possibility for constructing a mezzanine floor to provide emergency flood protection and safe storage of goods. The existing or improved mud plinth raises the house from the soil in order to improve flood resistance. All core shelters constructed have remained in tact during cyclone Aila in May 2009.

Bamboo fencing will help minimize wind pressure on the structure and increase the inside ventilation of the core shelter and future extensions. It is a cost effective walling choice, which is environmentally friendly and allows beneficiaries to easily replace damaged parts.

The size of the core shelter was fixed to 15 m<sup>2</sup> in order to respond to all 1,250 beneficiaries land space limitation. As all core shelters were to be built on the beneficiaries’ own land<sup>2</sup>, the availability and existing size of the majority of beneficiaries had to be taken into consideration. However, additional support in terms of cash grants, training and tool kits were also provided to all households so that they can make desired extensions, if the land area permits, and reaches at least 18 m<sup>2</sup> floor space.

### Impact

The core shelter which is designed in line with local customs and traditions is has evolved to become more secure and resilient to future cyclones and floods. Furthermore, it is well accepted and appreciated by the beneficiaries. Given their poor economic condition, they would have hardly been able to regain status quo after cyclone Sidr or build back better. Hence, the Red Cross Red Crescent shelter support to the Sidr affected people means a lot to them. Few beneficiaries preferred a longer projection of the roof so that rain water would not enter into the house through small holes of the bamboo wall. However, the roof projection was made intentionally shorter in order to make it more wind resistance. Furthermore, bamboo fencing is in line with the local customs and helps to minimize wind pressure on the structure and increases ventilation inside the core shelter. In addition, the bamboo fence can be moved outward easily in case of future extension of the shelter.

All core shelter beneficiaries have also received cash grants, training and tool kits so that they can make desired extension of their shelters. More than 80 per cent of beneficiaries have already extended their shelters whilst others are in progress. They have in fact turned core shelters into a home with more space and a better look utilizing some the remains of their previous shelters. This gives them a feeling of their own home and helps them forget that they are beneficiaries on their own land. It gives them dignity.

<b>Shelter Objective Two</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assist 5,000 cyclone-affected families in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat districts to improve their partially damaged houses within one year of the project.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5,000 affected families receive tools, knowledge and support to repair and improve their partially damaged houses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries.</li> <li>Procure following International Federation standards; and distribute tool kits for 5,000 families in the Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat districts.</li> <li>Provide shelter repair training to 5,000 beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Beneficiary must own the land legally and have a proper document to establish his/her right.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide cash grants to beneficiaries in order to enable them to buy required materials for the repair of their damaged houses. The actual amount of cash from the grants will be based on the household category which is determined by the technical verification.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers to assist the communities in the repair of their houses.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the process.</li> </ul>
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## Progress/Achievements

Activities implemented	Unit	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Tool kits distribution	Set	5,000	5,093	102%
Shelter repair training	Beneficiary	5,000	5,093	102%
Cash grant photo ID preparation	ID	5,000	5,093	102%
Cash grant distribution	Beneficiary	5,000	5,046	101%
Individual advice to households for shelter repairs	Household	3,583	3,583	100%
Household monitoring	Household	3,583	3,583	100%

"Shelter objective 2" was planned to support repair and maintenance of partially damaged houses for cyclone Sidr affected families. Under the programme, each selected household was given shelter repair training, tool kits and a cash grant.

A project management plan was made with detailed descriptions of the different processes leading to the completion of the objective under focus. Extensive shelter repair training for 32 BDRCS unit shelter volunteers from Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat was conducted in Barisal (field trip to Pirojpur) on 20-22 August 2008.

The main activities of "shelter objective 2" started only in February 2009 mainly after the completion of technical verification and the finalization of beneficiaries. The first distribution of shelter tool kits took place in February 2009, and the initially targeted numbers of tool kits distribution were completed by the end of June 2009. 5,093 tool kits were distributed by the end of the programme.

Content and materials for the shelter repair training were developed. Shelter repair training as well started in January 2009 and completed by August 2009. All 5,093 beneficiaries were provided with shelter repair training.

Upon the preparation of 5,093 photo identity cards, the cash grant distribution began in July 2009 and was completed by end of November 2009. As a long time was taken by BDRCS' management to approve the cash grant distribution policy and procedures, the cash distribution took place a bit later than expected earlier. Over 5,000 beneficiaries were given cash grants either BDT 5,000 (CHF 78, EUR 53, USD 72) or BDT 10,000 (CHF 156, EUR 106, USD 144), each depending on the beneficiary category they were in. Beneficiaries were categorized based on damage assessment and door to door technical verification.

Once cash grants were given to beneficiaries, trained BDRCS volunteers and project engineers visited each household to provide individual technical advices for the repair of their damaged houses. This shelter intervention has adopted an owner driven approach where beneficiaries themselves repair their damaged houses with the support provided through the Sidr operation.

## Impact

All beneficiaries received the three key components of this programme: "shelter repair and basic maintenance training"; tool kits; and cash grants<sup>3</sup> which enabled the targeted households to recover in a much shorter time frame than if they had not received any external assistance. The impact so far has been positive and

<sup>3</sup> Out of 5,093 beneficiaries, 47 people however did not come for cash collection despite repeated calls on different dates. They could have left the area permanently, died or not available for one reason or another.

encouraging. Over 60 per cent of beneficiaries have already repaired their houses and the other 40 per cent are in the process of repairing their shelters.

The "shelter repair and basic maintenance training", receipt of tool kits and technical posters were very much appreciated by the beneficiaries as it has given them first hand knowledge, practical experience and the means to strengthen their homes making them more "resistant" to future cyclones. Some of the beneficiaries stated that the amount of their grant were not sufficient to repair their damaged homes completely but once they had received it, they felt a sense of hope for the future. Despite the delays in the delivery of assistance, the population never lost faith in the Red Cross Red Crescent.

The use of cash grants gave the beneficiaries the flexibility to purchase building materials according to their personal desires and in turn allowed them to repair or modify their homes based on their families' wishes and specific requirements. Providing cash enabled the population to negotiate local prices and purchase larger quantities of materials, which would not have been the case with in-kind delivery of such materials.

<b>Livelihoods</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To replace and increase livelihoods sustainability of 5,000 households across Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhali districts.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sustainability of people's livelihoods is increased through diversification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selected 5,000 beneficiaries receive livelihoods grant supported by specific technical input that contributes towards the sustainability of the community's overall livelihoods. This activity will be linked closely with the shelter programme and BDRCS' work on vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) and disaster mitigation.</li> <li>Amount of cash grant will be based on the approved income generating assistance (IGA) proposal. Depending on the amount, transfers may be done in two instalments.</li> <li>Female headed households will receive 15 per cent incentive.</li> <li>Skill training will be provided to each beneficiary and their progress monitored.</li> <li>Beneficiaries are selected based on social ranking.</li> </ul>

## Progress/Achievements

Table 8: Livelihood activities, targets and achievements

Activities implemented	Unit	Targets	Achieved	% achieved
Beneficiary selection/social ranking	Beneficiary	5,000	5,000	100%
IGA proposal writing	Proposal	5,000	5,000	100%
Opening of individual bank account	Beneficiary	5,000	4,997	99.94%
Cash grant distribution through bank	Beneficiary	4,997	4,997	100%
Cash grant withdrawal by beneficiaries	Beneficiary	4,997	4,969	99.43%
Skill training to beneficiaries	Beneficiary	4,997	4,982	99.70%

The main objective of the livelihoods component of the overall recovery strategy was to provide families with the means to replace or repair productive livelihoods assets that had been lost or damaged as a direct result of the destruction caused by cyclone Sidr. Ultimately restoring their livelihoods to pre-disaster conditions, ensuring sustainability, and developing better resistance to future disasters gave the beneficiaries a sense of normality.

To achieve the objective all beneficiaries received cash grants delivered through newly opened personal savings accounts and livelihoods specific training designed to enhance skills and gain a better understanding of recent developments within their particular sector (i.e. agriculture, fisheries, livestock management, small

commercial enterprises).

9,555 house-to-house livelihoods surveys were conducted in each of the 12 clusters to determine the impact on livelihoods at the households' (HHs) level, and to more clearly design the livelihoods intervention. Further analysis of the data collected led to the conclusion that a maximum of 5,000 households, approximately half of the targeted population, would be eligible for BDRCS/International Federation livelihoods assistance (cash grants and specific livelihoods skills training).

Eligible families received either BDT 10,000 or BDT 15,000 based on the level of damaged sustained. During the cash grant allocation process, attention was paid to ensure that the cash grants were sufficient to provide significant impact for helping families to re-establish their sustainable livelihood activities, whilst being kept to a basic amount to allow a broad coverage and to minimize potential tensions within the affected communities.

Beneficiaries had several options, either to initiate individual projects at the household level or to form common interest groups (between five to ten persons), where the consolidation of resources allowed for the purchase higher value assets. In addition, BDRCS/International Federation offered a 15 per cent, incentive to all households who formed part of common interest group project to encourage and promote group livelihood activities.

In addition, each female headed household was provided with an additional amount of 15 per cent as an incentive and encouragement for female involvement in the programme.

Beneficiaries were: provided with skill' trainings, assisted in opening their bank accounts, instructed in the preparation of income generation activity proposals and assisted with the start up of their planned projects. By the end of the operation, 4,969 beneficiaries received cash grants and 4,982 received various skill' training. 28 beneficiaries are still waiting to withdraw the cash from their bank accounts due to technical issues, that will be resolved by the end of February, and the cash will then be made available to the concerned beneficiaries.

#### **Impact:**

The livelihood programme has been completed in a very short span of time. Among other things, bank account opening, skill training and cash grant transfers to 5,000 families have been achieved in less than three months. Many beneficiaries have started income generating activities and are earning sufficient income to provide food for their families. Main beneficiaries are satisfied with the assistance provided, but from feedback, it has been noted that beneficiaries would have preferred to have received this assistance earlier (most suggested within a year after the disaster). If they had received this assistance earlier they would have been able to commence livelihoods activities sooner and generate income earlier.

Livelihoods skill training proved to be extremely useful for all beneficiaries. Not only did this training enhance their knowledge of recent developments and new techniques used within their specific livelihoods areas. Beneficiaries also became aware of many government support services offered by the various extension offices (veterinary, agriculture, fisheries) within district administrations. At the conclusion of each of the training sessions, many participants exchanged contact details with the various government officers who guarantee ongoing support for the future. Offering this service to all households would have had a greater impact on strengthening the livelihoods of the community as a whole.

The use of a personal savings account to deliver cash grants was very positive. It provided all beneficiaries who previously had not used these banking services a tool to for saving and making financial plans for their future. Most of the beneficiaries have already started making regular savings and as a direct consequence were seriously exploring ways to either improve or diversify their livelihoods in the future, with the objective of improving their overall household economic security.

From an administrative perspective, the opening of savings accounts proved to be a transparent and accountable delivery mechanism that ensured a hand-to-hand provision of assistance to each of the



Representatives from IFRC and BDRCS with a beneficiary of the livelihoods programme who purchased a rickshaw with the livelihoods grant provided by the Sidr operation.

Photo credit: International Federation

beneficiaries. However, as access to these basic financial services has been out of reach for most of the population, *the inclusion of simple training sessions to highlight the benefits of savings and to create awareness of other financial services such as micro credit and micro insurance would have further enhanced the impacts of the programme.*

During a review of the cash grant programme by an external consultant, all beneficiaries were found to be very satisfied to have received cash as it allowed them the flexibility to purchase assets locally according to their personal desires and wishes. The use of cash removed concerns of stigmatization and allowed people to purchase with dignity. This played a significant role in stimulating the local economy. In addition, this process eliminated potential complicated logistics that could have been associated with any in-kind distributions.

<b>National Society Capacity Building</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To render effective humanitarian services in the nine most affected districts, BDRCS branch organizational capacity is enhanced.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Systematic branch development is taking place in the affected BDRCS branches to improve service delivery to the most vulnerable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human resource development including volunteer management.</li> <li>Training, orientation, system establishment, information management, policy/guidelines dissemination among members, volunteers and staff.</li> <li>Repair/renovation of four affected BDRCS branches, including office equipment/supply, and transport as necessary to strengthen well functional and well prepared initiatives.</li> <li>Construction of a small size warehouse in each of four units<sup>4</sup> to strengthen unit capacity to maintain minimum disaster preparedness stocks in order to respond immediately in time of disaster.</li> </ul>

#### **Progress/Achievements:**

As a part of capacity building of the units in disaster response and programme implementation, several training and orientation sessions were organized for volunteers and unit staff. Furthermore, required computers and equipment were provided to selected units. As one of the constraints in BDRCS units is the lack of human resources, the International Federation seconded Junior Programme Officers (JPO) to three units.

In the recovery phase, the capacity building was focussed mainly in four units at Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat. All four unit offices have been renovated in order to provide a safe and better working environment. A small warehouse has been constructed, one in Barguna and one in Bagerhat. The other two districts could not get required land so the construction of a warehouse was not possible. Construction of a warehouse will enhance a unit's capacity to maintain a minimum relief stock that can be used for the immediate response in case of disaster. There was no such storage capacity available in any of four units earlier.



The recently renovated BDRCS unit office in Pirojpur.  
Photo credit: International Federation

<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capacity of targeted communities to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters has been enhanced.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities in selected vulnerable districts are reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster Risk Reduction training for BDRCS Unit members, personnel and volunteers.</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Construction of a warehouse is subject to the availability of required land at the BDRCS units.

and organized for better resilience to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of status of BDRCS built cyclone shelters in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat.</li> <li>• Repair of some of the selected Cyclone shelters in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat based on the assessment result and priority.</li> </ul>
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### Progress/Achievements:

The Sidr recovery programme also worked towards disaster risk reduction (DRR) and, at the same time, strengthen the capacity of BDRCS units and targeted communities to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters. In fact, DRR is already integrated into all components of the recovery programme such as core shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihood. Cyclone resilient shelters reduce the risk of damages during the cyclone disaster. Also sustainable water and sanitation facilities and livelihoods are expected to minimize the risk and impact of future disasters. However, some more specific activities were also implemented in order to facilitate people having access to many safe areas if natural disasters strike Bangladesh in the future. Cyclone shelters play a vital role in saving the lives of thousands of people when natural disasters caused by cyclones happen in Bangladesh. However, some shelters were old and damaged by previous disasters as well. Hence, the Sidr recovery programme conducted a thorough assessment of 32 BDRCS built cyclone shelters in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat, and repaired 14 of them based on need and priority. As a part of the DRR plan, DRR training for BDRCS volunteers was organized in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat. During the training, apart from the usual content of DRR, Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) orientation, and contingency planning were also discussed.

A cyclone warning simulation was organized in Barguna in October in order to create awareness in the community about importance of following early warning and moving into the cyclone shelter before the cyclone hits the area. The simulation was a full simulation that portrayed a normal situation changing into a disaster and into a post disaster event. Following everyone's role was identified: the community, the CPP volunteers, RCRC relief actions and so on.



One of the recently repaired/renovated cyclone shelters. Sidr operations renovated 14 such shelters in the districts of Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat.

Photo credit: International Federation

### Humanitarian values (HV)

<b>Objective:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practice of non-discrimination and social harmony among targeted BDRCS and civil society stakeholders is increased.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of the Fundamental Principles and values and practice of non-discrimination and social harmony among targeted BDRCS civil society stakeholders is increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of Humanitarian Values and principles, through integration, training, workshops and awareness campaigns.</li> <li>• Printing and distribution of leaflets on RCRC principles, BDRCS and International Federation activities in Bangladesh.</li> </ul>

### Progress/Achievements

The general objective of Humanitarian Values is to inspire, encourage, facilitate, and promote humanitarian activities at all times in all forms of by the national society with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering; and thereby, contributing to the maintenance and the promotion of humanitarian values and principles. It is a cross-cutting issue which was integrated within all sectors of the operation. Importance was placed on the most effective and efficient way of delivering services to the beneficiaries. A brief introduction on RCRC principles and values was given at the beginning of any training and meeting under any sector. A one page leaflet giving a brief introduction to the RCRC movement, principles, BDRCS and its activities in Bangladesh was printed and distributed to all Sidr programme beneficiaries. In addition, all sectoral programme information, education and communication (IEC) and training materials either had a section on the Movement. Other materials had a separate leaflet attached to them at the time of distribution. The basic idea was to promote RCRC principles and values in the communities at all time.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

Though the Sidr operation did not have its own monitoring and evaluation unit, the monitoring and evaluation unit based in International Federation's country office in Dhaka provided some support in reporting and monitoring. However, strict monitoring and supervision was inbuilt within each sector in order to ensure quality and timely completion of planned activities. In addition, there were several visits by BDRCS' management and International Federation's head and deputy head of zone, head of regional office and head of country office. (International Federation's deputy head of the Asia Pacific zone visited the Sidr operation once, the head of the South Asia office one time and the head of the Bangladesh country office four times in order to review the progress in the recovery operation). BDRCS' Secretary General and deputy Secretary General visited the operations area a few times. Two external consultants were hired to document the progress of the Sidr operation.

The Asia Pacific zone Disaster Management Unit (DMU) contracted a consultant to prepare two case studies on the cash grant programming for the shelter and livelihoods programmes. The consultant visited the Sidr operation and was supported by the International Federation country office whilst in Bangladesh with the process being managed by the DMU recovery delegate. These case studies will highlight the lessons learnt for the processes and methodology adopted for the cash programming implemented.

Beneficiary satisfaction and relief distribution was also reviewed by a consultant after the first phase of relief distribution.

Various sectoral managers from International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office visited to review and support in programme implementation. An independent consultant on behalf of the shelter working group under the sponsorship of UNDP also reviewed BDRCS's/International Federation's shelter programme as a part of the overall review of shelters built by various agencies in the Sidr area. The review has come up with various positive aspects of the BDRCS's/International Federation's shelter programme.

A lessons learnt workshop was organized with around 60 participants from both BDRCS and International Federation including volunteers, community committee members and beneficiaries. The workshop has come up with some lessons learnt and good recommendations for future programming in disaster response and recovery. The report of the workshop will be shared with partners when finalised.

Various donors' representatives also visited the operations area to review progress. The internal review of the operation was conducted around April 2009 by a four member team led by a representative from the Swedish Red Cross.

The final evaluation has also been carried out by a team of independent and professional persons. The evaluation of field work was completed in the middle of February 2010, and the evaluation report is currently being finalised. The final evaluation report will be shared with all donors and stakeholders once it is available. Hence, the Sidr operation was adequately monitored and evaluated through both internal and external systems and consultants. All reviews and evaluations have indicated, by and large, good work during both relief and early recovery operations and also came up with some recommendations and lessons learnt for the future.

## **Closing of the emergency operation and use of remaining balance of funds**

While the emergency operation is now closed, having achieved its set objectives, there remains a balance of CHF 2,971,759. The savings occurred due to effective management, and the fact that some actual costs were less than original budgeted costs. Furthermore, the exchange rate for Swiss francs (CHF) against Bangladesh taka (BDT) was favourable in 2009, resulting in savings. As major construction and supply contracts were fixed in BDT, the weak BDT meant less expense in terms of Swiss francs. BDRCS considers the remaining funds as a good opportunity to reach more vulnerable people to reduce their vulnerability against future disasters, both natural and socio-economic.

A plan of action for the Cyclone Sidr recovery programme for the use of the remaining balance of funds is currently being finalised by BDRCS and the International Federation country office in Bangladesh. The main objective of the recovery programme is to strengthen community resilience to disasters, and will focus on reducing socio-economic vulnerabilities of targeted communities in Cyclone Sidr affected districts, whilst also further strengthening and consolidating benefits already provided by the Sidr emergency operation. Communities will be identified, and a participatory process will be used for communities to identify their most important needs. It is likely that the programme will focus on activities in the following areas: health, water and

sanitation, livelihoods, disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. The plan of action for the Cyclone Sidr recovery programme will be shared with partners when finalised, and the programme will be linked to the Bangladesh Annual Plan 2010-11.

## **Conclusions**

Throughout the implementation, the Sidr operation faced numerous challenges: logistical, climatic, and organizational, to name a few. Some of the factors that hampered the progress included: the frequent changes in BDRCS; ad hoc nature of the BDRCS Units' Executive Committees; their slow decision making processes; cyclone Aila; long rainy season; national elections, and other issues. These sorts of unexpected problems have had adverse impact on the operation in crucial times. Despite all these challenges, the operation has been completed successfully. Set targets have been met and commitments to beneficiaries and donors have been fulfilled. Though delivery was late, beneficiaries still kept faith with the RCRC movement and fully cooperated until the end of the operation. "Though it came a bit late, I am happy with the support provided" said a beneficiary in the recent lessons learnt workshop. Beneficiaries are, by and large, satisfied with the support provided by the Sidr operation.

While the relief operation went on well in a reasonable time, the early recovery activities could not start early and some time was lost in 2008 to preparatory works; and policy and modality finalizations. The time lapsed in the beginning was made up at the later phase of the operation. All the targeted activities were completed well within the operational timeframe set by the Emergency Appeal. To reflect the latest developments and needs on the ground, a few changes in objectives and targets were made when compared to the initial appeal. The activities were implemented as per the revised plan of action based on implementation realities, cluster/area limitation, and other factors.

Last but not the least, International Federation and BDRCS would like to take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to all partners / donors for their generous contributions, without which the cyclone Sidr operations would have not been possible.

## 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:

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## ANNEX 1

District	No of families	Status	Rice 20kg bag	Dal 5kg bag	Oil 2lt btl.	Salt1kg bag	Family kit	Saree pcs	Lungi pcs	Tarpaulin	Plastic sheets	ORS sachets	Jerry cans	WPTs	Hygiene boxes	Blankets	BP5 cartons
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
Jhalokati	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
Satkhira	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,320</b>		<b>73,320</b>	<b>73,320</b>	<b>73,320</b>	<b>73,320</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>146,640</b>	<b>146,640</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>49,720</b>	<b>366,600</b>	<b>123,620</b>	<b>3,245,200</b>	<b>71,920</b>	<b>142,840</b>	<b>517</b>

BDRCS/IFRC Cyclone Sidr Food and Non-food Relief Distributions

## ANNEX 2

District	Upazila	Union	Cluster No.	Clusters	Venue of Distribution/Delevry Point	No. of House holds	2nd Phase Relief Schedule detail						Date of Card Distribution	Date of Relief distribution	
							2nd Phase Relief Items								Contact Person Name and Mobile Number (person in charge)
							Plastic Sheets (pcs)	Blankets (pcs)	Hygiene Kit (pcs)	Washing Powder (0.5 k.g.)	Sari (pcs)	Lungi (pcs)			
Barguna	Barguna Shadar	Dholua	1	Mollahura, Dalvanga, Lotabaria	Lotabaria Bazar	1042	2084	2084	1042	2084	2084	02-07-09	15/2/2009		
	Barguna Shadar	Am Balliatoli	2	Jelkhana, Lotakata, Shoshatola, Fashiatola	Chalitatali Cyclone Shelter	938	1876	1876	938	1876	1876	02-08-09	14/2/2009		
	Barguna Shadar	Naltona	3	Nishanbaria, Gazimamud	Gazimamud School	1274	2548	2548	1274	2548	2548	02-09-09	16/2/2009		
	Pathorghata	Kathaitoli		Porighata (BDRCS shelter Ben.)	Khatachira Bazar	25	50	50	25	50	50	19/2/2009	25/2/2009		
	Arntoli	Boro bogi		Joyal Bhanga, Kutter char (Do)	Taitoli Bazar	40	80	80	40	80	80	19/2/2009	24/2/2009		
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>3319</b>	<b>6638</b>	<b>6638</b>	<b>3319</b>	<b>6638</b>	<b>6638</b>				
Patuakhali	Galachipa	Ratandi taitoli	1	Vaier haola, Nij haola, Talukdar haola, Manik char, Garbunia	Badhatoli School	641	1282	1282	641	1282	1282	02-08-09	02-10-09		
	Mirjaganj	Amragachia	2	Mohish katha, Simnagar, Moida bazaar,	Moheshkata School	951	1902	1902	951	1902	1902	02-11-09	02-12-09		
	Mirjaganj	2 no. Mirjaganj	3	Purbo Gramoddon, Dakhin Gramoddon, Pashim Gramoddin, Lebubunia	Pyarakunja Ferry Ghat Badhatoli School	65	130	130	65	130	130	22/2/2009	24/2/2009		
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	Nodmulla	1	Darulhuda, charkhali	Darul huda Madrasa	906	1812	1812	906	1812	1812	02-07-09	02-11-09		
	Nazirpur	Malikhali	2	Socchia, Iora,	Sachia bazar	1278	2556	2556	1278	2556	2556	8-9/2/2009	13/2/2009		
	Pirojpur shadar	Durgapur	3	Durnurtola (BDRCS shelter Ben.)	Bajukhati High School	1063	2126	2126	1063	2126	2126	02-10-09	15/2/2009		
Pirojpur	Sadar	Municipality		Tejdaskathi (Do)	Bakutia Ferry Ghat	11	22	22	11	22	22	20/2/2009	26/2/2009		
	Sadar	Tona		Kochubaria, Khethachira (Do)	Tejdaskathi	9	18	18	9	18	18	20/2/2009	26/2/2009		
	Mathbaria	Shaplaja			Khatachira Bazar	45	90	90	45	90	90	19/2/2009	25/2/2009		
<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>3312</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>6624</b>				
Bagerhat	Morelgong	Khaulia	1	Amtoili Kumarkhali	Shonnashi Bazar High School	788	1576	1576	788	1576	1576	02-09-09	02-12-09		
	Morelgong	Morelgong sadar	2	Gabtoila	Do	335	670	670	335	670	670	02-09-09	02-12-09		
	Morelgong	Boraghat, Morelganj Paurashava, Char hataabunia, Nishanbaria	3	Barakhali, Char hoglabunia, Bisharighata, Paurashava ward 1 (BDRCS shelter Ben.)	Morelganj farry ghat & TNO office	65	130	130	65	130	130	22/2/2009	25/02/2009		
Bagerhat	Morelgong	Nishanbaria		Amarbunia	Community Medical Centre, Modho Amorbunia	640	1280	1280	640	1280	1280	03-12-09	13/03/09		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>						<b>1828</b>	<b>3656</b>	<b>3656</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>3656</b>	<b>3656</b>			
	<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>10510</b>	<b>21020</b>	<b>21020</b>	<b>10510</b>	<b>21020</b>	<b>21020</b>			

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

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2010/1
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2010/1
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>24,483,160</b>					<b>24,483,160</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
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	883,430					883,430
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

## Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2010/1
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2010/1
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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>17,204,164</b>				<b>17,204,164</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>					
Japanese Red Cross	30,800				30,800
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>30,800</b>				<b>30,800</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	111,467				111,467
Netherlands Red Cross	26,400				26,400
New Zealand Red Cross	76,261				76,261
Swiss Red Cross	25,006				25,006
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>392,221</b>				<b>392,221</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>19,636,901</b>				<b>19,636,901</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>	<b>19,636,901</b>				<b>19,636,901</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>80%</b>				<b>80%</b>

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

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2010/1
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2010/1
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	19,636,901					<b>19,636,901</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-16,665,142					<b>-16,665,142</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	2,971,759					<b>2,971,759</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Final Financial Report

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Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

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### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>24,483,160</b>						<b>24,483,160</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	2,500,364	1,493,276				1,493,276	1,007,088	
Shelter - Transitional	367,000	365,604				365,604	1,396	
Construction - Housing	2,350,000	2,264,019				2,264,019	85,982	
Construction Materials	271,519	86				86	271,433	
Clothing & textiles	2,064,760	2,024,070				2,024,070	40,690	
Food	1,505,611	1,503,273				1,503,273	2,338	
Seeds,Plants	60,000	45,608				45,608	14,392	
Water & Sanitation	992,723	379,219				379,219	613,504	
Medical & First Aid	230,918	93,627				93,627	137,291	
Utensils & Tools	933,501	318,118				318,118	615,383	
Other Supplies & Services	2,831,400	2,282,437				2,282,437	548,963	
ERU		125,400				125,400	-125,400	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>14,107,796</b>	<b>10,894,737</b>				<b>10,894,737</b>	<b>3,213,059</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	26,040						26,040	
Vehicles	433,706	129,111				129,111	304,595	
Computers & Telecom	124,847	63,036				63,036	61,811	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	132,484	20,972				20,972	111,512	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>717,077</b>	<b>213,119</b>				<b>213,119</b>	<b>503,958</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	790,065	142,915				142,915	647,150	
Distribution & Monitoring	578,834	533,504				533,504	45,330	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	348,435	205,783				205,783	142,652	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,717,334</b>	<b>882,202</b>				<b>882,202</b>	<b>835,132</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	2,073,300	1,719,615				1,719,615	353,685	
Regionally Deployed Staff	117,540	23,657				23,657	93,883	
National Staff	1,187,150	533,746				533,746	653,404	
National Society Staff	493,802	322,375				322,375	171,427	
Consultants	56,926	118,793				118,793	-61,867	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>3,928,718</b>	<b>2,718,185</b>				<b>2,718,185</b>	<b>1,210,533</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	798,174	216,791				216,791	581,383	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>798,174</b>	<b>216,791</b>				<b>216,791</b>	<b>581,383</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	310,105	158,961				158,961	151,144	
Information & Public Relation	401,644	77,239				77,239	324,405	
Office Costs	383,120	131,661				131,661	251,459	
Communications	109,828	50,130				50,130	59,698	
Professional Fees	54,022	24,378				24,378	29,644	
Financial Charges	253,180	161,727				161,727	91,453	
Other General Expenses	110,756	7,584				7,584	103,172	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,622,655</b>	<b>611,680</b>				<b>611,680</b>	<b>1,010,975</b>	
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation		5,617				5,617	-5,617	
<b>Total Depreciation</b>		<b>5,617</b>				<b>5,617</b>	<b>-5,617</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	1,591,405	1,062,514				1,062,514	528,892	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,591,405</b>	<b>1,062,514</b>				<b>1,062,514</b>	<b>528,892</b>	
<b>Services</b>								

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

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2010/1
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>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>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>24,483,160</b>	<b>16,665,142</b>				<b>16,665,142</b>	<b>7,818,018</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>7,818,018</b>				<b>7,818,018</b>		