

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh: Cyclone Sidr

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD003
GLIDE **TC-2007-000208-BGD**
25 November 2007

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

[<click here for the attached appeal budget>](#)

A Preliminary Appeal was launched for CHF 3,989,305 on 16 November to mobilize immediate relief assistance.

CHF 250,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.



A displaced family in South Kali, Bagerhat district.

This operation is expected to be implemented over a two-year period, and will therefore be completed by November 2009. A Final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Summary:

The latest figures¹ (dated 23 November 2007) indicate that the death toll from the Cyclone Sidr disaster has risen to 2,997, with over 34,508 injured and more than 1,700 people still listed as missing. DMIC figures also show that the disaster affected some six million people and completely destroyed as many as 500,000 houses in 30 districts in the southwest of Bangladesh. The four districts most severely affected are Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur. The cyclone also reportedly caused the contamination of many drinking water sources, killed thousands of livestock and destroyed an estimated 1.7 million acres of crops. Furthermore, the cyclone resulted in extensive damage to other infrastructures, including educational institutes, roads and bridges, as well as electricity and telecommunication transmission lines/facilities, causing widespread power and telecommunication disruptions. The disaster is the worst in the impoverished country of 140 million since 1991, when a cyclone and storm surge killed around 140,000 people. However, the devastation is not as severe as originally perceived, in line with the findings and analysts of some other actors.

The government of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (with support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement), and other international and local humanitarian aid agencies have acted swiftly to provide immediate relief assistance to the affected population. However, assistance has not reached all sections of the affected, or remains inadequate.

The Federation's field assessment and coordination team's (FACT) detailed assessments indicate that immediate needs continue to be food and non-food items, emergency shelter, basic health care, clean water,

¹ Based on information from the disaster management information centre (DMIC), Bangladesh ministry of food and disaster management.

clothing and other basic relief items. Urgent longer-term needs include psycho-social support, shelter rehabilitation, restoration of water and sanitation facilities as well as livelihoods provision and support.

[<click here for map of the affected areas and here for contact details>](#)

The situation

Cyclone Sidr hit the south-western part of Bangladesh on 15 November at 6.45 p.m. local time, with winds of up to 220-240 km/hr, causing a five-metre tidal surge and leaving an extensive trail of destruction in its wake. Latest estimates (dated 23 Nov. 2007) from the DMIC, ministry of food and disaster management, indicate the death toll in the Cyclone SIDR disaster has risen to 2,997, with concern that this number may increase. Furthermore, there are 34,508 injured while up to 1,724 people are listed as missing. Widespread flooding as a result of heavy rains and the storm has caused hundreds of thousands to evacuate to cyclone shelters and other facilities.

DMIC figures further show that the disaster affected a total of 7,862,480 people from 1,572,495 families and completely and partially destroyed 1,178,974 houses (mostly tin-shed and thatched houses) in 30 districts in the southwest of Bangladesh. The affected areas include 200 upazillas (sub-districts) and 1,727 unions (the smallest administrative unit).

The cyclone also caused the contamination of drinking water sources, killed up to 461,750 livestock and destroyed an estimated 1.7 million acres of crops. Furthermore, the cyclone resulted in extensive damage to other infrastructures, including educational institutes, roads and bridges, as well as electricity and telecommunication facilities. The destruction includes about a quarter of the Sundabans, a world heritage site consisting of the world's largest single unit (over four lakh hectares) of mangrove forest, with a huge number of trees uprooted.

More lives would have been lost if not for the early warning system and network of cyclone preparedness shelters, built under a joint cyclone prevention programme by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), the government and other agencies. The early danger alert signal from the government meteorological department allowed for the evacuation of many communities in the projected path of the cyclone to the cyclone shelters. Most of the evacuees were people living in the coastal zone and a few chars (islands). In many areas, the evacuation efforts were directed and led by some 5,000 trained BRDCS branch staff and community cyclone prevention programme (CPP) men and women volunteers, the majority of whom were youth.

The four worst-hit districts are Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur, where more than 349,800 families are affected, with a total of 2,618 lives lost and over 119,500 houses completely destroyed. With many roads impassable and communications and utility services yet to be restored fully, communication with and access to the affected areas remain difficult or limited. Aid workers and rescuers continue to face challenges in reaching a number of affected areas, including a number of more remote chars. The affected people are desperately in need of immediate relief in terms of food, potable water, clothing and shelter. Although many of them currently live in shelter houses, a large majority remain without a proper roof over their heads. In addition, many water sources have been contaminated by salt water, human bodies and/or dead animal carcasses. The lack of safe drinking water is raising serious concerns of a possible major diarrhoea outbreak. A number of acute diarrhoea cases have already been reported.



Destroyed houses in Shoran Khala, Bagerhat district.

The government of Bangladesh and many international humanitarian organizations, including the United Nations (UN) and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, have been quick to respond to the disaster. The government is deploying naval ships, aircraft and helicopters to deliver mostly food relief items to the affected people. The health services directorate has deployed 1,571 teams to the field, equipped with oral saline and other medicines, and four divisional supervisory teams have been set up for health activities. A large number of other international and local organizations are committing funds and other resources to provide relief to the vulnerable. However, urgent need to get immediate assistance to the most affected remain, and

further assistance is needed in the longer term to help the communities rebuild and restore their lives and livelihoods.

The information below, compiled by the DMIC, reflects the extent of the devastation caused by Cyclone Sidr as of 23 November 2007:

Affected districts	30
Affected upazillas (Sub-districts)	200
Affected unions	1,727
Affected households (families)	1,572,495
Affected population	6,770,456
Reported deaths	2,997
People injured	34,508
People lost (missing)	1,724
Houses damaged (Fully)	363,346
Houses damaged (Partially)	815,628
Crops damaged (Fully)	461,399 acres
Crops damaged (Partially)	1,235,970 acres
Livestock deaths	461,750
Roads damaged (Fully)	648 km
Roads damaged (Partially)	88,549 km
Educational institutions (Fully)	1,355
Educational institutions (Partially)	6,480
Embankment damaged	524 km
Damaged trees	2,547,755

Coordination and partnerships

The Federation and its Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners are providing support to the BDRCS to strengthen its emergency response/preparedness capacities in Bangladesh, and are collaborating with governmental, UN and other humanitarian agencies in this emergency response operation.

The BDRCS and the Federation, along with various other international agencies and organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), USAID and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), are members of the Disaster Emergency Response (DER) Group under the auspices of the Bangladesh ministry of food and disaster management (MoFDM). The DER Group has been meeting regularly to share information and coordinate relief efforts. As part of the effort to avoid duplication, members of the group regularly share their emergency response plans for the disaster, which include details of the targeted districts and beneficiaries as well as the kind of relief to be provided.

Members of the Federation country delegation and FACT have met with the UN Resident Representative and the heads of the UN agencies to discuss coordination needs. As global lead for emergency shelter, the Federation agreed to deploy a shelter coordination team to meet the immediate coordination needs and information requests from international shelter agencies. With a coordinator already in country, the full team will comprise a coordinator and assistant coordination, information manager and technical advisor. The technical advisor within the Federation-led shelter coordination team is being provided by Care UK, as part of a multi-agency approach to shelter coordination promoted by the Federation. Although the cluster process has not been formally activated, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office has decided to request support for coordination from the global leads in the following sectors in addition to Emergency shelter: Food (WFP lead), Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (UNICEF lead), Early recovery (UNDP lead). All organizations involved with the delivery of humanitarian assistance are invited to attend the coordination meetings. The formal cluster process will be activated if there is approval from the government of Bangladesh. The establishment of coordination in Nutrition, education and emergency telecommunications, all led by UNICEF, were thought to be necessary but at a later stage.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Prior to Cyclone Sidr hitting landfall, some 5,000 community volunteers trained through the BDRCS's cyclone preparedness programme worked through the night and till the early moments of the cyclone to alert and

evacuate the vulnerable. This played a significant part to reduce the number of deaths and injured. Following the disaster, CHF 250,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 16 November to allow the BDRCS to quickly provide relief aid to the most vulnerable. Since then, with the support of the Federation, the BDRCS has focused on the most affected areas and carried out the following with the available resources:

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

- Up to 10,200 each of family kits, sarees/lungis and blankets as well as 5,100 plastic sheets were despatched to the 18 branches, and distribution is currently underway.
- 20,000 food packs, each consisting of 20 kg of rice, 5 kg of dhal, 2 litres of cooking oil, 1 kg salt and a piece of saree and lungi each were diverted from the floods operation.
- Pre-positioned stocks of 30,000 blankets, 25,000 tarpaulins, 8,000 jerry cans (10 litres capacity) from warehouses in Kuala Lumpur were requisitioned, and are expected to arrive in Dhaka in seven to ten days.
- Four vehicles were acquired from the fleet in Dubai.



Cyclone-affected people waiting for relief distribution near a cyclone shelter in Bagerhat.

Health, water and sanitation

Up to 18 mobile medical teams with basic essential medicines, each led by a doctor, a paramedic and a Red Crescent youth volunteer, were deployed to the 12 most-affected districts. The teams are currently treating an average of 203 patients per day, and distributing water purification tablets (WPT) and oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets. A total of 100,000 WPTs and 36,000 ORS packets have been dispatched, with 50,000 and 20,000 distributed respectively. The remainder of both WPTs and ORS packets are expected to be distributed by 25 November.

In addition, the four joint BDRCS-Federation assessment teams have each distributed 10,500 water purification tablets in the districts where they conducted the assessments.

Response to the acute phase of the emergency has already been managed by the trained volunteers in the field by providing first aid. Additionally, the mobile medical teams provided primary health care in the 12 most affected districts.

Emergency shelter

A shelter technical advisor from the Federation shelter department in Geneva was in Dhaka to advise and facilitate discussions with the government and partners on shelter reconstruction. In addition, meetings have been held to exchange information with other shelter actors, on areas of work, types of programmes, contact details and results of assessments as well as to facilitate coordination in this area.

Early recovery assessment and planning

A specialist in recovery and livelihoods from the British Red Cross has joined the FACT and is carrying out assessments of the situation in the affected areas.

ICRC coordination – restoring family links

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has increased its support of tracing activities with the BDRCS and its network of units in the affected areas. Two BDRCS/ICRC teams completed 5 days of assessments in the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna, moving to remote villages to gather information on the extent of tracing and restoring family links as needed. The teams registered missing persons, responded to individual cases of family separations, provided training to local BDRCS volunteers and activated them in data collection and response. The ICRC has provided two additional tracing experts, as well as logistical and financial support to the BDRCS.

Logistics

The regional logistics delegate from the regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur was deployed to Dhaka to provide additional support and advice to the operation. Pre-positioned stocks in the RLU warehouse (including blankets, tarpaulins and jerry cans) are being mobilized and dispatched rapidly. In addition, the

British Red Cross logistics emergency response unit (ERU) has arrived in Dhaka and has begun the necessary logistics preparations to receive goods by sea and air at the main entry points, Chittagong and Dhaka.

An up-to-date mobilization (Mob) table has been published on the Federation's disaster management information system² (DMIS) and is being updated regularly. Current response from donors for in-kind donations (IKD's) has been positive.

Relief goods mobilized:

ITEM	QUANT. (MOB.T)	AM. RC	BRITISH RC	JAPAN RC	SPAIN RC	IRAN RC	NOR. RC	VCI (KL)	TOT.	BAL.
BLANKET	200,000	25,000	7,500	11,000	20,000	10,000	16,000	11,500	101,000	99,000
JERRY CAN	100,000		3,000	2,200				2,800	8,000	92,000
TARPS	100,000	5,000	3,000	2,200	1,100			14,800	26,100	73,900

VCI stock: - This is stock held by suppliers in the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics warehouse

Note: AmCross / BritCross / Japanese Red Cross and VCI stock is all being shipped ex the KL RLU warehouse

Iranian Red Crescent have also agreed to send 5,000 tents and 10,000 boxes of washing powder.

FACT

A nine-person FACT was deployed and carried out four rapid assessments of the affected areas. This was done in two teams within two days, and included specialists from relief, health, shelter, water and sanitation and recovery. Members are from the BDRCS, the secretariat and other national societies. The members of the team arrived at different times, but spent a total of eight days analyzing data from different sources, including the government, the BDRCS volunteers from the field as well as the UN joint assessment.

A two-day helicopter aerial assessment was undertaken over the 12 most-affected districts and stops were made at key points in order to understand the reality on the ground. The result of these assessments and analysis are described in the following sections of this Appeal.

In addition, meetings were organized with the three levels of the BDRCS: governance, management, and technical, in order to analyze the assessment data, and this Appeal was written in close consultation with the national society, as well as the government and partner non-governmental organizations.

FACT members will continue their mission with in-depth assessment and a more detailed plan of action for the different sectors.

The needs

The needs of the affected communities have become more evident following the rapid assessments of the FACT, and based on reports coming in from the BDRCS branches in the affected areas.

Food and non-food items

Food relief is the major and most urgent need in the early days of the disaster. There have been general and sporadic distributions of food packages by the government, the BDRCS, WFP and various other agencies among the affected during the first days of the disaster. However, current efforts remain inadequate and a more sustained programme to provide food relief is needed. There is also a need for non-food items, as many families have lost everything and their homes are completely devastated.

Immediate needs

The immediate needs are the provision of rice, dhal and oil as well as non-food relief item such as family kits, blankets, tarpaulins for shelter, plastic sheets, sarees, lungis and jerry cans. Warm clothing will also be needed in view of the coming winter season, including clothing for children.

Medium term needs

In the medium to longer term, there will still be a need to provide food and non-food items (on a less regular basis) to supplement the basic needs of the affected people, as many have lost their livelihoods and crops, making it a big challenge to sustain themselves even if some of them find jobs.

² The disaster management information system (DMIS) is an extranet available to Movement partners only.

Water and sanitation

The cyclone and tidal surge caused severe damage to the main water sources which, along the coastal areas, are mainly open water ponds. These ponds have been contaminated by all kinds of solid waste, and dead bodies and animal carcasses were also found in some ponds. Some of these surface water catchments were contaminated by salt water, due to the tidal surge and waves from the sea. In some areas, trees fell on hand pumps and wells were contaminated. In other areas, the affected communities' access to their water sources was cut off.

Currently, a large number of the vulnerable are searching for food and water, with less concern towards rebuilding their houses. In some areas, women and children are walking long distances to find clean drinking water. The lack of clean drinking water has already resulted in a number of acute diarrhoea cases and increased the risk of water-related disease outbreaks.

In terms of sanitation, a large number of latrines were heavily damaged. However the affected communities have some capacity to repair these structures themselves with some outside support. But they will need assistance with hygiene articles.

Immediate needs:

There is an urgent need for water purification tablets (WPT), a common way of producing safe drinking water in Bangladesh. Additional water containers for transport and storage are also needed. This is especially envisaged in areas with salt water-contaminated ponds, to allow affected communities to transport water from clean water sources further inland or other uncontaminated ponds. More specific drinking water solutions will also be needed depending on the situation, and this will be addressed by a Federation/BDRCS water team which will be set up for the relief operation. For example, boat transport may be organized to help affected communities avoid having to walk long distances to obtain clean water. The main role of the team is to troubleshoot problems and develop medium and long term solutions and programmes.

For sanitation, immediate needs include family hygiene kits and increased awareness on safe hygiene practices. The promotion of how to use these articles and safe hygiene practices will be done jointly with the BDRCS health promotion and cyclone preparedness project (CPP) teams. Additional training on these issues will be carried out by Federation/BDRCS water team.

Medium-term/longer term needs

The water situation will need to be monitored by the Federation/BDRCS water team for some time. All necessary measures will be taken by the team to address the problems with clean water.

Also, a sanitation programme is part of the Federation/BDRCS long-term strategy. Prior to the cyclone, these programmes provided safe hygiene facilities and training on safe hygiene practices. Sanitation programmes, including a community approach (participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation, or PHAST) in construction and health preparedness training shall be started when situation of the people is back to normal living conditions.

Health

Health facilities in the affected areas were not damaged and continue to provide health care services to the affected population. However, extensive damage to the water and sanitation system and houses as well as the fast-approaching winter season have made the affected communities more vulnerable to communicable diseases such as diarrhoea and acute respiratory tract infections. Already, a number of acute diarrhoea cases have been reported. The government and other agencies including the army have deployed medical teams to the field. There are some remote areas still requiring basic health services to be supported for the next few weeks. The government is also rapidly exhausting their medical supplies and have requested the support of other agencies in replenishing them.

Assessments by a local mental health expert and the Red Cross have also showed that thousands of affected people may have experience trauma by the disaster. Many are experiencing memories of their family members and appear disoriented. Without psychosocial (PSP) assistance, they may suffer from post traumatic stress disorders (PTSD). In addition to psychosocial support, a few may need psychiatric treatment. Many of local BDRCS volunteers have not experienced seeing a large number of dead bodies, and witnessing this can cause trauma. Assessments need to be taken with emergency volunteers to determine if they also need psychosocial support to enable them to cope with the trauma and return to normalcy

Immediate needs:

Immediate health needs include mobile medical teams to supplement medical relief services of the government and provide first aid, and health and hygiene promotion and hygiene parcels are urgently needed to reduce the spread of water-borne diseases. Furthermore, medical kits to cover 5,000 people each for one month are needed. Upazillas in the four worst affected districts will receive two kits each, and upazillas in the other five districts will receive one kit each. An additional need includes psychosocial support to the distressed communities, including BDRCS staff and volunteers.

Longer-term needs

This will focus on strengthening the capacity of the BDRCS and affected communities to prepare for and respond to future recurring disasters. Improved capacity will enable the BDRCS and the communities to provide immediate first aid and treatment in the event of a disaster, and allow the national society to reach the affected people faster to provide medical treatment and care.

Shelter

DMIC figures showed that the disaster destroyed some 458,429 houses (mostly tin-shed and thatched houses) in 30 districts in the southwest of Bangladesh, as well as partially damaging thousands of houses.

Many affected families are showing a clear will to continue on the land where they were previously living in, even if in many cases this land is at a risk of disappearing due to erosion from the river. The affected areas are a part of an enormous delta of several rivers that change its configuration constantly. This poses a high risk and complex challenge in terms of land tenure. In the past, families have coped with this problem by transporting their houses to other locations.

The assessment has shown the great importance of mitigation action and its effectiveness in avoiding the destruction of houses. The position of the houses in relation to embankments, planted trees, mangroves, and elevated platforms played a very important role in their resistance to the cyclone.

Cyclone shelters have saved many lives. Unfortunately, there were areas where no cyclone shelter existed, and the population had to take refuge in trees or could not at all. Some of the existing cyclone shelters have been damaged by the cyclone, the tidal wave and past weather phenomena, while others were built twenty years ago and have not received sufficient maintenance.

Immediate needs

The families that have lost their houses urgently need materials and support to make basic shelters for themselves and their belongings, particularly with winter fast approaching. This kind of open solution is preferred to tents, where distributed materials can be combined with those salvaged from the previous houses. Families whose houses were partially damaged will need support to repair them. The damage mainly affected the roofs of the houses.

Medium-term needs

In the medium term, there will be a need to build new houses for those whose houses were completely destroyed. More solid materials and support will be needed for a longer-lasting solution, including cyclone-resistant techniques. The design of the houses will be decided with the beneficiaries and based on the recommendations of the shelter cluster group.

Longer-term needs

The value of cyclone shelters in providing safety to local communities during cyclone situations was clearly demonstrated during the Cyclone Sidr disaster. There is a need to repair existing cyclone shelters, which either suffered damage from the disaster or have deteriorated due to weather conditions over the years, as some of them were built up to 18 years ago. New ones are also needed, as Cyclone Sidr demonstrated that the number of existing ones is inadequate. Also many of the affected areas did not have any cyclone shelters.

Besides the cyclone shelters, the disaster also showed the importance of raising local community awareness on the importance of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Capacity building activities will be needed to build the capacity of the communities so that they can be better prepared to cope with recurring disasters.

Community awareness on safe construction techniques, especially regarding cyclone and flood resistance, is also vital. This awareness should include mitigation measures such as embankments, trees and mangroves, as these measures played a major role in strengthening the resistance of the houses to the cyclone and tidal wave.

The proposed programme will be implemented in coordination with the ongoing community disaster preparedness programme of the BDRCS.

Livelihood

Assessments carried out by FACT and the Federation/BDRCS teams report serious damage, and in some cases, devastation to livelihoods. Many people have lost all their belongings and therefore have no means to purchase basic necessities such as food and clothing, let alone begin to rebuild their means of livelihood. The fishing and agricultural sectors are reported to have sustained the worst damage. For most families in the target affected areas there will be no paddy harvest this year, or the cost of harvesting what is left will be greater than the income generated by the harvest. These factors have caused a large proportion of the affected population to become food-insecure. It will take time to begin livelihoods recovery work on both the fishing and agriculture sectors, and in the meantime, people have no means of earning a living and generating income.

Immediate needs:

Immediate distribution of seeds and saplings, to women in particular, as part of the relief packages will provide households with an alternative crop source which can be used for both food and as a means of income generation. In time, the trees will also provide protection from future cyclones. Tools and materials to repair fishing nets and small fishing equipment can be sourced locally and distributed quickly so that households who rely on fishing as their main livelihood can return to work.

Medium-term needs

People in the affected areas have lost both family and income generation assets. The majority of people lost almost entire food stocks to the cyclone and have no means to replace these other than through aid donations. Prior to Cyclone Sidr, the communities were mainly engaged in fishing, agriculture and/or livestock rearing. In addition, van and rickshaw pullers, market traders and day labourers have been affected. Most women in rural areas do not usually work, especially outside the home. As part of looking after the family home, women's work often involves rearing the smaller livestock and garden cultivation.

Substantial losses of livestock occurred and field assessment teams have reported seeing large numbers of animal carcasses washed up. There is the need to replenish and protect livestock assets and for a supply of fodder for the livestock until grazing areas can be rejuvenated. Replacement of fishing assets such as nets and equipment will provide the necessary means for the fishing community to return to work. Equipment grants in the form of a 'livelihoods package' for the regeneration of small scale businesses will help communities, local shops, traders and drivers return to work and allow households and communities to replace and increase the sustainability of their livelihoods. The implementation of such interventions, however, will be planned once detailed assessments with beneficiaries on programme design have been finalized.

Longer term needs

As early recovery programmes move into the longer term recovery phase, capacity building of communities to withstand future disasters will be developed. In terms of livelihoods this will most likely mean diversification of livelihoods and the development of safety nets. It could also include the expansion of community structures and systems to protect livelihoods. These will be identified and planned further with additional needs analysis involving beneficiaries.

Working in partnership with the BDRCS disaster management consortium, early recovery programmes, in particular livelihoods will develop a range of skills with programme personnel, including BDRCS staff and volunteers. Skills development will focus on project management and participatory methods of monitoring and evaluation which links with the strategic direction of the BDRCS four-year development plan.

Capacity building for disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction

The early warning alert and evacuation efforts led by community CPP-trained volunteers played a significant role to help reduce the number of deaths and injuries in the disaster caused by Cyclone Sidr. This is a very positive endorsement of the CPP of the BDRCS, reflecting the major impact of the CPP in reducing the loss of lives and injuries during a cyclone.

The success of the BDRCS's CPP programme during Cyclone Sidr highlighted the importance of and urgent need to empower local communities with the capacity to respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters. It also indirectly highlighted the need to ensure that the BDRCS continues to have the organizational capacity to develop and implement disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction programmes and activities for the vulnerable communities. For this purpose, continuous and long term capacity building for staff and volunteers of the national society remains very much a priority.

The proposed operation

The proposed operation will be implemented in nine districts, identified by the Red Cross Red Crescent, the government of Bangladesh, UN agencies and OCHA as the most severely affected districts. They include Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur, the four most affected districts. Together, the nine districts have the largest number of the most vulnerable among the affected population. They are the districts where the BDRCS and the Federation feel that they can make the most contribution, in coordination with other humanitarian organizations. However, while the operation will focus on these, the Federation will also include assessments and the necessary action for the lesser impacted districts.

The nine most affected districts, based on the government of Bangladesh/OCHA information:

No	District	No of sub-districts	No. affected families	
			GoB	OCHA
1	Barguna	5	625,000	514,000
2	Bagerhat	9	1,034,319	345,000
3	Patuakhali	7	611,125	935,000
4	Pirojpur	7	955,256	932,000
5	Barisal	10	350,000	1,155,000
6	Bhola	7	147,718	160,000
7	Khulna	9	299,937	94,000
8	Satkhira	7	169,166	47,000
9	Jhalokathi	4	700,000	517,000
	Total	65	4,892,521	4,699,000

The proposed operation will be divided into the following components – relief, early recovery and capacity building/disaster risk reduction. The relief component, the most urgent one, aims to address the immediate needs of the affected population – food, non-food items, health, water and sanitation as well as shelter and livelihood issues.. It is expected to be implemented over the first year of the operation. The early recovery component will address livelihood and shelter issues and is also expected to be completed within the first year. The capacity building/disaster risk reduction component will look at strengthening the capacity of the national society and affected communities in the longer term to prepare for and respond to future disasters. It will be implemented within a two-year period.

All the components of the proposed operation will be implemented concurrently from the start of the operation.

Summary of the proposed components of the operation:

	Relief	Early recovery	Disaster risk reduction
Food and Non Food Items	Food rations and non-food items for 100,000 families (3 months).		
Health	Basic health care for 243,000 families (1,215,000 beneficiaries).	Psychosocial support for 20,000 families and BDRCS staff and volunteers.	Strengthening capacity of the BDRCS and selected communities to provide basic first aid and health care to affected people in future disasters.
Water and Sanitation	Reduce risk of water-borne and water-related diseases through provision of sustainable water purification means and water containers for 100,000 households for one year.	Improved access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among 5,000 households (25,000 beneficiaries).	
Shelter	5,000 most vulnerable families receive tools, materials and support to build a basic shelter.	Build safe, healthy and culturally acceptable shelters for 5,000 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 47 existing cyclone shelters rehabilitated. o 5 new cyclone shelters are built in cyclone-prone areas
Livelihood	Protect food security and	Replace and increase	

	livelihoods of 30,000 affected families	livelihoods sustainability of 4,500 families	
Capacity building of national society and local communities	Strengthen organizational capacity of BDRCS branches to render effective humanitarian services in affected districts. Strengthen capacity of selected communities to respond to and mitigate the effects of future disasters.		
The operation will promote humanitarian values and social harmony, and practice non-discrimination among targeted BDRCS and civil society stakeholders.			

The proposed operation will also work with the existing long term programmes of the BDRCS, such as the CBDM and CPP, and take advantage of the resources and expertise within these programmes.

The relief operation will be decentralized. A field office will be set up in a strategic location within the operational area (to be identified). This is to ensure more effective and efficient management of the operation. It will help to optimize the use of resources and allow for closer monitoring and review of the operation.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the flood relief operation is still ongoing and the BDRCS and Federation's attention will be focused on the two operations as they are being implemented. However, the flood operation is expected to end in February 2008, and lessons from that operation will also inform and support the cyclone relief operation.

Goal of the operation:

The overall goal of the operation is to restore the lives and basic living conditions of communities affected by the Cyclone SIDR disaster.

Relief (1 year)

The component of the relief operation aims to provide immediate and short-term relief support to 100,000 of the most vulnerable cyclone affected households (500,000 people) in the nine targeted districts.

Food and Non-Food Items

Objective (Food): Objective: Immediate needs on food rations for 100,000 cyclone-affected families in the south coastal lines shall be met by the effort of international and domestic assistance within the first three months, thus supporting them to focus on sustaining their lives.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results
1. Targeted cyclone affected families have received adequate food rations to cope with the effects of cyclone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed identification and registration of beneficiaries, and distribution points at union and upazilla levels, with nine targeted areas. Prepare plans in RC units and distribute food parcels to approx.100,000 identified families. Monitor the distributions and follow up coordination in a timely manner.

Objective (Non-Food): To cope in a post situation of devastating cyclone of nine districts, distribution of non-food items shall be made along with food items for 100,000 cyclone-affected families to meet their basic needs within the first three months.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results
Targeted cyclone-affected families have received essential non-food items. Per family - 2 blankets, clothes (2 sarees, 2 lungies and clothes for children), 1 family kit (contents include cooking saucepans, plastic mug, plastic cups, aluminum plates, spoons, candles and match boxes and plastic weave bag), 1 tarpaulin, 1 ground sheet for shelter and 2 jerry cans for water and sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed identification of beneficiaries and distribution points at union and upazilla levels in the nine targeted areas Prepare plans in RC unit and distribute blankets, clothes, family kits, tarpaulins, ground sheets and jerry cans to 100,000 identified families. Monitor the distributions and follow up coordination in real-time manner.

Health

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

Expected results	Activities planned
Cyclone affected population has improved access to adequate basic health care services to prevent communicable diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 16 mobile medical teams, 4 in each of 4 affected districts for two months, providing basic curative and preventive health care. Support 10 mobile medical teams, 2 in each of 5 affected districts for two months, providing basic curative and preventive health care. Supply 93 medical kits containing basic essential medicines each covering 5,000 people for one month will be supplied to 65 upazilla health complexes in nine affected districts. 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. Each family will receive 5 packets of ORS to prevent dehydration due to diarrhoeal diseases.

Water and sanitation

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

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Access to sustainable safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of adequate water. Provide WPT for household level water treatment for 100,000 households for two months. Provide sufficient water containers to increase transport and storage capacity for 100,000 households. Activate support community to clean up rain water ponds.
2. Hygiene practice among the target population have improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for existing health and CPP staff in hygiene promotion to target 10,000 trained people. Provide hygiene kit to 100,000 households.

Shelter

Objective 1: 5,000 most vulnerable cyclone-affected families who lost their houses in **Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali** districts are living in a basic shelter within one year of the project.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
Targeted families receive tools, materials and support to build a basic shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries. These families will be selected from the area of the existing 'building community disaster preparedness capacity' project that BDRCS is implementing with the support of the Consortium of British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross and funded by the European Commission. Decide with the communities and in coordination with the relief department of BDRCS and the Emergency Shelter Cluster the tools, materials and support to be given to the families and communities. The recycling of materials from the destroyed houses will be encouraged. The experience of BDRCS's past operations will be used. Procure and distribute tools, materials and support to 5,000 families in Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts. Mobilize volunteers to assist the communities in the rehabilitation of their houses. Monitor and evaluate the process.

Objective 2: 30,000 cyclone affected families in **Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali** districts repair their partially-damaged houses within one year of the project.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
The affected families have received support to repair their partially damaged homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries. • Identification of mistri (local technicians)/volunteers. • Decide the support to be given in consultation with the communities and in coordination with the relief department of BDRCS and the Emergency Shelter Cluster. The support will be given to either the community or to a group of families. • Train mistri (local technicians)/volunteers. • Procure and distribute support to 30,000 families in Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts. • Mobilize volunteers to assist the communities in the rehabilitation of their houses. • Monitor and evaluate the process.

Livelihood

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

Expected results	Activities planned to meet results
1. Improved food security for the most vulnerable of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of seeds and saplings to up to 30,000 households as part of a combined relief distribution, contributing to increased food security. ▪ Distribution of grants for tools and equipment to repair fishing nets to 5,000 fishing households in Barguna, Bagerhat and Khulna. ▪ Incentives for work activities are implemented with 1,500 families in the districts of Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhali, in partnership with the BDRCS/BritCross CPP/disaster management programme.
2. Households and communities reliant on paddy agriculture or livestock for livelihoods have supplementary livelihoods (protection) until resumption of productive agricultural work or replacement of livestock assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of supplementary livelihood grants to 2,500 households in Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Patuakhali. ▪ Provision of vocational training to grants beneficiaries to support supplementary livelihoods in identified districts.
3. Households reliant on fishing labour income have supplementary livelihoods (protection) until the trawler fishing sector is regenerated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of supplementary livelihoods grants (possibly in the form of equipment) to 1,500 fishing labourer households in targeted areas.

EARLY RECOVERY (1 year)

Health

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

Expected results	Activities planned
Psychosocial support is accessible to most vulnerable as well as BDRCS staff and volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed assessment of mental health and psychosocial needs. • Prevent and manage PTSD among the staff and volunteers. • Facilitate community self-help and social support. • Identify referral needs and develop referral mechanism to address specific needs.

Water and sanitation

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

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
Sanitation facilities among the affected population have been improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 5,000 latrine slabs to households from the shelter programme. • Train field officers in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) to implement the sanitation programme in the field. • Training of trainers (ToT) on PHAST to existing health and CPP personnel. • Monitoring of situation on water and sanitation
Accessibility to arsenic-free water has been improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDRCS unit staff and 15 volunteers are trained in testing arsenic contamination in water and awareness on impact of arsenic in drinking water to cover 10,000 families. • Water from 500 tube wells are tested for arsenic contamination. • IEC material developed, printed and used for raising awareness in the community • Install maximum 50 water options (wells, handpumps, etc.) to provide arsenic-free safe drinking water • Referral of suspected cases of arsenicosis to district hospital • Coordination with all stake holders to avoid duplication

Shelter

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

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Identified vulnerable families are living in safe, healthy and culturally acceptable shelters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same 5,000 families that have been supported to live in a basic shelter in the relief component of shelter will be targeted. • Identification of technical volunteers (mistri). • Design with the communities a culturally suited, cyclone and flood resistant shelter in coordination with the Emergency Shelter Cluster. The proposed programme will draw upon the past experiences of BDRCS in the construction of wind resistant huts in 1998 and flood resistant houses in 1988 and after. • Train volunteers to help the families. • Train technical volunteers. • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 5,000 families in Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts. • Mobilize volunteers to assist the communities in the construction of the shelters. • Monitor and evaluate the process.
2. Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the targeted families has been improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This result is included in the water and sanitation objective.
3. Selected communities are better protected from recurring disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection, registration and verification of communities. • Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) are carried out with the communities. • Mitigation works are identified according to the VCA and designed with the communities. • Agree with the community about their participation in the mitigation works. • Carry out the decided mitigation works. • Community participation. • Monitor and evaluate the process.

Livelihood

Objective: To replace and increase livelihoods sustainability of 4,500 households across Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Khulna, Barisal and Bhola.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet results
Livelihood assets are replaced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of livestock to 3,000 households across Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhali ▪ Replacement of fishing nets and equipment (small boats for river fishing) to 500 fishing households across Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Khulna, Barisal and Bhola. ▪ Replacement and repair of small business assets such as sewing machines, rickshaw repair, fishing boat repair to 1,000 households across Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhali.
Existing and replaced livelihoods assets are protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up of feeding centres and/or provision of fodder to protect livestock in each location. ▪ Implementation of livestock health and hygiene activities for replaced livestock in each district. ▪ Beneficiaries of small business asset replacement are provided with market and trade advice to support business sustainability.
The sustainability of people's livelihoods is increased through diversification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Five communities receive a community 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 VCA and disaster mitigation.

Beneficiaries will be actively involved in decisions affecting their recovery and livelihoods, including the design and implementation of programmes. They will also be involved in the assessment, design, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Gender considerations will be taken into account.

CAPACITY BUILDING/DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (2 years)

This component aims to improve the capacity of the national society and affected communities to prepare for and respond to future disasters.

National society capacity building

Objective: To render effective humanitarian services in most affected 09 districts, BDRCS branch organizational capacity is enhanced.

Expected results	Activities planned
Systematic branch development is taking place in the nine most affected BDRCS branches to improve service delivery to the most vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and SWOC analysis of branches. • Human resource development including volunteer management • Training, orientation, system establishment, information management, policy/ guidelines dissemination among members, volunteers and staff. • Repair/renovation of nine affected BDRCS branches, including office equipment/ supply, and transport as necessary to re-strengthen well functional and well prepared initiatives.

Health

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

Expected results	Activities planned
1. Communities receive adequate basic treatment and health care immediately after the disaster before outside help arrives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the 60 communities attached with cyclone shelters have two (one woman and one man) volunteers trained and equipped in addressing basic health needs in emergencies including first aid immediately after emergencies.
2. Improved access to emergency medical services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two well-equipped ambulances provide emergency services to those in need.

Shelter

Objective: 22,000 cyclone-affected families in the Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts are better prepared to cope with recurring disaster within two years.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. 47 existing cyclone shelters are rehabilitated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of cyclone shelters damage in the area. This area is the same area of the existing 'building community disaster preparedness capacity' project that BDRCS is implementing with the support of the Consortium of British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross and funded by the European Commission. • Sign a Memorandum of Understanding with cyclone shelter maintenance committee. • Hire a consultant to design the rehabilitation works to be done to each cyclone shelter. • Design rehabilitation works. • Hire a consultant to supervise the works. • Prepare procurement documents for contracting the construction companies. • Contract construction companies. • Supervise the works. • Handover to the cyclone shelter maintenance committee. • Monitoring and evaluation of the process.
2. 5 cyclone shelters are built in cyclone-prone areas out of the catchments area of existing cyclone shelters in the districts of Barguna, Bagerhat and Patuakhali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of cyclone shelters needs in the area. This will be done in coordination with the government and other involved organizations. • Sign Memoranda of Understanding with the organizations that will manage the shelters. Where possible, the cyclone shelters will have alternate use such as schools, community centres, CPP centres for better maintenance. • Hire a consultant to design the cyclone shelters. The design will be done in coordination with the government and other involved organizations. • Hire a consultant to supervise the works. • Prepare procurement documents for contracting the construction companies. • Contract construction companies. • Supervise the works. • Handover to the organizations that will manage the cyclone shelter. • Monitoring and evaluation of the process.
3. The community resilience to recurring disasters in the catchments areas of the cyclone shelters of the previous results is improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This result will be linked to the existing 'building community disaster preparedness capacity' project that BDRCS is implementing with the support of the Consortium of British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross and funded by the European Commission. • Community mobilization activities to promote healthy habits, disaster preparedness, safe water and sanitation habits, and safe construction awareness.

Disaster risk reduction

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

Expected results	Activities planned
Communities in selected vulnerable districts are reached and organized for better resilience to disasters, through newly setup BDRCS preparedness units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and constraints (SWOC) analysis. • Community-based cyclone preparedness/ risk reduction programme initiatives. • Early warning high frequency/ very high frequency radio equipment repair/ replaced including cyclone shelters repair/ renovation and extension to re-strengthen well functional and well prepared initiatives. • Early warning operational vehicles with early warning dissemination provisions • Mass community awareness in risk reduction measures to

	<p>contribute in building safer and resilient communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishment of pre-position stocks with emergency warehouse provisions. • Contingency planning including risk mapping. • Capacity building of targeted BDRCS district branches and volunteers in disaster risk reduction including psychosocial support programme in line with Hyogo Framework.
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Humanitarian values (HV)

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

Emphasizing impartiality and neutrality, the national society's approach to humanitarian values encourages respect for the dignity of human life, gender and ethnic equality and promotes mutual understanding, friendship and lasting peace and tolerance. Building on its existing work, the BDRCS seeks to maximize opportunities for the integration of humanitarian values as cross cutting issues within all the activities to promote dissemination and awareness of Fundamental Principles, respect for diversity and human dignity.

Expected results	Activities
Awareness of Fundamental Principles and values and practice of non-discrimination and social harmony among targeted BDRCS civil society stakeholders is increased.	Dissemination of HV and principles, through integration, training, workshops and awareness campaign.

Capacity of the national society

The BDRCS has 68 district/city branches throughout the country with a membership of more than 350,000 people. It also has 34,000 volunteers trained in community-based disaster preparedness or management across flood-prone areas. Another 40,000 volunteers are trained in cyclone preparedness (CPP) in cyclone-prone areas, one third of who are women.

The BDRCS has extensive experience in responding to flood emergencies. Its leadership, officers and volunteers have wide-ranging operational experience in disaster relief. Its operational capacity has been developed through its experience in a number of extensive disaster relief and preparedness programmes over the last few years and most recently, the floods which affected South Asia in July.

In the current relief operation, CPP officers based at the upazilla (sub-district) level are coordinating activities at the local level and also assist the branches in assessment, distribution and monitoring. They are organizing the volunteers and mobilizing communities through the BCDPC project interventions. The CPP also has a radio network which is used to communicate with remote areas to manage field activities.

The national society also has a number of health facilities. Technical support is obtained from the Federation delegation and other regional and Federation resources. Owing to the recent large-scale flood and relief operation, the capacity of BDRCS headquarters should be enhanced accordingly.

Capacity of the Federation

The Federation delegation comprises a head of delegation, programme coordinator, disaster management delegate, health delegate and national staff. They assist the BDRCS actively and continuously to monitor the situation and help with implementation of certain aspects of the relief operation. The South Asia regional delegation in Delhi is also providing direct support. In addition, the relief operation is supported by the Federation's Asia Pacific Zone office in Kuala Lumpur, in particular the Asia Pacific disaster management unit, as well as the regional logistic unit.

A field assessment and coordination team (FACT) was deployed to carry out detailed assessments of the disaster situation and to identify the needs of the affected population. The findings of the assessments provided the main basis for this appeal. A logistic emergency response unit (ERU) has also been mobilized, while other ERUs are on standby. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) has also been placed on alert.

Logistics

The logistics objective is to support the operation, delivering a range of relief and shelter items in line with operational priorities. The primary tasks of the logistics team (currently consisting of the British Red Cross ERU logistics / one delegation procurement delegate and one KL regional logistics delegate) will be to:

- Establish logistics hubs in Dhaka and Chittagong for air freight and sea freight respectively, and to carry out reception of air and sea freighted relief goods.
- Establish a main warehouse in Chittagong, and if necessary, district warehousing and transportation to distribution points.
- Liaise and coordinate actions with UNJLC and/or logistics cluster and other key actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.

A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table is available on the Federation's disaster management information system (DMIS) <[Click here to link to the latest mobilization table on DMIS](#)>. The Federation will be working on mobilizing specific relief and shelter items to respond to needs in the field, and donors must coordinate with the Kuala Lumpur RLU regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from the RLU, with a Consignment Tracking Number which will be issued before shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the RLU.

The expected results of the logistics operation are a coordinated mobilization and reception of relief goods, coordinated warehousing as required, and coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.

The Federation also encourages donors to provide cash contributions to support local procurement where most appropriate.

Communications – Advocacy and public information

The BDRCS and the Federation will ensure a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders to maintain a high profile for the emergency operations for the purpose of advocacy, public information and fundraising. This will build on the already extensive media coverage from the first days of this disaster. There will be regular updates and press releases of the disaster situation and the Red Cross Red Crescent relief operation to the local and international print and electronic media. Web photographs will be posted on the Federation's public website and updates maintained on the DMIS.

A regular information flow will also be maintained between the Red Crescent relief operation and the affected people who are beneficiaries of the relief interventions to ensure transparency and accountability.

The BDRCS will display its banners and posters at all relief distribution sites, while volunteers will wear aprons with the Red Crescent emblem during distributions.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Federation and BDRCS will monitor the relief operation closely through regular as well as ad-hoc reports from the field and undertake joint field visits on a regular basis for first hand assessments. This would provide vital information on the progress of the relief operation and allow for immediate corrective actions when problems are identified.

The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will lie with the BDCRS, primarily at the branch level, but supervised closely by the BDRCS national headquarters. Specific indicators of achievement will be identified to allow regular monitoring and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of BDRCS/Federation relief activities.

Beneficiaries as well as other major stakeholders will be actively involved in monitoring and evaluation activities for transparency and decisions for changes will be made jointly with them. This will also improve accountability to all stakeholders. A mid-term review of the operation and a formal external evaluation of the operation will be carried out at the end of the operation.

Appeal budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Director
Coordination and Programmes Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

How we work

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

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society: Mr. M. Shafiqul Alam (secretary-general), email: bdrcs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226.
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- South Asia regional representation in India: Mr. Al Panico (regional representative), email: al.panico@ifrc.org, phone: +91 11 2411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128.
- Asia Pacific Zone office in Malaysia: disaster management unit: Mr. Latifur Rahman (regional disaster management delegate), email: latifur.rahman@ifrc.org; phone: + 60 3 2161 0892, mobile: +60 12 975 0144; regional logistics unit: Mr Jeremy Francis (regional logistics delegate), jeremy.francis@ifrc.org, phone: +60 3 2628 2707, fax: +60 3 2168 8573 and Ilir Caushaj (regional logistics coordinator), ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org; +60 12628 2707
- In Geneva: Asia Pacific department, Ms. Christine South (operations coordinator), email: christine.south@ifrc.org, phone: +41.22.730.4529, fax: +41.22.733.0395

[<Emergency appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

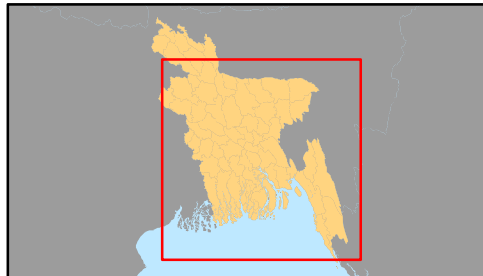
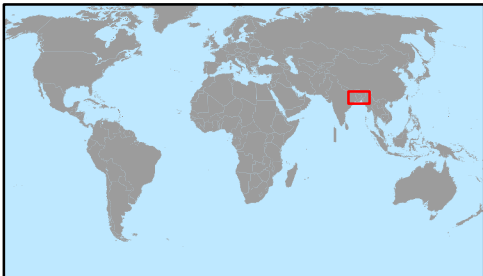
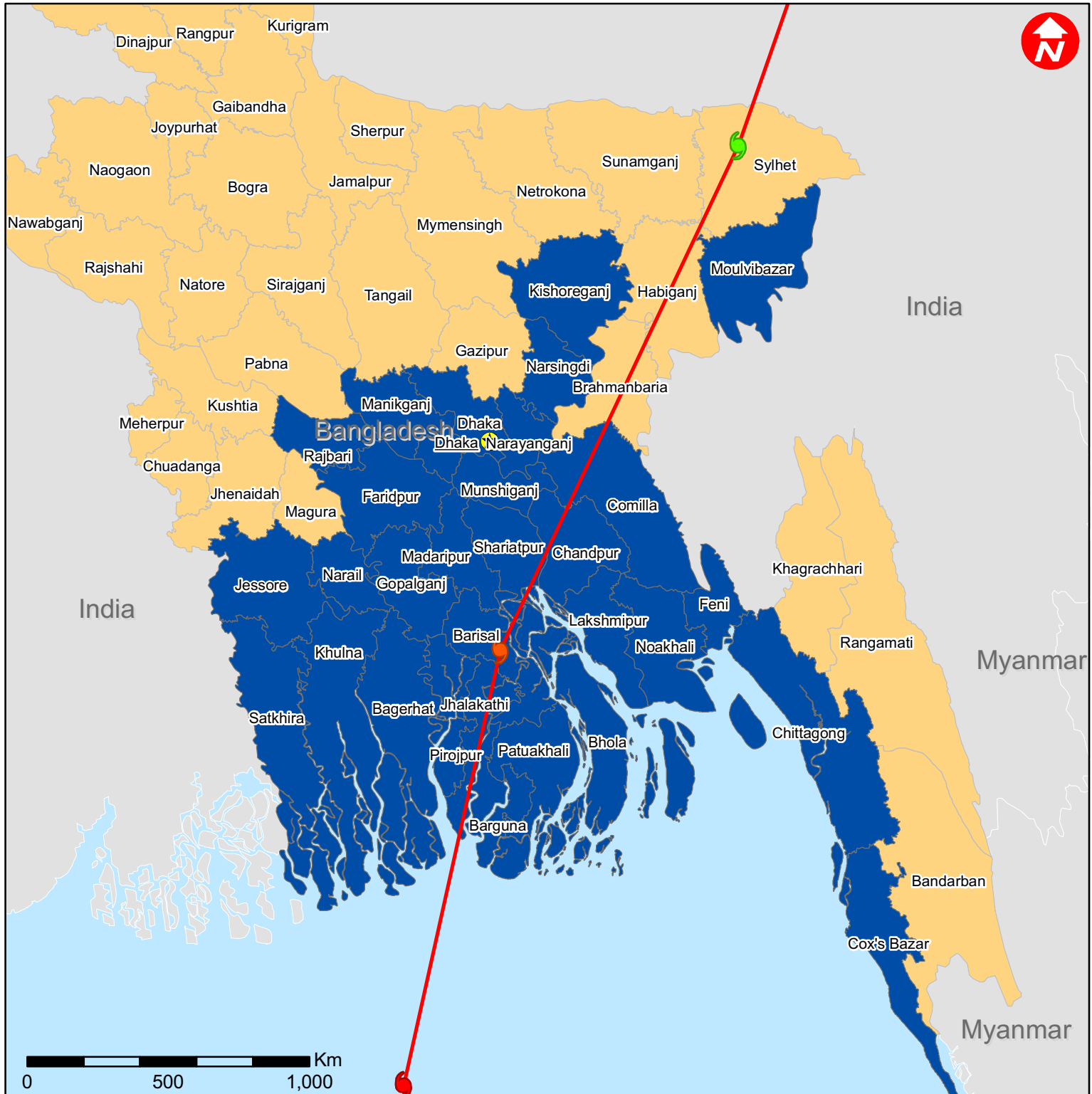
Bangladesh : Cyclone Sidr

Annex 1
MDRBD003

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	800,000	851,852	-51,852
Construction Materials	400,000	3,330,556	-2,930,556
Clothing & Textiles	300,000	2,518,519	-2,218,519
Food	300,000	2,157,407	-1,857,407
Seeds & Plants	200,000	1,694,708	-1,494,708
Water & Sanitation	500,000	844,694	-344,694
Medical & First Aid	400,000	1,202,144	-802,144
Teaching Materials	50,000	0	50,000
Utensils & Tools	200,000	1,372,477	-1,172,477
Other Supplies & Services	50,000	3,463,889	-3,413,889
Total Relief Needs	3,200,000	17,436,246	-14,236,246
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Vehicles Purchase	0	433,704	-433,704
Computers & Telecom Equipment	10,000	120,185	-110,185
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	0	94,444	-94,444
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	30,000	747,412	-717,412
Distribution & Monitoring	50,000	151,759	-101,759
Transport & Vehicles Costs	100,000	166,467	-66,467
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	50,000	1,769,800	-1,719,800
Regionally Deployed Staff	30,000	108,300	-78,300
National Staff	50,000	324,000	-274,000
National Society Staff	50,000	264,426	-214,426
Consultants	0	8,426	-8,426
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	0	271,893	-271,893
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	50,000	207,407	-157,407
Information & Public Relations	40,000	303,211	-263,211
Office running costs	20,000	115,000	-95,000
Communication Costs	50,000	120,926	-70,926
Professional Fees	0	14,815	-14,815
Financial Charges	0	177,778	-177,778
Other General Expenses	0	55,556	-55,556
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	259,305	1,591,405	-1,332,101
Total Operational Needs	789,305	7,046,914	-6,257,609
Total Appeal Budget in CHF (Cash & Kind)	3,989,305	24,483,160	-20,493,855
Less : Available Resources		2,118,938	
Net Request in CHF	3,989,305	22,364,222	



Bangladesh: Cyclonic storm Sidr



- CYCLONE-4
- CYCLONE-3
- TROPICAL STORM
- TROPICAL DEPRESSION
- Track of Sidr
- Capitals
- Affected districts

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources
 ESRI, Devinfo, GIST, GRUMP
 Federation, University of Hawaii
 Bang. Ministry of Food and Disaster Mgmt and relief control cell