

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh: Cyclone SIDR

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD003
GLIDE No: TC-2007-000208-BGD
Operations update n° 10
19 May 2008

Period covered by this Operations Update: 26 February to 23 April 2008.

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

Appeal coverage: 67%¹; [click here to go directly to the interim financial report](#) or [here to link to contact details](#) >

A Preliminary Appeal was launched for CHF 3,989,305 on 16 November 2007 to mobilize immediate relief assistance.

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

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

Summary:

On November 15, 2007, the SIDR cyclone hit the coast of south-west Bangladesh with winds of up to 240 km per hour. Since then, more than 8.9 million people had been directly affected by the cyclone which caused extensive damages to houses, water and sanitation infrastructures, harvests, food stocks and livelihoods, also killing livestock and destroying fishing material and other income generating assets. Cyclone Sidr and two preceding floods resulted in at least 4,400 deaths disrupting the lives of millions of people in some of the poorest and most vulnerable areas of the country. Damaged roads made access to the affected areas almost impossible, and with the communications and utility services yet to be restored fully, aid workers and rescuers struggled to reach survivors in most of the affected areas. The government deployed naval ships, aircraft, and helicopters to reinforce the rescue and relief operation. Thousands of trained volunteers were active in the situation. Some 200,000 people living in the coastal zone were evacuated to safer places such as cyclone shelters, high-rise buildings and public and private houses.

Over 70,000 families (approximate 350,000 people) have been assisted with relief food and non-food items; the distribution of oral rehydration salts (ORS) packets and health education (with special focus on usage of ORS)



An elderly man with his relief package that was distributed by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and International Federation in Jhalokathi.

¹ Please note that interim financial report reflects income up to end March 2007. Click [here](#) to access the live donors' response list.

and, hygiene practices in all 13 districts is completed. A post-relief distribution assessment will be carried out to evaluate further needs for relief intervention and monitoring the impact of the relief items distributed so far. This will be done as a complement during the transition to recovery phase, while affected community are struggling to restore their usual livelihood practises. However, the operation is fully focused on early recovery activities.

Implementation of the shelter project has taken place. Priority will be given to increasing the human resource capacity of the shelter team, selecting communities to work with and assessing shelter needs within and finalizing beneficiary lists. Priority will be given to the selection of communities, an assessment of shelter needs and the finalization of beneficiary lists. A main priority includes increasing the human resources' capacity of the shelter team.

External linkages with main stakeholders have been initiated, mostly in the area of agriculture and livelihoods with United Nations agencies such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) who are leading the livelihood and agriculture national working groups, as well as major donors such as the Swiss development cooperation. Information on cash transfer and selection have been shared and integrated in the BDRCS/IFRC strategy.

Progress has been achieved towards the implementation of the water and sanitation project. During this reporting period, the main focus has been on providing the community access to clean water. Field surveys have identified over 136 community-based water systems (arsenic-free tube wells) that require maintenance. Contractors have been selected and work has commenced in Patuakhali, Bagerhat and Pirojpur to restore all water systems.

With the arrival of the psychosocial support programme (PSP) delegate various meetings has been held at the field level on the implementation of the psychosocial support activities in the communities. A draft programme proposal and budget in collaboration with BDRCS have been made which is pending finalization and approval.

Since the launch of the Appeal, international response has been positive. However, there is still a need for further contributions to enable BDRCS/Federation to deliver the planned assistance as laid out in this Appeal. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of those who have contributed or pledged to this Appeal.

The situation

High prices of essential commodities, especially rice which is the staple food, is spiralling all over the country. There is no sign of stabilization of such price hikes, even though the government has taken various measures to control the rise of prices. Production of Boro rice and paddy are uncertain, as there are spells of drought seen in some areas of Bangladesh. The price hike has left a huge impact on the population affected by Sidr as their livelihoods have been destroyed. Those who are earning wages are also affected as wages have not increased in line with the inflation rate in the country.

Diarrhea prevails in major cities due to increasing temperatures and shortages of water and power supply all over the country. Damage to livelihoods is still at large due to floods that occurred in June and September 2007, followed by cyclone Sidr in November. Longer-term recovery and rehabilitation are being planned and implemented by the BDRCS/ International Federation on reducing risks to future disasters.

With only weeks to go before the start of the annual monsoon rains, hundreds of thousands of families are still living under plastic sheeting, tarpaulins and other basic shelters which leave them at the mercy of the elements.

Aid agencies taking part in the country's shelter coordination group have warned that the scale of the destruction is simply too massive for them to provide meaningful assistance to all of those in need. The combined efforts of all aid agencies as well as bilateral government pledges for core housing are only a fraction of those who need help. Aid agencies are urging the government of Bangladesh and the international community to implement a comprehensive plan to ensure affected families have safe and adequate shelter. With time running out before the start of the monsoon season, the agencies are also recommending to launch of an awareness-raising campaign on safer building techniques

Coordination and partnerships

The BDRCS, with support from the International Federation, has been coordinating with partner national societies, the United Nations, shelter clusters as well as relevant departments of the Bangladesh government and other

international agencies to provide necessary support to the affected families to recover and return to their normal lives.

As mentioned in the previous operations update, coordination meetings of cyclone Sidr operations are carried out regularly in Dhaka. Weekly meetings are held with delegates to discuss on various progress and developments on the implementation of activities on Sidr operations.

During this reporting period, meetings were held with the ECHO office in Dhaka to discuss various operational issues. A preliminary report was also sent to ECHO on the Sidr operations. In addition, there were meetings on possible collaborations with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) relating to shelter construction. Several exchanges of proposals also took place in the meetings with UNDP. The discussions are currently ongoing in terms of timeframe and finalizing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the country office and the UNDP.

A meeting was held with the Indian Embassy and International Federation's head of country office regarding a proposal to support shelter construction. Discussions are underway with the embassy.

Coordination meetings have been conducted with the other agencies involved in psychosocial support programming such as the Save the Children and the World Health Organization (WHO). Save the Children is planning to work in approximately 500 schools in five affected districts – Barguna, Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Barisal. The WHO is training health personnel at the district level in trainings including mental health. It was agreed upon informally between the Save the Children and the BDRCS/ International Federation that information including trained resources will be shared and activities will be coordinated in the areas where both agencies are implementing their respective programmes. Discussions were initiated with WHO to coordinate in the mental health referrals, linking the communities with the health system in the districts.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

The chairperson of the British Red Cross visited the International Federation in the first week of April. British Red Cross has supported the BDRCS/ International Federation with in-kind donations to support people devastated by cyclone SIDR. An independent evaluator visited the International Federation to conduct the evaluation on the field assessment and coordination team,(FACT) which included evaluation process meetings that were held with various stakeholders, including the Bangladesh army, international agencies and the BDRCS. The findings and recommendations on the visit of FACT after cyclone SIDR hit were positive, where it was concluded that the FACT team were efficient in making assessments and subsequent Plan of Action. However, the evaluator recommended that there should be further coordination with BDRCS when drafting the Plan of Action.

Newly recruited staff from Federation and BDRCS were trained in Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition they were also acquainted with a workshop on Sphere Standards, including the Code of Conduct and Humanitarian Charter. There was positive feedback as the trainings gave staff further knowledge which would help them implement projects and activities in SIDR-affected areas.

RDRT members who have extended their stay to mid-March have concluded their mission in this reporting period after helping in assisting 73,320 families in 13 cyclone-affected districts. A newly recruited psychosocial support programme delegate, early recovery delegate are currently working on assisting those who need support in returning to their normal day to day lives.

The recovery team worked in close collaboration with the BDRCS to materialize the main key result areas of the framework of intervention outlined in the January 2008 'Draft Strategic Framework for Recovery'. The key achievement is a detailed document in which, based also on the community methodological workshop of February 2008, as well as in discussion with the BDRCS, the concepts of participation, communication, integrated approaches and sustainability and resilience that take shape to implement in real actions and activities.

The community participation and communication model that integrates or permeates all recovery programmes will promote the set up of a gender balanced committee by the communities which will be the main focus of the BDRCS/ International Federation counterparts in the programme implementation and will also lead the targeting and selection of beneficiaries. Such community committee will also have the main role of monitoring the progresses and act as an information hub with the BDRCS and International Federation.

The set up of an internal and external coordination mechanism to the Movement is taking shape through the support of informal committees at all levels as well as the selection and training of the volunteer task force (at district level) who will be in charge of the actual implementation of all activities.

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

Table 1: RCRC in the country

Red Cross Red Crescent partner (in-country) ²	Focus of action as of April 2008
American Red Cross delegate seconded to Federation	Early recovery in SIDR affected areas
British Red Cross	Support for shelter and logistics
Federation	Coordination, relief distributions, logistics, recovery assessment, water and sanitation, capacity building, humanitarian values, shelter, livelihoods and health.
Spanish Red Cross	Relief and recovery programme planning

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

Human resource in country	Purpose
Livelihood programme officer	To manage, implement and monitor the BDRCS/ International Federation livelihood programme as part of the cyclone SIDR operations, with emphasis on integrated short- and medium-term recovery interventions to promote livelihoods recovery.
Field assistant (Health)	To support community-based health promotion and first aid programme and support the health delegate in the development and management of programmes.

Progress towards objectives

RELIEF (1 YEAR)

Food and non-food items

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

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

Objective (Non-food)³: Basic non-food items are distributed to 100,000 families in 13 cyclone affected districts within four months following the cyclone*

Expected result: Targeted cyclone affected families have received essential non-food items lost or destroyed during the cyclone

As mentioned in the previous report, in addition to the initial nine selected districts, four more have been added for distribution of food and non-food which have been affected by the cyclone. These are the districts of Faridpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj and Shariatpur, bringing the total number of BDRCS/ International Federation assisted districts to 13 in total. A short revision of the methodology and subsequent improvements of the distribution mechanisms accompanied the preparations for more efficient and timely pre-positioning of relief items in all 13 concerned districts by the end of February 2008. To date, 73,320 families in 13 districts have received food and non food assistance, with special emphasis given to pregnant or lactating mothers, single women-headed households, elderly people and families with fully or partially damaged houses/shelter.

Table 3: Distributions to families during reporting period:

District	Food items	Non-food items
Bagerhat	1,500	1,500
Barguna	3,400	3,400
Pirojpur	3,700	3,700

² We are unable to capture activities of all the RCRC partners which we are not aware of.

³ Non-food items consists of per family - two blankets, clothes (two sarees, two lungies and clothes for children), one family kit (contents include cooking saucepans, plastic mug, plastic cups, aluminum plates, spoons, candles and match boxes and plastic weave bag), one tarpaulin, one ground sheet for shelter and two jerry cans for water and sanitation.

Patuakhali	997	997
Barisal	0	0
Jholakathi	0	0
Khulna	120	120
Khulna City	1,920	1,920
Bhola	100	100
Shatkhira	100	100
Faridpur	1,500	1,500
Madaripur	4,700	4,700
Gopalganj	2,400	2,400
Shariatpur	4,000	4,000
Totals	24,437	24,437

(Click [here](#) for Annex 1 for details on food and non-food distribution)

Following the recent round of distributions finalized in early April, with an overall total of 73,320 assisted families, it was decided to carry out a post-distribution assessment to evaluate further needs for relief intervention and monitor the impact of the relief items distributed so far. The post-distribution assessment started on 31 March in Bagerhat, where 230 households were visited randomly by BDRCS Red Crescent youth members, who filled in a standard questionnaire together with the families concerned. The questionnaire contains 14 core questions with sub-categories both in English and Bengali to avoid misinterpretation of the questions to be asked. The post-distribution assessment commenced in Pirojpur and Shatkhira under the guidance of an International Federation disaster management field officer, with approximately 480 families having been interviewed to date. Another three districts (Bhola, Patuakhali and Barguna) will be visited for post-distribution assessment in April 2008.

Red Cross volunteers taught the beneficiaries in the utilization of water purification tablets and the use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) while beneficiaries waited in line to receive their relief items. More specific details of the impact will be available once the ongoing post-distribution assessment is finalized and evaluated in May 2008.

Challenges and constraints

Initial bottlenecks in the logistics pipeline and the 14 different food and non-food items to be distributed in a single distribution were major challenges in terms of timing and organization. However, after consolidating the mode of operation and the smooth transition from the logistics emergency response unit to regular services, the problems were solved and procedures streamlined. While the entire operation was initially run out of a single hotel room in the early stages of the operation, the establishment of the operational office with the BDRCS counterparts sharing the same premises in an adequate environment considerably improved working conditions.



A Bangladesh Red Crescent volunteer providing further assistance to a disabled beneficiary during relief distribution in Jholakathi.

Health

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

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

The distribution of oral rehydration salts (ORS) packets, hygiene parcels with other food and non-food items in all 13 districts has been completed. For details on hygiene parcels and ORS distributions, please refer to the relief section above.

The ministry of health and family welfare with the support of Merlin has initiated post-Sidr damage and needs assessment of government health infrastructure in nine Sidr-affected districts. The final report is still pending for release.

Water and sanitation

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

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

During this reporting period, 115,8400 jerry cans have been distributed to 13 affected districts. Jerry cans were highly appreciated by beneficiaries as there was a need to maintain proper hygiene in the community.

Livelihoods

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

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

A newly recruited livelihood officer based in Barisal sub-office has joined in end of March. The livelihood officer will be assisting the livelihood delegate and help develop a plan of action for four districts.

75,000 to 100,000 saplings for a total of 15,000 households will be distributed in four districts. Although the rationale behind the purchase and distribution was explained in the previous [Operations Update 9](#) which has not been changed (DRR and protection of people's livelihoods in all its dimensions, productive, physical and human assets), the distribution of saplings will not be linked strictly to the BDRCS/ International Federation shelter beneficiaries, but, after an ad hoc assessment, to the most vulnerable households in the most affected communities.

The saplings will be distributed together along with an explanatory leaflet on planting sapling as well as sapling survival techniques. Several experts from the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Centre (BARC), Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC), Bangladesh Seed Certification Agency, local level agriculture and forestry department and other experts have contributed in preparation of pamphlets and selection of the best and most appropriate type of coconut saplings.

EARLY RECOVERY

The recovery team has worked in close collaboration with the BDRCS to materialize the main key result areas of the framework of intervention outlined in January 2008 'Draft Strategic Framework for Recovery'. The key achievement has been a detailed document in which, based also on the community methodological workshop of February 2008, as well as in discussion with the BDRCS, the concepts of participation, communication, integrated approaches and sustainability and resilience that take shape to implement in real actions and activities.

The community participation and communication model that integrates or permeates all recovery programmes will promote the set up of gender balanced committee by the communities which will be the main focus of the BDRCS/ International Federation counterparts in programme implementation and will also lead in the selection of beneficiaries. Such a community committee will also have the main role of monitoring progress and act as an information hub with the BDRCS and International Federation.

The set up of a coordination mechanism both internal and external to the Movement is also taking shape through the support of informal committees at all levels as well as the selection and training of the volunteer task force (at district level) who will be in charge of the actual implementation of all activities.

External linkages with main stakeholders have been initiated, mostly in the area of agriculture and livelihoods with UN agencies (ILO and FAO leading the livelihood and agriculture national working groups), and major donors such as the Swiss Development Cooperation.

Integrated community selection missions have also been implemented in close coordination between BDRCS, the International Federation and sectoral departments to select areas in which the recovery operations will be implemented. Also an integrated (shelter/livelihoods/water and sanitation) and community led survey, the starting point for the beneficiary selection, has been developed and approved.

Health

Objective 1: The psychosocial wellbeing of 20,000 most vulnerable cyclone-affected families and BDRCS staff and volunteers is improved.



Four-year old Robel survived the massive water surge during the cyclone by clinging on to a tree outside his house as he was being swept away.

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

The psychosocial support programme delegate arrived in Bangladesh on 8 March and was deployed in the sub-office of Barisal district on 15 March. On 20 and 21 March, the delegate made field visits to one severely affected community in the Barguna district and two in Patuakhali districts. Meetings were conducted with the personnel of BDRCS units in Barguna and Patuakhali. The objective of the field visit was to assess the socio-cultural situation in the local communities in Bangladesh for designing the psychosocial support programme and also to assess the resources and capacity available within the BDRCS units.

Discussions were held with the head of the department of psychology, University of Dhaka, for charting out the details of the process of involving students (trained earlier in psychological first aid by the psychosocial support programme assessment team in December 07) in training the BDRCS volunteers who will be eligible to support the affected people immediately after a devastation. In view of the limited availability of students and the logistical challenges in transportation and accommodation it was decided that the students will be involved in only the psychosocial support training to be provided to the BDRCS unit volunteers. Further trainings of community-level volunteers and the supervision of implementation of the psychosocial support activities in the communities on a regular basis will be conducted by the BDRCS unit volunteers trained and stationed at the locations near the communities.

Based on the results from the above actions, a draft programme proposal and budget in collaboration with BDRCS have been made (pending finalization and approval).

Curriculum development (technically, contextually, culturally and linguistically appropriate) for the trainings is also in process.

Recruitment of a psychosocial support programme officer is in process and allotment of a counterpart in the BDRCS (jointly with health) has been requested for.

Water and sanitation

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

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

Plans are underway for the recovery phase of the water and sanitation sector project to provide water supply sources and sanitary latrines in the four most affected areas of Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Barguna. A joint team of BDRCS and the International Federation are conducting the integrated recovery assessments in the districts. Once the communities have been identified, water and sanitation activities can commence.

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

During this reporting period, the main focus has been on providing the community access to clean water. Field surveys have identified over 136 arsenic-free tube wells that require maintenance. Contractors have been selected and work has commenced in Patuakhali, Bagerhat and Pirojpur. In Patuakhali 25 tube wells have been completed rehabilitated. The work includes minor repairs to pumps or replacement of pumps; minor repairs to platforms; new platforms and raised platforms; cleaning wells and re-habilitating the piping in existing tube wells. The impact has been significant. Due to simple repairs to the local wells the communities that had limited access to clean drinking water now have more access.



Under Red Cross Red Crescent programme framework; a tube well is being repaired in the district of Patuakhali with the assistance of the community people.

Challenges and constraints

The development of training programmes and training support materials were delayed due to the focus on well repairs and in search for a new artist to design the construction manual for latrines. Once the cause of the delay is addressed, the development of training programmes and training support materials will be carried out as planned.

Shelter

The two objectives tackling individual household shelters have been refined considerably after supplementary field surveys, discussions with the community and coordination with other stakeholders. Both objectives have

been fitted into the integrated community-driven and disaster mitigation recovery framework as described in the recovery section. Major progress on consensus building and strategic planning has been achieved.

Objective 1: 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 result: Identified vulnerable families are living in safe, healthy and culturally acceptable shelters.

As mentioned in the previous update, the use of metal for the roof structure as an alternative to wood has been looked into, together with the feasibility of a purely owner-driven approach. Accordingly, *Objective 1* has been refined as follows: *Core shelter building of 150 square feet in consultant/contractor set-up with a supplementary materials distribution for 30 square feet extension to the house. These will be within the framework of awareness raising on safer housing/ improved building techniques (protect from rain, wind and floods) to target the fully damaged, combined with pit latrine building (water and sanitation) and surroundings improvement through income generating plantation (livelihoods).*

The main reasons for shifting from wood to metal and to a partially donor-driven approach are as follows:

- limited local carpentry skills in the community; uncertainty of availability of qualitative wood;
- BDRCS previous experience using metal roof structure;
- complexity in organizing transport and construction supervision in distant locations.

Construction time, cost and possible models will be compared in collaboration with the consultant to come to a final decision for a metal or wooden roof structure. The community involvement in core shelter construction has been reduced, but compensated by integrating objective 1 in the integrated community driven recovery process



Structural core of the shelter finished & turned into a home by the inhabitants.

Progress:

- The construction principles of the core shelter have been developed (concrete columns, metal roof structure etc.).
- A comparative bid analysis for the selection of a consultant has started (responsible for final design of the model shelter, preparation of tender of contractors and site supervision).
- A first draft of the technical criteria for beneficiary selection has been developed.
- A first draft of the training material on improved building techniques has been developed and will be tested in the field in coordination with Objective 2.

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

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

Objective 2 has been refined as follows: Materials and toolkit distribution within an awareness raising campaign on improved building techniques (protect from rain, wind and floods) with intensive technical assistance to target the landless and the partially damaged⁴

Progress

- A first draft of the training material for the awareness raising campaign has been developed in coordination with Objective 1.
- A preliminary set of construction materials to be distributed to each household for the repair of their houses has been identified.
- Toolkits including construction tools



Khaolia test core shelter fully inhabited.

⁴ The landless people who could not be addressed within objective 1 will be addressed under objective 2.

and linkage materials were bought in January for 5,000 households.

Coordination and consensus building

The Director General of the disaster management bureau of the government of Bangladesh has sent out guiding principles to all governmental channels and aid agencies on housing repair in cyclone Sidr-affected areas on 6 March. BDRCS/ International Federation shelter objectives have been fitted into this framework. The UNDP took over the lead over shelter coordination in informal technical working group meetings which are attended regularly. Input to the press release and advocacy campaign concerning outstanding shelter needs has been provided and individual field visits and meetings were conducted with other aid agencies such as Ruptar, CARE, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and others.

Regular meetings updating on the shelter situation are being held with the Spanish, Swiss and British Red Cross Societies. The BDRCS team based in Barisal district is operational and regular meetings are being held on the progress and joint implementation of all recovery objectives. The shelter delegate attended the technical shelter training organized by the emergency shelter cluster in the first week of March. An American Red Cross shelter delegate has joined the team and has provided valuable technical input for refining of both objectives.

Assessment and survey

In-depth assessments and surveys have been conducted (as opposed to area-covering) to mainly develop an accurate and strategic shelter response plan involving integrated test-case with two alternative shelter models; technical evaluation of the wind-resistant hut project by BDRCS in response to the 1997 cyclone in the Chittagong area; survey on self-building practices; survey on possibilities of retro-fitting of structures and photographic update survey on the distinction between fully and partially damaged houses five months after the disaster. Knowledge has been gathered on model shelters, appropriate building techniques, available skills, beneficiary preferences, transport conditions and inhabitation practices.

Target areas and selection criteria

The technical criteria to distinguish between fully and partially-damaged houses have been defined. Differences will be made between households who own land and the landless. Photographs illustrating the housing conditions immediately after the disaster have been compiled together with photographs of the current situation as a reference and guideline for the communities in their survey to distinguish between fully and partially damaged houses. The availability of structural material is the main lead distinction: when qualitative structural material is available, retro-fitting of the house can be done to improve its resistance whereas, when all structural material is lacking it is better to replace completely the existing construction by a core shelter (in that case only wall-cladding (wall materials) will be re-used). Detail on social criteria towards selection and the process for selection of communities has been described under early recovery section.

Funding

Proposals for funding for core shelter building (objective 1) have been submitted to and negotiated with UNDP for 1,000 core shelters, with the Belgian government for 500 core shelters (through Belgian Red Cross Flanders), with the Flemish government for 150 core shelters (also through Belgian Red Cross Flanders) and with the Indian government for 1,500 core shelters. For funding of shelter repair (objective 2), negotiations are underway with ECHO for a total of 2,000 shelters.

Priorities for the coming months:

The preparation phase for shelter has come to an end and the first steps into bigger scale implementation of the projects are underway. Priority working areas for the coming two months are an increase in human capacity of the shelter team; selection of communities to work in, up to finalized beneficiary lists; selection and guidance of the consultant (obj1) up to the approval of the model shelter, finalization of tender documents for contractors and launching of the tender (obj1); finalization of the training material, testing and training of trainers (obj1 and 2); finalization of the material package for the extensions of the houses and launching of the tender for this (obj2); and continued internal and external coordination.

Livelihood

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

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

The Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) SIDR response programme was visited by the livelihood delegate and information on cash transfer and selection have been shared and integrated in the BDRCS/ International Federation strategy. Such strategy involves the implementation of a cash grant transfer model in two instalments in which the amount allocated to each individual household will be suggested by the community during the implementation of the integrated survey. Formation of groups and cooperatives as well as women livelihoods will be promoted through a system of incentives. The community committee will have a leading role in the selection of the beneficiaries, awarding the amount available to each household as well the monitoring for the disbursement of

the second instalment. A monitoring and evaluation system to assess the usage of the cash grant as well as its impact within 6-12 months has been designed as a way to objectively assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the overall strategy.

A livelihood manager with experience in sustainable rural livelihoods development, the grant system and community development has been recruited. Currently, the manager is working to further develop the livelihood recovery strategy.

Additional funding opportunities and sources to fully cover the strategy are being sought and several donors have already been approached. A proposal on a *quick impact early recovery intervention* has been presented to ECHO. If the proposal is approved, it will help to address the urgent needs of the most affected and vulnerable households through a diversified livelihood kit that includes livestock and basic agriculture and fishing inputs.

CAPACITY BUILDING/DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (2 YEARS)

National society capacity building

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

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

Desktop computers along with urgent power supply and printers were provided as planned to the branch offices of eight of the SIDR affected districts. The purpose for this initiative was to improve the capacity of the branches in speeding up the system of documentation and reporting of activities which was found to be a vital requirement at the field level. The BDRCS SIDR operations office based in Barisal also received three computers along with urgent power supply and printers essential to providing more effective and efficient services by BDRCS under the SIDR operations.

Health

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

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

The community-based health promotion and first aid (with capacity building components) project proposal was prepared and submitted on January 2008 by the health delegate to the BDRCS. The project proposal has been discussed at the sub-office level in Barisal district. The BDRCS national headquarters' health department, with the assistance from the health delegate of the Sidr operation, have started implementing the project proposal.

On 3, 6 and 12 March, BDRCS/ International Federation Barisal operational office personnel visited the BDRCS unit offices in Pirojpur, Borguna and Patuakhali respectively to discuss about the recovery programme and the implementation structure. Discussions on an integrated approach with all the sectors and community participation were emphasized in these meetings. Through the discussions "recovery committees" at all levels (national/division/unit) and a "task force" (temporary name) with 10 to 15 volunteers supported by all participants was formed. These "task force" volunteers will be trained on skills required to implement the recovery programme. During the visit the community based health promotion and first aid was discussed and supported by the participants. On 15 April the health delegate accompanied by BDRCS Pirojpur unit office personnel visited the Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health)'s office at the Pirojpur district and sub-district health centre in Nazipur.

Disaster risk reduction

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

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

The operation continues to contribute in adaptation of risk reduction approach in all aspects of the programme framework such as identifying arsenic-free but dysfunctional water systems and restoring them for the affected communities; to raise awareness on safer housing/ improved building techniques including protection from rain, water and floods; and the successful integration of income-generating plantation/ livelihood practices including pit latrine/ safer hygiene components under the shelter programme framework. A recovery delegate based in Barisal will be working closely with BDRCS in capacity building and disaster risk reduction for the Sidr operations

Humanitarian values (HV)

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

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

As planned, the BDRCS and the International Federation jointly held training and a workshop in Barisal in the first and second week of March. The training was an induction on the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values and the workshop was on Sphere Standards and included the Code of Conduct and Humanitarian Charter. The participants for the first training included staff and selected volunteers of respective branches involved in the SIDR operation who have not yet received the basic orientation on the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values as well as the newly recruited International Federation staff based in Barisal. The workshop included staff, selected volunteers and Unit Executive Committee members as well as the vice chairmen and secretaries of respective branches involved in the SIDR operation. Newly recruited Federation staff based in Barisal also attended the workshop. The training also included information sharing sessions on avian influenza and HIV and AIDS-related stigma and discrimination. The relevance for the workshop was in receiving feedback through practical examples from the participants while implementing the SIDR operation at field level. Discussions in the workshop lead to exchanging views and sharing of information, in addition to gaining new knowledge through activities in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Both the events were conducted in two batches. A two-hour session on the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values was also conducted for the International Federation and BDRCS drivers based in Barisal during that period.

Logistics

The Iranian shipment was received in the Barisal warehouse. Up to 440 tarpaulins from the Spanish Red Cross was outstanding but at the time of reporting, these items have arrived in Bangladesh and are now going through the clearing process.

Dispatches for the final round of relief distributions from both the suppliers and warehouse stocks have been completed. A problem with the water purification tablets that were internationally procured has been identified. An investigation is under way and the supplier has been contacted.

Currently there is a range of relief items in stock in the Barisal warehouse, a decision on where they will be distributed will be made after the ongoing post relief distribution monitoring. A complete physical stock take of the warehouse will be completed at the end of April.

The first phase of procurement for the recovery programmes has started with contractors being identified to rehabilitate wells in the four most affected districts. This programme is being funded by ECHO. The tender has been launched for the purchase of coconut saplings for livelihood, which is also funded by ECHO.

A major tender for a consultant to design and supervise the construction of 1,000 shelters was launched at the start of April. The consultant is planned to be appointed in the beginning of May.

Table 8: In-kind donations

Item	Qty Mob. Table	American RC	British RC	Japanese RC	Netherlands RC	Spanish RC	Norwegian RC	Iranian RC	Australian RC	Procurement	Total	Balance
Blankets	200,000	25,000	7,500	11,000	50,000	20,000	15,900	10,000		123,000	262,400	0
Jerry cans	200,000		3,000	2,200	28,148				1,500	116,800	151,948	48,052
Tarpaulin	100,000	10,000	3,000	2,200	8,000	1,100				34,050	57,910	42,090
Hygiene kit	100,000		1,500	2,200	23,000					75,000	101,700	0

Communications – Advocacy and public information

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

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. Shafiul Alam (secretary-general), email: bdrcs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226.

Country delegation in Bangladesh: Mr. Selvaratnam Sinnadurai (head of delegation), email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org, phone: +88.02.933.7314, fax: +88.02.934.1631.

Country delegation in Bangladesh for Cyclone Sidr: Mr. Davood Pourkhanali (head of operation), email: davood.pourkhanali@ifrc.org; mobile: +88.017.14108.062; fax: +88.04.3162.117

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Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur: disaster management unit: Mr. Latifur Rahman (regional disaster management delegate), email: latifur.rahman@ifrc.org; phone: + 60 3 9207 5723, mobile; +60 12 975 0144; regional logistics unit: Mr Jeremy Francis (regional logistics coordinator), jeremy.francis@ifrc.org, phone: +60 3 9207 5753, fax: +60 3 2168 8573

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

Bhola	1,300	Allocated	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	2,600	2,600	0	1,300	6,500	200	6,000	1,300	2,600
		Distributed	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	2,600	2,600	0	1,300	6,500	200	6,000	1,300	2,600
		Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shatkhira	1,900	Allocated	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,800	3,800	3,800	0	1,900	9,500	2,000	6,000	1,900	3,800
		Distributed	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,800	3,800	3,800	0	1,900	9,500	2,000	6,000	1,900	3,800
		Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faridpur	1,500	Allocated	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
		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
		Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madaripur	4,700	Allocated	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	9,400	9,400	0	4,700	23,500	4,700	282,000	4,700	9,400
		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
		Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282,000	0	0
Gopalganj	2,400	Allocated	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	4,800	4,800	0	2,400	12,000	2,400	144,000	2,400	4,800
		Distributed	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	4,800	4,800	0	2,400	12,000	2,400	0	2,400	4,800
		Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144,000	0	0
Shariatpur	4,000	Allocated	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	8,000	8,000	0	4,000	20,000	4,000	240,000	4,000	8,000
		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
Total families	73,320	Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240,000	0	0
Totals distributed			73,320	73,320	73,320	73,320	37,100	146,640	146,640	38,600	44,720	366,600	115,840	2,932,200	71,920	143,840
Combined Totals			73,320	73,320	73,320	73,320	37,200	146,640	146,640	38,600	44,720	366,600	115,840	3,649,200	73,620	147,240

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2008/10
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		24,483,160				24,483,160
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross		246,830				246,830
American Red Cross (from USAID)		960,750				960,750
Australian Government		987,500				987,500
Australian Red Cross		580				580
Austrian Red Cross		16,000				16,000
Bangladesh - Private Donors		6,305				6,305
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		39,813				39,813
British Red Cross		70,990				70,990
Canada - Private Donors		1,368				1,368
Canadian Red Cross		337,200				337,200
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)		1,162,823				1,162,823
Czech Government		95,965				95,965
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)		737,792				737,792
DREF		250,000				250,000
ECHO		673,840				673,840
Estonia Government		52,727				52,727
Finnish Red Cross		125,475				125,475
French Red Cross		382,490				382,490
German Red Cross		330,114				330,114
Greek Government		322,000				322,000
Icelandic Red Cross		53,210				53,210
Intel Foundation		55,900				55,900
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		312,766				312,766
Korea Republic Red Cross		83,028				83,028
Liechtenstein Red Cross		10,000				10,000
Macau RC (branch of China RCS)		21,600				21,600
Monaco Government		166,300				166,300
Monaco private donors		22,360				22,360
Monaco Red Cross		36,751				36,751
Netherlands Red Cross		204,344				204,344
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)		13,514				13,514
New Zealand Red Cross		16,219				16,219
Norwegian Red Cross		59,979				59,979
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)		457,425				457,425
Oman - Private Donors		3,634				3,634
On Line donations		96,722				96,722
Qatar Red Crescent		31,096				31,096

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2008/10
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>		42,290		42,290
<i>Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)</i>		22,772		22,772
<i>Slovakia Government</i>		99,323		99,323
<i>Slovenian Red Cross</i>		34,176		34,176
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>		11,634		11,634
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		175,700		175,700
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		1,631,220		1,631,220
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>		320,816		320,816
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		3,220		3,220
C1. Cash contributions		12,993,296		12,993,296
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)				
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		110,809		110,809
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>		125,717		125,717
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>		278,160		278,160
<i>ECHO</i>		159,444		159,444
<i>French Red Cross</i>		33,900		33,900
<i>German Red Cross</i>		65,485		65,485
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>		3,103		3,103
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>		18,888		18,888
<i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i>		23,610		23,610
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		468,720		468,720
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>		71,763		71,763
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		1,359,599		1,359,599
Inkind Goods & Transport				
<i>American Red Cross</i>		233,236		233,236
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		16,696		16,696
<i>British Red Cross</i>		101,840		101,840
<i>Iran Red Crescent</i>		302,130		302,130
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		125,005		125,005
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		738,411		738,411
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		155,865		155,865
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>		195,342		195,342
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport		1,868,525		1,868,525
Inkind Personnel				
<i>Belgian Red Cross (French)</i>		21,287		21,287
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>		14,880		14,880
<i>German Red Cross</i>		14,960		14,960
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		35,934		35,934
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		23,767		23,767
C4. Inkind Personnel		110,828		110,828
Other Income				
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		-250,000		-250,000
C5. Other Income		-250,000		-250,000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)		16,082,249		16,082,249
D. Total Funding = B +C		16,082,249		16,082,249
Appeal Coverage		66%		66%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2008/10
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		16,082,249				16,082,249
E. Expenditure		-8,419,003				-8,419,003
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		7,663,246				7,663,246

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2008/10
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		24,483,160					24,483,160	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	851,852		1,456,462				1,456,462	-604,610
Construction - Housing			980				980	-980
Construction Materials	3,330,569							3,330,569
Clothing & textiles	2,518,369		1,988,707				1,988,707	529,662
Food	2,157,431		1,489,623				1,489,623	667,808
Seeds,Plants	1,694,691							1,694,691
Water & Sanitation	844,690		2,016				2,016	842,674
Medical & First Aid	1,202,137		86,980				86,980	1,115,157
Utensils & Tools	1,372,478		140,376				140,376	1,232,102
Other Supplies & Services	3,463,983		1,495,322				1,495,322	1,968,662
Total Supplies	17,436,200		6,660,466				6,660,466	10,775,734
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	433,706		129,111				129,111	304,595
Computers & Telecom	120,187		30,943				30,943	89,244
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	94,444		14,093				14,093	80,352
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	648,338		174,147				174,147	474,191
Transport & Storage								
Storage	747,420		33,436				33,436	713,984
Distribution & Monitoring	151,759		435,691				435,691	-283,931
Transport & Vehicle Costs	166,467		24,568				24,568	141,899
Total Transport & Storage	1,065,647		493,695				493,695	571,952
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	1,769,800		269,064				269,064	1,500,736
Regionally Deployed Staff	108,300		23,657				23,657	84,643
National Staff	324,000		41,421				41,421	282,578
National Society Staff	264,426		41,381				41,381	223,045
Consultants	8,426		6,990				6,990	1,436
Total Personnel	2,474,952		382,513				382,513	2,092,439
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	271,896		3,700				3,700	268,196
Total Workshops & Training	271,896		3,700				3,700	268,196
General Expenditure								
Travel	207,408		56,912				56,912	150,495
Information & Public Relation	303,211		11,286				11,286	291,925
Office Costs	115,020		19,548				19,548	95,471
Communications	120,926		12,322				12,322	108,604
Professional Fees	14,822		212				212	14,610
Financial Charges	177,780		-66				-66	177,846
Other General Expenses	55,556		1,033				1,033	54,523
Total General Expenditure	994,722		101,248				101,248	893,474
Programme Support								
Program Support	1,591,405		501,266				501,266	1,090,140
Total Programme Support	1,591,405		501,266				501,266	1,090,140
Services								
Services & Recoveries			54,807				54,807	-54,807
Total Services			54,807				54,807	-54,807
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			47,161				47,161	-47,161
Total Operational Provisions			47,161				47,161	-47,161

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/11-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/11-2008/10
Appeal	MDRBD003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			24,483,160				24,483,160	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	24,483,160		8,419,003				8,419,003	16,064,157
VARIANCE (C - D)			16,064,157				16,064,157	