

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh: Cyclone SIDR

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD003
GLIDE No: TC-2007-000208-BGD
Operations update n° 15
30 November 2009

Period covered by this Operations Update: 1 July to 30 November 2009.

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

Appeal coverage: 79%;

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

- A preliminary appeal was launched for CHF 3,989,305 on 16 November 2007 to mobilize immediate relief assistance.
- CHF 250,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.

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

Summary

Two years have passed since Cyclone Sidr hit the coasts of south-western Bangladesh, affecting more than 8.9 million people and causing large-scale economic and agricultural damages all over the country. Survivors are gradually recovering from the devastation.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since the launch of the Sidr emergency appeal, international response has been positive. Many partner national societies have made contributions to the appeal: American Red Cross/American government, Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross/Belgium government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Hong Kong and Macau branches of the Red Cross Society of China, Icelandic Red Cross, Iran Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross/Irish government, Italian Red Cross/Italian government, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross/Monaco government, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross/Singapore government, Slovenian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government, as well as contributions from the Czech, Estonia, Greek and Slovakia governments; the European Commission of Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), the OPEC Fund for International Development and a number of other private and corporate donors.

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

The Situation

Cyclone Sidr hit the south-western coast of Bangladesh during the evening of 15 November 2007, arriving as a Category-4 Super Cyclone with peak winds at 250 kilometres per hour and affecting approximately 30 of Bangladesh's 64 districts. A total of 3,295 people were reported dead and approximately 53,000 people were reported missing. Approximately 2.2 acres of crops and 1.5 million households were damaged leaving millions homeless. Initial estimates showed that there were around 86,000 families who need support from humanitarian organizations to rebuild their fully damaged houses and around 141,000 families who need help to rehabilitate their partially damaged houses. Damages to key water and sanitation installations and infrastructure were significant with government health facilities running short of medical supplies. There were also widespread damages to transport, communications networks and livelihoods. Approximately 1.7 million livestock were killed.

With two cyclone seasons a year, Bangladesh is under a consistent threat of cyclones and floods. Cyclones Bijli and Aila which hit the country in April and May 2009 respectively were a reminder of the local populations' vulnerability to constant natural hazards. Cyclone Aila caused delays in the implementation of the Sidr operation, including its shelter, and water and sanitation components.

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

Coordination and partnerships

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

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

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

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

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

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

Table 1: RCRC partners in the country

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

Progress towards objectives

Relief

Food and non-food items

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

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

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

Livelihoods

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

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

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

Health

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

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

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

Water and sanitation

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

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

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

Recovery sectoral progress towards objectives:

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

Livelihoods

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

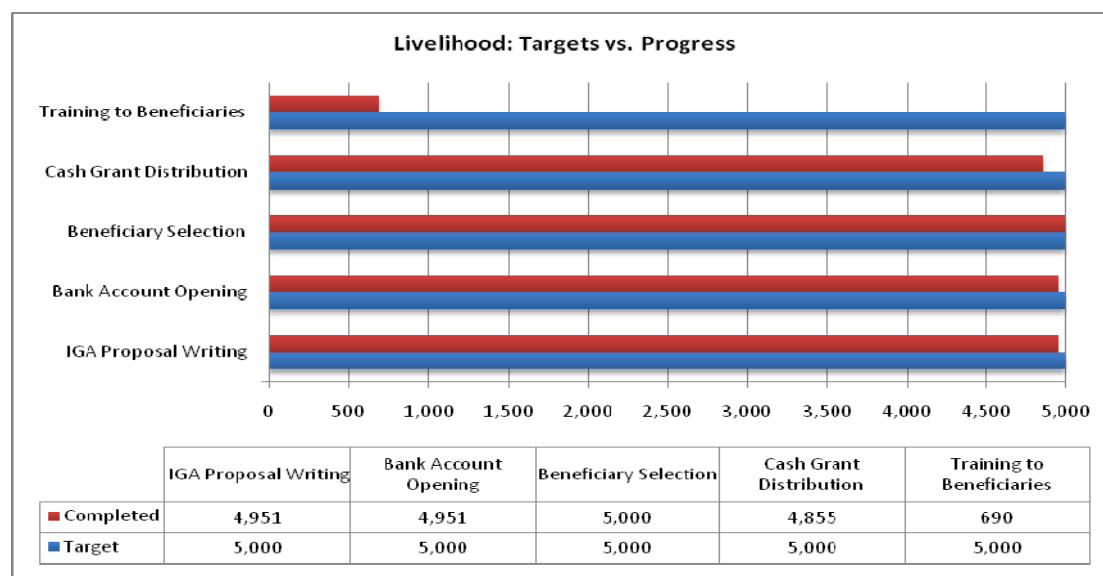
Expected result: The sustainability of people's livelihoods is increased through diversification

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

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

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

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



Psychosocial support (PSP)

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

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



A volunteer conducting CBPSP training
Photo credit: International Federation

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

PSP: Overall Target vs. Achievement

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

Health

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

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

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



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

Health: Overall Target vs. Achievement

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

Water and sanitation

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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



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

Water and sanitation: Overall Target vs. Achievement

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

Shelter

Objective 1: 1,250 of the most vulnerable cyclone-affected families in the Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Patuakhali districts are living in a safe and healthy environment within 18 months of the beginning of the project.
Expected result: Identified vulnerable families are living in safe, healthy and culturally acceptable shelters. Beneficiaries qualify for a core shelter, tools, training, cash grant and technical support.



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



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

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

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

Shelter Objective 1: Overall Target vs. Achievement

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Repair work in progress
 Photo credit: International Federation

Shelter Objective 2: Overall Target vs. Achievement

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

Capacity building and disaster risk reduction (two years)

National society capacity building

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

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

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

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



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

Disaster risk reduction

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

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

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

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

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



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

Humanitarian values

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

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

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

Logistics

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

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

Procurement:

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

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

Warehousing:

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

Fleet:

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

Communications – advocacy and public information

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

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

How we work

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

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

Global Agenda Goals:

Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.

Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD003 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Sidr

Interim Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2007/11-2009/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2007/11-2009/11 |
| Appeal | MDRBD003 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

| | Goal 1: Disaster Management | Goal 2: Health and Care | Goal 3: Capacity Building | Goal 4: Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Budget | 24,483,160 | | | | | 24,483,160 |
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| <u>Cash contributions</u> | | | | | | |
| <i>American Red Cross</i> | 246,830 | | | | | 246,830 |
| <i>American Red Cross (from USAID)</i> | 960,750 | | | | | 960,750 |
| <i>Andorra Red Cross</i> | 19,070 | | | | | 19,070 |
| <i>Australian Government</i> | 987,500 | | | | | 987,500 |
| <i>Australian Red Cross</i> | 129,663 | | | | | 129,663 |
| <i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i> | 126,377 | | | | | 126,377 |
| <i>Austrian Red Cross</i> | 16,000 | | | | | 16,000 |
| <i>Bangladesh - Private Donors</i> | 6,305 | | | | | 6,305 |
| <i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i> | 39,813 | | | | | 39,813 |
| <i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)</i> | 744,276 | | | | | 744,276 |
| <i>British Red Cross</i> | 70,990 | | | | | 70,990 |
| <i>Canada - Private Donors</i> | 1,368 | | | | | 1,368 |
| <i>Canadian Red Cross</i> | 850,984 | | | | | 850,984 |
| <i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i> | 1,162,823 | | | | | 1,162,823 |
| <i>China RC, Hong Kong branch</i> | 135,135 | | | | | 135,135 |
| <i>China RC, Macau branch</i> | 21,600 | | | | | 21,600 |
| <i>Czech Government</i> | 95,965 | | | | | 95,965 |
| <i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i> | 737,792 | | | | | 737,792 |
| <i>ECHO</i> | 828,329 | | | | | 828,329 |
| <i>Estonia Government</i> | 52,727 | | | | | 52,727 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i> | 125,475 | | | | | 125,475 |
| <i>French Red Cross</i> | 416,390 | | | | | 416,390 |
| <i>Germany Red Cross</i> | 395,599 | | | | | 395,599 |
| <i>Greek Government</i> | 322,000 | | | | | 322,000 |
| <i>Icelandic Red Cross</i> | 53,210 | | | | | 53,210 |
| <i>Iran Red Crescent</i> | 19,570 | | | | | 19,570 |
| <i>Irish Government</i> | 660,000 | | | | | 660,000 |
| <i>Irish Red Cross</i> | 132,990 | | | | | 132,990 |
| <i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i> | 167,300 | | | | | 167,300 |
| <i>Italian Red Cross</i> | 302,647 | | | | | 302,647 |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross</i> | 878,902 | | | | | 878,902 |
| <i>Korea Republic Red Cross</i> | 83,028 | | | | | 83,028 |
| <i>Liechtenstein Red Cross</i> | 10,000 | | | | | 10,000 |
| <i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i> | 19,315 | | | | | 19,315 |
| <i>Monaco Government</i> | 166,300 | | | | | 166,300 |
| <i>Monaco private donors</i> | 22,360 | | | | | 22,360 |
| <i>Monaco Red Cross</i> | 36,751 | | | | | 36,751 |
| <i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i> | 24,000 | | | | | 24,000 |
| <i>Netherlands Red Cross</i> | 549,329 | | | | | 549,329 |
| <i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i> | 825,000 | | | | | 825,000 |
| <i>New York Office (from Lehman Brothers Foundation)</i> | 108,000 | | | | | 108,000 |
| <i>New York Office (from McMillen Trust, Ann Ford)</i> | 10,800 | | | | | 10,800 |
| <i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i> | 14,269 | | | | | 14,269 |
| <i>New Zealand Red Cross</i> | 16,219 | | | | | 16,219 |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Interim Financial Report

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| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|
| Norwegian Red Cross | 101,711 | | | | 101,711 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government) | 833,014 | | | | 833,014 |
| Oman - Private Donors | 3,634 | | | | 3,634 |
| On Line donations | 99,469 | | | | 99,469 |
| OPEC Fund For Int-l Development | 525,712 | | | | 525,712 |
| Other | -19,570 | | | | -19,570 |
| Qatar Red Crescent | 31,096 | | | | 31,096 |
| Singapore Red Cross | 42,290 | | | | 42,290 |
| Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government) | 22,772 | | | | 22,772 |
| Slovakia Government | 99,323 | | | | 99,323 |
| Slovenian Red Cross | 34,176 | | | | 34,176 |
| Spanish Red Cross | 11,634 | | | | 11,634 |
| Sweden Red Cross | 644,420 | | | | 644,420 |
| Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government) | 1,631,220 | | | | 1,631,220 |
| Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government) | 541,764 | | | | 541,764 |
| VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief | 3,220 | | | | 3,220 |
| C1. Cash contributions | 17,199,636 | | | | 17,199,636 |
| Outstanding pledges (Revalued) | | | | | |
| Japanese Red Cross | 35,369 | | | | 35,369 |
| OPEC Fund For Int-l Development | 47,137 | | | | 47,137 |
| C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued) | 82,506 | | | | 82,506 |
| Inkind Goods & Transport | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | 233,236 | | | | 233,236 |
| Australian Red Cross | 16,696 | | | | 16,696 |
| British Red Cross | 248,140 | | | | 248,140 |
| Iran Red Crescent | 302,130 | | | | 302,130 |
| Japanese Red Cross | 125,005 | | | | 125,005 |
| Netherlands Red Cross | 738,411 | | | | 738,411 |
| Norwegian Red Cross | 155,865 | | | | 155,865 |
| Spanish Red Cross | 195,342 | | | | 195,342 |
| C3. Inkind Goods & Transport | 2,014,825 | | | | 2,014,825 |
| Inkind Personnel | | | | | |
| Belgian Red Cross (French) | 58,487 | | | | 58,487 |
| Canadian Red Cross | 68,200 | | | | 68,200 |
| Germany Red Cross | 26,400 | | | | 26,400 |
| Japanese Red Cross | 107,067 | | | | 107,067 |
| Netherlands Red Cross | 26,400 | | | | 26,400 |
| New Zealand Red Cross | 76,261 | | | | 76,261 |
| Swiss Red Cross | 22,113 | | | | 22,113 |
| C4. Inkind Personnel | 384,928 | | | | 384,928 |
| Other Income | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Income | 291 | | | | 291 |
| Services | -5,400 | | | | -5,400 |
| C5. Other Income | -5,110 | | | | -5,110 |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5) | 19,676,786 | | | | 19,676,786 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 19,676,786 | | | | 19,676,786 |
| Appeal Coverage | 80% | | | | 80% |

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II. Balance of Funds

| | Goal 1: Disaster Management | Goal 2: Health and Care | Goal 3: Capacity Building | Goal 4: Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| C. Income | 19,676,786 | | | | | 19,676,786 |
| E. Expenditure | -15,180,355 | | | | | -15,180,355 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 4,496,431 | | | | | 4,496,431 |

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | Goal 1: Disaster Management | Goal 2: Health and Care | Goal 3: Capacity Building | Goal 4: Principles and Values | Coordination | | |
| A | | | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | 24,483,160 | | | | | 24,483,160 | |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 5,217,365 | 1,460,181 | | | | 1,460,181 | 3,757,184 | |
| Shelter - Transitional | | 245,926 | | | | 245,926 | -245,926 | |
| Construction - Housing | | 2,033,174 | | | | 2,033,174 | -2,033,174 | |
| Construction Materials | 271,519 | 86 | | | | 86 | 271,432 | |
| Clothing & textiles | 2,064,760 | 2,024,070 | | | | 2,024,070 | 40,690 | |
| Food | 1,505,611 | 1,495,571 | | | | 1,495,571 | 10,040 | |
| Seeds,Plants | 60,000 | 45,608 | | | | 45,608 | 14,392 | |
| Water & Sanitation | 992,723 | 276,101 | | | | 276,101 | 716,622 | |
| Medical & First Aid | 230,918 | 91,213 | | | | 91,213 | 139,705 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 933,501 | 318,118 | | | | 318,118 | 615,384 | |
| Other Supplies & Services | 2,831,400 | 1,896,085 | | | | 1,896,085 | 935,315 | |
| ERU | | 125,400 | | | | 125,400 | -125,400 | |
| Total Supplies | 14,107,796 | 10,011,534 | | | | 10,011,534 | 4,096,263 | |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Land & Buildings | 26,040 | | | | | | 26,040 | |
| Vehicles | 433,706 | 129,111 | | | | 129,111 | 304,595 | |
| Computers & Telecom | 150,887 | 55,907 | | | | 55,907 | 94,980 | |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipm. | 106,444 | 23,186 | | | | 23,186 | 83,258 | |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 717,078 | 208,204 | | | | 208,204 | 508,874 | |
| Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 790,064 | 138,576 | | | | 138,576 | 651,488 | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 578,834 | 516,807 | | | | 516,807 | 62,027 | |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 348,435 | 167,747 | | | | 167,747 | 180,688 | |
| Total Transport & Storage | 1,717,334 | 823,131 | | | | 823,131 | 894,203 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 2,073,300 | 1,594,416 | | | | 1,594,416 | 478,884 | |
| Regionally Deployed Staff | 117,540 | 23,657 | | | | 23,657 | 93,883 | |
| National Staff | 1,187,150 | 398,829 | | | | 398,829 | 788,321 | |
| National Society Staff | 493,802 | 289,791 | | | | 289,791 | 204,011 | |
| Consultants | 56,926 | 83,947 | | | | 83,947 | -27,021 | |
| Total Personnel | 3,928,718 | 2,390,640 | | | | 2,390,640 | 1,538,078 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 798,174 | 135,794 | | | | 135,794 | 662,380 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 798,174 | 135,794 | | | | 135,794 | 662,380 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 310,105 | 150,716 | | | | 150,716 | 159,389 | |
| Information & Public Relation | 401,643 | 61,265 | | | | 61,265 | 340,378 | |
| Office Costs | 383,121 | 70,842 | | | | 70,842 | 312,279 | |
| Communications | 109,828 | 46,628 | | | | 46,628 | 63,201 | |
| Professional Fees | 54,022 | 16,092 | | | | 16,092 | 37,930 | |
| Financial Charges | 253,180 | 158,573 | | | | 158,573 | 94,607 | |
| Other General Expenses | 110,756 | 4,895 | | | | 4,895 | 105,861 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 1,622,654 | 509,010 | | | | 509,010 | 1,113,644 | |
| Depreciation | | | | | | | | |
| Depreciation | | 4,885 | | | | 4,885 | -4,885 | |
| Total Depreciation | | 4,885 | | | | 4,885 | -4,885 | |
| Programme Support | | | | | | | | |
| Program Support | 1,591,405 | 966,655 | | | | 966,655 | 624,750 | |
| Total Programme Support | 1,591,405 | 966,655 | | | | 966,655 | 624,750 | |
| Services | | | | | | | | |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| Appeal | MDRBD003 |
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Goal 1: Disaster Management | Goal 2: Health and Care | Goal 3: Capacity Building | Goal 4: Principles and Values | Coordination | | |
| A | | | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | 24,483,160 | | | | | 24,483,160 | |
| Services & Recoveries | | 60,297 | | | | | 60,297 | -60,297 |
| Total Services | | 60,297 | | | | | 60,297 | -60,297 |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | 70,206 | | | | | 70,206 | -70,206 |
| Total Operational Provisions | | 70,206 | | | | | 70,206 | -70,206 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 24,483,160 | 15,180,355 | | | | | 15,180,355 | 9,302,805 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 9,302,805 | | | | | 9,302,805 | |