

# Final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Bangladesh: Cyclone Aila

Final report  
Emergency appeal n° **MDRBD004**  
GLIDE n° **TC-2007-000208-BGD**  
30 June 2010

**Period covered by this Final Report: 25 June 2009 to 28 March 2010**

**Appeal target:** Initially CHF 2,355,249 (USD 1,101,770 or EUR 783,640) in cash, kind, or services was targeted to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to assist 36,800 families (or 184,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.

**Appeal revision:** This appeal was revised from CHF 2,355,349 (USD 2.2 million or EUR 1.6 million) to CHF 1,153,737 (USD 1,075,480 or EUR 786,128) in cash, kind, or services to support the BDRCS to assist 30,000 families (or 150,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.



Beneficiaries are receiving the cash grants under cyclone Aila operation  
Photo by: IFRC

**Final appeal coverage:** The appeal was covered up to 86 per cent against the revised budget; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was initially **launched on 24 June 2009** of CHF 2,355,249 (USD 2.2 million or EUR 1.6 million) for nine months to assist 36,800 families (or 184,000 beneficiaries).
- CHF 253,000 was initially allocated **on 2 June 2009 from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society's (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)** to support the national society in responding to the cyclone Aila operations.
- The **budget revision** was reflected in operations update seven where: the emergency appeal for cyclone Aila CHF 2,355,249 (USD 2.2 million or EUR 1.6 million) was revised to CHF 1,153,737 (USD 1,075,480 or EUR 786,128). The plan and the budget had been revised to reflect the prioritization of the needs and funds received for the appeal.

### Summary:

The catastrophic cyclone Aila hit the south-western coast of Bangladesh on 25 May 2009, killing 190 people, affecting more than 3.9 million people across the 11 coastal districts, disrupting their livelihoods, and destroying infrastructure.

An estimated 243,000 houses were fully destroyed and over 373,000 were partially damaged. Thousands of people took shelter in different cyclone shelters, schools, and makeshift shelters on embankments. Within hours of the natural disaster, as part of emergency relief, BDRCS distributed cash to its respective units to purchase dry foods. Additionally BDRCS in a joint effort with the IFRC, mobilized assessment teams for further emergency response. The government of Bangladesh and Bangladesh navy, together with local administrations and non-governmental organizations, provided significant assistance during the initial relief operation.

The immediate response by the BDRCS and IFRC included non-food item (NFI) packages comprising of plastic sheets, water jerry cans and hygiene parcels. These were dispatched from pre-positioned stock and distributed to 10,000 households within the eight most affected areas (Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali). The BDRCS and IFRC collaborated with Save the Children and Oxfam and provided 11,000 water jerry cans for the beneficiaries. Jerry cans allow beneficiaries to collect clean drinking water from the water treatment plants set up by Save the Children and Oxfam in the affected areas.

The early recovery delegate from the Asia Pacific Zone arrived in July to take note of the relief distribution status and to develop a more comprehensive understanding about cyclone Aila relief distribution. A detailed shelter assessment for Khulna and Satkhira districts was carried out by a shelter delegate from the Spanish Red Cross supported by the IFRC's emergency shelter cluster coordination team. The findings were shared within the Movement and the cyclone Aila response shelter-working group.

In Satkhira districts, a total of 770 households were assisted with cash grant in two categories to rehabilitate their livelihood option.

BDRCS has reached 35,710 families with food and non-food items (NFIs), emergency shelter materials as well as livelihood support. Some of the major items for emergency shelter, such as, water and health packages like tarpaulin, hygiene parcels, and water jerry cans were mobilized from the cyclone Sidr stock. (Details are available under each objective within this report).

#### **Inter Agency Coordination:**

Following the IFRC's global commitment towards the IASC cluster approach, a special dedicated team was deployed to coordinate the activities of the various agencies involved with emergency sheltering. The IFRC coordination team ended its mission as cluster lead on 4 August 09, and the Shelter Cluster proceeded as the Shelter Working Group, led by the UNDP.

**The following partners contributed to this appeal:** Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross / Danish government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government; and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development (OFID). The IFRC, on behalf of the BDRCS would like to take this opportunity to thank and acknowledge all partners who contributed to this appeal.

#### **Response at a glance:**

<b>Distribution/Assessment</b>	<b>No. of families</b>	<b>Date of distribution completed/targeted</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
NFI and dry food	10,000	15 June 2009	
Food Items distribution	10,000 (same families as above)	20 July 2009	
Detailed shelter assessment		20 July 2009	Report submitted

NFI (basic household items)	7,000	13 September 2009	
Shelter materials	8,000	22 November 2009	
Livelihood intervention (cash grant)	710	13 April 2010	
Total	35,710		

## The situation

On 25 May 2009 cyclone Aila left 190 dead and thousands of people marooned in the coastal areas. Several thousand homes were washed away and croplands were damaged due to tidal surges in low-lying coastal areas and on offshore islands in the Bay of Bengal. According to the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MFDM), more than 7,103 people were wounded and more than 3,928,238 people were affected. River embankments broke and road networks, water and communication systems were hampered. The national newspapers reported a scarcity of food, drinking water, and medicines for those who were in cyclone shelters. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that a total of 686 medical teams, including doctors and health assistants, worked in the districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barisal, Bhola, Barguna, Pirojpur and Patuakhali for providing emergency medical care, mostly first aid.

The coordination meeting between the government and non-government organizations (NGOs) was held on 11 June 2009. At that meeting, the government of Bangladesh requested the national and international humanitarian community for their support in early recovery activities. On 19 July 2009 the government of Bangladesh sought US \$1,149 million (CHF 1,228.83 million) for mitigating the impact of natural disasters and for conducting rehabilitation programmes for the 11 Aila affected coastal districts. Other organizations, including several humanitarian agencies and two international NGOs, continued to provide assistance with non-food items (NFIs) and food items (FI), safe drinking water supply, water purification tablets (WPT), oral rehydration solution (ORS) sachets. The Islamic Development Bank provided agricultural rehabilitation support, including seeds and fertilizer. The World Bank carried out a social protection programme for the affected people of cyclone Aila. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also provided assistance for community forestry. The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office department funded an early recovery programme including livelihood rehabilitation, food security and education support on a long term basis. On the other hand, some local and national NGOs, including the Bangladesh rural advancement committee (BRAC), were also very active in providing support for cyclone Aila victims along with their regular programmes. They distributed FIs and NFIs to families in the most affected districts.

After one year of cyclone Aila, thousands of affected people are still living in temporary shelters on damaged embankments under rough conditions waiting to return to their homes. They are facing a scarcity of drinking water, a lack of sanitation facilities and insufficient resources to resume normal life. Security and the privacy are a major concern among the number of women living on and around the embankments. However, the government with the help of the army has taken the initiative to rebuild sections of the embankment through cash for work (CFW).

Aila affected communities lost their livelihood productive tools. The main occupation of the south western coastal communities were fishing, collecting honey and wood from the Sunderbans and working on their shrimp cultivation farms. Most cyclone Aila affected people were forced to work as day labourers to earn a living.

In order to assist cyclone Aila affected people BDRCS and the IFRC worked together in post disaster recovery activities. Different humanitarian agencies have also been responding to address the unmet needs in terms of livelihood and shelter for the affected people.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

BDRCS and IFRC had reacted swiftly to cyclone Aila. BDRCS volunteers alerted people with warning messages and evacuated many people from different islands and the remotest locations during tidal surges. Immediately after cyclone Aila hit, BDRCS and IFRC made the decision to allocate a cash grant total of BDT 30,000 (approximately CHF480) to each of its branches in Barguna, Bhola, Bagerhat and Patuakhali. Following, BDT 20,000 (CHF 320) was allocated to Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar, Laxmipur, Feni and Noakhali, while BDT 50,000 (approximately CHF 800) was sent to Satkhira, for the purchase of dry foods and cooked food for distribution. BDRCS's units distributed the food to the affected people for three to four consecutive days. 2,000 water purification tablets and 5,000 oral rehydration saline sachets were sent with each assessment team. The BDRCS's unit from Satkhira immediately raised BDT 40,000 (approximately CHF 640) and used it to provide cooked food to 3,700 people. Following, dry food/cooked food distribution, BDRCS allocated complete NFI packages for distribution to 8,000 most affected families in eight affected districts. Also, in collaboration with Save the Children and Oxfam, another 11,000 jerry cans were distributed amongst the distressed people in five districts.

After the approval of the IFRC's DREF, standard supplementary food packages were distributed to 10,000 most affected families in eight districts. Besides that 7,000 families were assisted with shelter materials, tool kits, blankets and water and sanitation in two districts by OFID. In addition to this 8,000 most affected households from three districts received emergency shelter materials.

The IFRC recruited nine field monitoring officers for a short term in order to assist BDRCS with the food package distribution as well as for monitoring the whole operation. IFRC personnel were also in the field during the distribution. BDRCS teams from the national headquarters (NHQ) paid visits to the respective units to provide them with assistance in targeting the most affected areas and appropriate beneficiaries. The BDRCS sent four medical teams to the affected areas to provide primary health care services to the affected families, mostly living in temporary shelters.

Along with updating the disaster management information system (DMIS) and sending out timely information bulletins, BDRCS and IFRC provided updates of the cyclone Aila response to the national coordination mechanism which was reflected in the government report.

Emergency food aid	
<b>Objective:</b> To meet the immediate food needs of 10,000 most vulnerable families affected by cyclone Aila by providing standard supplementary food for one month in the eight districts of Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Most affected families are provided with supplementary food aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment, identification and registration of beneficiaries for emergency food aid</li> <li>• Procurement of food items that includes rice, lentils, edible oil, iodized salt</li> <li>• Quality inspection of food items</li> <li>• Distribution of food packages to 10,000 registered families</li> <li>• Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to improve the delivery system</li> </ul>

BDRCS and IFRC successfully completed the distribution of standard food packages to 10,000 most vulnerable households of eight Aila affected districts by 20 July 2009 (*please see annex 1 where district wise food distribution to 10,000 families is shown*).

Immediately after the cyclone hit, BDRCS and IFRC jointly conducted the damage and need assessment in the affected areas. The assessment findings were shared with the respective district executive committees, unit volunteers, officers and the BDRCS's NHQ staff. This was done to ensure that they are able to reach the most vulnerable people, especially those living in isolated areas and islands which are less concentrated or were left out due to difficult communication.

The food package: rice – 1 x 20kg bag; dahl – 1 x 5kg; oil – 2 litres; iodized salt – 1 bag x 1 kg; was finalized on the basis of the findings from the assessment reports. This package was complied according to the SPHERE standards in the Bangladesh context. All items were procured, following IFRC procedures. Prior to the distribution, the quality of food items was inspected by an authorized inspection company.

Considering the geographical location of the targeted districts, BDRCS divided the operation into two clusters and assigned two deputy directors from BDRCS as cluster coordinators to supervise and monitor the operation in order to maintain accountability. BDRCS also deployed staff from the NHQ to assist respective units with the registration of beneficiaries and physical distribution as well as for coordination with government and other stakeholders to prevent duplication and an overlapping of resources. The respective unit executive committee, unit level officers (ULO) and unit level volunteers were involved with the entire distribution process. From the IFRC's side, a total of nine field monitoring officers were recruited, trained, and equipped for assisting BDRCS in monitoring the relief distribution. Eight volunteers were deployed to eight targeted districts and one volunteer was assigned to support planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting at the IFRC. Besides this, four teams comprising of IFRC personnel were in the field to monitor the beneficiary registration and card distribution. They also observed the FI distribution and provided assistance based on needs at the distribution point.

The distribution of the supplementary food package helped the affected people to meet their food need over one month. Most of the Aila affected people lost their belongings and had to move to the makeshift shelter with empty hand. So the food assistance was a fruitful attempt to reduce the incidence of malnutrition.

The distribution was delayed in some places because most of the vulnerable people were located in remote areas and in some cases the only means of transportation was by way of a boat.

### Emergency Shelter

<b>Objective:</b> To meet the emergency shelter needs of 8,000 families or 40,000 people <sup>1</sup> living in makeshift shelters in the three most affected districts (Satkhira, Khulna and Bhola) for six months.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Most affected families are provided with emergency Shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment, identification and selection of beneficiaries for emergency shelter assistance</li> <li>• Procurement of basic emergency shelter materials, including tarpaulins, plastic sheets and one cutting tool</li> <li>• Distribution of shelter materials and tool kits among selected beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

Following the massive destruction caused by Cyclone Aila, a detailed shelter assessment was carried out in close cooperation with the IFRC's coordination team for the emergency shelter cluster. The assessment, focussed on the Khulna and Satkhira districts. It documented and analyzed the damages and provided recommendations for the emergency sheltering activities. Given the limited funding, the BDRCS and IFRC faced a huge challenge providing assistance to: families who lost their houses and flooded communities. It was decided that materials will be provided to 8,000 families, based on recommendations made by the technical working group from the emergency shelter cluster.

BDRCS successfully completed the distribution of emergency shelter materials among 8,000 families in the three most-affected districts (4,000 in Satkhira; 2,500 in Khulna, and 1,500 in Noakhali) by November 2009. Before distribution, a joint team of BDRCS and IFRC specialists conducted a quality check of the items.

Three teams comprising of the IFRC and BDRCS staff members were formed and deployed to the field to assist local units in distribution and monitoring the distribution of shelter materials. The local unit volunteers and executive committee members were actively involved in the distribution process.

The procurement of emergency shelter materials, including one tarpaulin following IFRC standards, one locally produced set of plastic ground sheets, bamboo, jute ropes, nails, one claw hammer, and one curved cutting knife was also completed. Procurement followed the IFRC procurement process; and only proceeded after receiving technical approval from the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). The meeting of the local committee of contract for procurement took place on 23, 27 and 30 August, 2009. The work order was placed on 8 September to the qualified suppliers. Japanese Red Cross contributed 4,500 pieces of tarpaulin (from their stocks in Kuala Lumpur) and 3,500 pieces were taken from cyclone Sidr emergency stock.

*(The content of emergency shelter material and distribution table is shown respectively as annex.2 and annex 3).*

Delivery took a longer time than anticipated as the package included some non-traditional items like 5m long bamboo poles which needed more space in vehicles and were difficult to transport. As the traditional means of transportation was not possible due to the remoteness of some places; and the typical mode of local transportation was very costly, in particular in Nijhumdwip (remotes island of Hatiya in the Noakhali district), so the delivery of the items were delayed. Despite some criticism about these materials, BDRCS/IFRC received positive responses from the beneficiaries regarding the usefulness of those materials. According to the beneficiaries as they had to shift their houses twice or thrice in a year because of different natural calamities like rain and tidal surges so the light shelter materials were very helpful for them. These emergency shelter package helped people to return back to their regular life.

<b>Non-Food Items</b>	
<b>Objective:</b> To meet the basic household needs of 7,000 families in the eight most affected districts of Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Distribution of blankets to 7,000 families before the upcoming winter season in all eight districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of blankets.</li> <li>• Conduct assessments for the selection and social mobilization for the verification of 7,000 families.</li> <li>• Engage communities' participation in planning and distribution of blankets.</li> <li>• Mobilize volunteers in assessments, distribution and monitoring and evaluation in each district.</li> </ul>

BDRCS successfully completed the distribution of a relief package of NFIs, where each package contained: 1 x tarpaulin, 1 x plastic sheet, 1 x blanket, 1x water jerry can, 1 x 20 litre. plastic bucket with one lid, 1 x plastic mug-one, and 1 x tool kit ( which contained: 1 x spade, 1 x hand saw, 1 x claw hammer, 1 x pliers, 1 x 1 kg nails, 10ft wire; and 1 x 1kg jute rope) to 7,000 families at the Satkhira and Khulna districts. The programme team comprising of members from the IFRC's disaster management team and logistics team and BDRCS staff members had inspected the items. The beneficiaries were happy to receive the NFI items as all of their household belongings were washed away by cyclone Aila. The NFIs that were provided to them were utilized appropriately to prepare makeshift houses on the embankment. They also used the tools while preparing temporary shelters on their own using their own wood plinths after the water has gone down.

As per the initial plan the packages were supposed to be distributed at the Satkhira and Bhola districts. However, from the field visit (during the food package distribution); it was found that the affected communities within Bhola were well in progress with their own recovery. While Khulna and Satkhira appeared in need of most assistance since people were living in temporary or makeshift houses on the embankment. Therefore, it was agreed by both the IFRC and BDRCS to provide assistance in the Khulna district instead of Bhola.



Beneficiaries are having their thumb prints taken as a form of identification. Photo credit: IFRC

BDRCS' NHQ assigned two officers to provide support to the respective units in emergency shelter kits and household items distributions. The assigned officers were in the field for about one month to assist units in finding appropriate beneficiaries and selecting the distribution sites. The IFRC monitoring team was in the Satkhira district for a week to provide support to the unit and to monitor the overall distribution as well as to assess the situation.

#### *Distribution table is shown as annex 4*

The procurement of 7,000 packages of household and shelter items, funded by OFID, was finalized following the IFRC procurement procedures. Three major items: 7,000 pieces of tarpaulin, jerry cans and blankets, were dispatched through RLU in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The local procurement of other items (plastic bucket, plastic mugs, plastic sheets and tools kit), was done after receiving technical approval from RLU. The items were distributed in Satkhira and Khulna districts.

### **Emergency health**

**Objective: The health status of 50,000 people (10,000 households) among the cyclone-affected population is improved by providing basic health care (preventive and curative health care) in eight districts for six months.\***

<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Affected communities will have access to information and basic intervention for diarrhoea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteers will be trained on prevention of diarrhoea and basic interventions</li> <li>• Trained volunteers will reach out to the affected communities (Household by household) to disseminate information on prevention of diarrhoea and basic measures in the treatment of diarrhoea.</li> <li>• Dissemination of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials.</li> <li>• Distribution of oral rehydration salts.</li> <li>• Distribution of hygiene parcels along with emergency shelter materials.</li> </ul>
Affected communities will have	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteers will be trained on case identification of fever,</li> </ul>

access to information and referral support for fever, diarrhoea, ARI (acute respiratory infection) and jaundice.	<p>diarrhoea, ARI and jaundice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained volunteers will visit the affected communities and identify cases of fever, diarrhoea, ARI and jaundice (household by household) and facilitate referral to health centres.</li> <li>• Collaboration and coordination with the health system of Bangladesh and other agencies providing primary health care for provision of health care to referred cases.</li> <li>• Case identification</li> <li>• Registration of cases</li> <li>• Referral and follow up of cases</li> </ul>
Affected communities will have access to information and basic intervention on psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteers (already trained in Cyclone Sidr recovery operations) will be utilised to disseminate psychosocial support information to the affected communities (household by household) and provide basic psychosocial support (in form of psychological first aid).</li> <li>• Distribution of IEC materials</li> </ul>
Affected communities will have information on reproductive health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteers trained in reproductive health will be utilized to disseminate information to the affected communities (household by household) on reproductive health.</li> <li>• Distribution of IEC materials</li> <li>• Linkage to health facilities</li> </ul>

Immediately following cyclone Aila, BDRCS sent four medical teams out to the affected areas to provide primary health care services to 5,000 affected families, mostly living in temporary shelters. Health facilities are already very scarce as the locations are remote. BDRCS provided health care services also through its five health centres located at the affected areas. 10,000 family hygiene parcels, oral rehydration salts (ORS), and water purification tablets (WPT) were distributed in ten affected districts along with non-food items during the first round of distributions. The government provided significant health services to the affected people through its local health departments, institutions and programmes. In addition, some humanitarian organizations also worked in the targeted areas, even government health institutes and the military provided adequate health facilities in the Aila affected area. That is why, later BDRCS decided to concentrate on the other areas of the recovery operation.

\*The original objective has been changed from: 'the health status of 24,500 families (122,500 people) among the cyclone affected population is improved by providing basic health care (preventive and curative health care), in eight districts for six months'.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

**Objective: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases will be reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to communities(7000 households or approximately 35,000 people ) in the three most affected districts (Satkhira, Khulna and Bhola) for six months**

Expected results	Activities planned
The most affected families living in makeshift shelters have access to safe water supplies, sanitation and hygiene promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess water and sanitation needs in affected areas in coordination with shelter to plan an integrated programme.</li> <li>• Provide 7,000 jerry cans, water purification tablets and hygiene promotion to address water treatment and storage needs for the identified displaced population.</li> <li>• Assess the requirement for restoring long-term water supply systems.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the requirement for providing materials to restore latrines damaged by the cyclone.</li> </ul>
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It was originally planned to have provisions for 7,000 jerry cans and water purification tablets to address water treatment and storage needs for the displaced population. However, after detailed assessments of the water needs of the affected population, 20,000 jerry cans were distributed among 10,000 affected families in ten districts from the cyclone Sidr stock. In addition to this, 11,000 jerry cans were distributed in collaboration with Save the Children and Oxfam in Bhola, Patuakhali, Shatkhira and Khulna Districts. People collected the water through the water jerry can which helped reduce the outbreak of diarrhoea and other water borne disease. These jerry cans also helped carry water from a distant place, especially by women who used them to collect water back and forth twice or thrice a day.

Water and sanitation recovery activities were not implemented as other humanitarian agencies, such as Oxfam and other local NGOs with the support of their partners implemented these programmes. People were also able to quickly get back access to water supplies during the monsoon season by cleaning their ponds, rainwater harvesting, and so on.

#### Livelihood rehabilitation/agricultural inputs

<b>Objective: To assist 25,000 people or 5,000 vulnerable households in the Satkhira district to repair and re-establish their household income.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The most affected families are provided with assistance to restore and /or improve their livelihoods income which will assist in rebuilding the economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system with communities to deliver intended assistance</li> <li>Distribute resources according to plans emanating from livelihoods assessments which may include asset replacements</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate activities and provide reporting on distributions</li> <li>Provide support to the most vulnerable groups for restoration and alternative livelihood options.</li> <li>Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>

Livelihood support was initiated during the first week of September 2009. A rapid assessment was carried out from 23 to 25 October 2009 by a joint team of senior officials from BDRCS and IFRC in the most affected part of the Satkhira district with the objective to identify priority needs in terms of livelihood for the most vulnerable people.

A Further assessment study was also conducted jointly by BDRCS and IFRC for finalizing the mode of intervention and prioritizing peoples' needs, in different villages of the Satkhira district from 13 to 16 January 2010.

In consultation with the respective unit, an *assessment format* was developed for identifying the specific needs of individual beneficiaries. An orientation on *beneficiary selection procedures and the survey format* was conducted for 15 volunteers so that they can select beneficiaries following the correct process. During the first week of March, 900 most vulnerable beneficiaries were selected through a door to door survey by the Red Crescent Youth volunteers. Beneficiaries were divided into two categories 'A' and 'B' for cash grant components depending on their losses and income generation plan, the number of beneficiaries by village is given below in the table. Category 'A' received BDT 10,000 (about CHF154) and category 'B' received BDT 7,000 (about CHF 108). These beneficiaries received support to rehabilitate their traditional livelihood.

Area No 1: Shamnagar upazila; Gabura Union; Ward No 5&6			
Village	Category A (will receive BDT10,000)	Category B (will receive BDT7,000)	Total
Napitkhali	197	131	328
Pairshemari	202	120	322
Gagramari	25	5	30
Chadnimukha	155	54	209
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>889</b>

The cash grant distribution modality of livelihood intervention was replicated from the cyclone SIDR operation with some necessary modification so as to comply with programme needs. Accordingly, BDRCS's Satkhira unit opened a bank account nearest to the targeted village. A representative from IFRC's finance department was in the field to monitor and assist the unit with the cash distribution process.

The cash grant distribution started on 28 March 2010. Unit executive committee members, the Head of IFRC's Bangladesh Country Office, representatives from the relief department, and BDRCS's NHQ staff were present at the first day of cash distribution. A total 889 families received cash grants in two categories. Although, cash distribution to 21 families was cancelled as they did not come to collect their grants due to false information. Possibly because of a double entry; or being members of the same family; or simply receiving wrong information as to which village cash distribution was going to be in. However, registration of 10 new families was done for cash grants. It was difficult to pick up another 11 because remaining households in the same village did not fulfil the criteria. The cash distribution was completed on 13 April 2010. Out of the 889 families, 710 families were assisted with the contribution from the Emergency Appeal while the other 179 families were provided support from the IFRC country appeal.

As rich agricultural land in the villages of Gabura union has been inundated by saline water after cyclone Aila hit. It was difficult for the people at the affected area to farm. In this scenario people were frantically searching for alternative sources of income to maintain their livelihood. Most people mentioned that their livelihood varies from season to season and they are not consistent with one livelihood option even in one season. Also their present livelihood strategy depends on the rehabilitation of the damaged embankment which helped in holding back water during the high tide. In this context most of beneficiaries were happy to receive cash support from BDRCS as they have used it for restoring their various livelihood options. A beneficiary from the Chadnimukha village was very happy after receiving BDT10,000 as she can now manage to generate some income. She gave a portion of the money to her husband to start shrimp fry business, she bought ten ducks and five chickens and with rest of the money she bought some rice for her family. Like her most beneficiaries utilized the money for two or three purposes which has helped them to support their livelihood. The cash grants were most commonly used for purchasing grocery materials for damaged shops; repairing fishing boats and nets; buying chickens, ducks, a swing machine; crab culture; supporting shrimp culture (*gher*); starting up a shrimp fry business; buying equipment for honey and wood collection from the Sunderbans; and also to purchase food.

As agreed, BDRCS with the support from the IFRC will do follow up of livelihood activities over the year and evaluate the impact of livelihood assistance on peoples' socio-economic condition.

## National society capacity building

Objective: The capacity of BDRCS to respond effectively to disasters is enhanced.	
Expected results	Activities planned
BDRCS has been provided with upgraded facilities and skills to better respond to disaster emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of shelter needs in collaboration with the BDRCS units for long-term solution</li> <li>• Human resource development including volunteer management</li> <li>• Orientation for volunteers and staff on relief management</li> <li>• Upgrading national society communication and information as well as reporting management through training and providing equipments</li> <li>• National headquarter capacity building through improved functional facilities</li> <li>• Organize a lessons-learned workshop with the participation of respective district BDRCS units</li> </ul>

Several meetings were held between BDRCS and IFRC to discuss the capacity building component and accordingly a feasible plan was developed. The progress is as follows:

**Orientation for volunteers:** A two-day long orientation was held on 13 to 14 January for 32 volunteers from the Satkhira unit. The objective of the orientation was to make volunteers familiar to the Red Cross Red Crescent principles, code of conduct of disaster relief and about participatory assessment tools. The orientation was facilitated by IFRC and BDRCS senior level officials.

**Contextualization of Red Cross and Red Crescent Code of Conduct:** The document has already been translated into local language and contextualization is in progress.

**Renovation of meeting room:** One reception room and a partition in the boardroom of BDRCS's governance at the NHQ office has been renovated.

## Conclusion:

Despite challenges related to remote locations, unfavorable weather conditions, continuing floods and tidal surges, IFRC and BDRCS were able to assist cyclone Aila affected people with FIs, NFIs and cash grant support following a planned schedule. The pro-activeness and positive attitude of unit level volunteers as well as the member of the executive committee made it possible to achieve the objective. Total 35,710 distressed families received support from the Emergency appeal contribution. This has helped minimize the longer-term negative impact on the economic situation for the already poor communities in the worst affected areas.

IFRC's logistics and disaster management teams provided their full support for completing the operation. BDRCS deployed officers from its headquarters to assist respective units in distributing the packages as well as monitoring the entire distribution; this was a good initiative from BDRCS's NHQ towards branch capacity building. Unit level officers, volunteers and the executive committee members received a quick orientation on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; and relief distribution. BDRCS and IFRC regularly maintained liaison and coordination with Government and other humanitarian agencies in order to prevent duplication and overlapping of resources. BDRCS and IFRC received support from Red Cross Society of China, Hong kong Branch to implement an early recovery transitional shelter programme which helped the communities have some sort of dwelling so that they can start rebuilding their lives.

How we work	
<p><b>All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="#">Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief</a> and is committed to the <a href="#">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</b></p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li> <li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li> <li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li> </ol>
Contact information	
<p><b>For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:</b></p> <p><b>Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capt (Retd) Abu Bakar, Secretary General, email: <a href="mailto:bdrcs@banqla.net">bdrcs@banqla.net</a>, phone: +88.02.935.2226</li> </ul> <p><b>IFRC's Bangladesh Country Office:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Udaya Kumar Regmi, Head of office, email: <a href="mailto:udaya.regmi@ifrc.org">udaya.regmi@ifrc.org</a>, phone: +88.02.933.7314, fax: +88.02.934.1631</li> </ul> <p><b>IFRC's South Asia Regional Office, in India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Azmat Ulla, Head of regional office, Email: <a href="mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org">azmat.ulla@ifrc.org</a>, phone: +91 11 2411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128.</li> </ul> <p><b>IFRC's Asia Pacific Zone Office, in Malaysia:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jagan Chapagain, Deputy Head of Zone, email: <a href="mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org">jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org</a>, phone + 603 92075700</li> <li>• Alan Bradbury, Resource Mobilization and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, Coordinator, email: <a href="mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org">alan.bradbury@ifrc.org</a>. phone: +603 9207 5775,</li> </ul>	

[<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

<sup>i</sup> 1. The number of beneficiaries was revised from 12,000 to 8,000 due to coverage of needs by other organizations

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD004 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Aila

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/6-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2009/6-2010/3
Appeal	MDRBD004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,153,737					1,153,737
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
Canadian Red Cross	37,324					37,324
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	27,374					27,374
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	145,476					145,476
Japanese Red Cross	3,914					3,914
Monaco Red Cross	15,795					15,795
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	228,450					228,450
OPEC Fund For International Development	327,189					327,189
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,000					2,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>787,522</b>					<b>787,522</b>
<u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</u>						
Japanese Red Cross	61,910					61,910
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>61,910</b>					<b>61,910</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
Voluntary Income	141,902					141,902
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>141,902</b>					<b>141,902</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>991,334</b>					<b>991,334</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>991,334</b>					<b>991,334</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>86%</b>					<b>86%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0
<b>C. Income</b>	991,334					991,334
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-991,334					-991,334
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD004 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Aila

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/6-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2009/6-2010/3
Appeal	MDRBD004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,153,737</b>					<b>1,153,737</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	414,461	407,436				407,436	7,024	
Clothing & textiles	40,000	35,069				35,069	4,931	
Food	180,354	178,861				178,861	1,493	
Seeds,Plants	204,762	526				526	204,236	
Medical & First Aid	5,190						5,190	
Utensils & Tools	48,778	44,929				44,929	3,849	
Other Supplies & Services	5,714	103,987				103,987	-98,273	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>899,259</b>	<b>770,807</b>				<b>770,807</b>	<b>128,452</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	2,063	2,087				2,087	-24	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	7,937						7,937	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>2,087</b>				<b>2,087</b>	<b>7,913</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	13,492	10,459				10,459	3,033	
Distribution & Monitoring	52,199	54,408				54,408	-2,209	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,238	6,291				6,291	-2,053	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>69,929</b>	<b>71,157</b>				<b>71,157</b>	<b>-1,228</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	5,000	2,018				2,018	2,982	
National Staff	26,429	28,269				28,269	-1,841	
National Society Staff	22,857	18,878				18,878	3,979	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>54,286</b>	<b>49,165</b>				<b>49,165</b>	<b>5,121</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	2,857	2,003				2,003	854	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,003</b>				<b>2,003</b>	<b>854</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	7,143	1,674				1,674	5,469	
Information & Public Relation	9,159	1,899				1,899	7,260	
Office Costs	9,286	7,450				7,450	1,836	
Communications	6,429	4,505				4,505	1,924	
Financial Charges	6,429	246				246	6,183	
Other General Expenses	3,968	1,104				1,104	2,865	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>42,413</b>	<b>16,877</b>				<b>16,877</b>	<b>25,536</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	74,993	67,490				67,490	7,503	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>74,993</b>	<b>67,490</b>				<b>67,490</b>	<b>7,503</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		11,747				11,747	-11,747	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>11,747</b>				<b>11,747</b>	<b>-11,747</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,153,737</b>	<b>991,334</b>				<b>991,334</b>	<b>162,403</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>162,403</b>				<b>162,403</b>		

## Annex 1

### Food Distribution to 10,000 families at eight affected districts

District	upazila	Union	Distribution point	No of family	Date of Distribution
Shatkhira	Shyamnogor	Kashimadi	Union perished office	150	13-Jul
		Atulia	Haoulbhangi primary school	100	13-Jul
		Burigualini	Up office	165	14-Jul
		Munshiganj	Shundorbon high school	150	14-Jul
		Padmapukur	Pakhimara ghat	430	12-Jul
		Gabura	Khochoolisha gonja primary	300	15-Jul
		Munshganj	Horinagar mch centre	50	10-Jul
		Gabura	Chandimukha ghat	210	11-Jul
		Gabura	Napitkhali embankment	110	11-Jul
		Padmapur	Katakhalai madrasa	150	15-Jul
	Ashashuni	Pratabnagar	Chakla primary school, trimohoni	365	17-Jul
		Anulia	Bisartbazar	60	18-Jul
		Sriola	Up office	60	18-Jul
		Pratabnagar	Kurikahaniya ferry ghat	200	20-Jul
Khulna	Koirā	Northbedkashi	Union parishad	150	14-Jan
		South bedkashi	Launch ghat	150	14-Jul
		Moharajpur	Up office premises	200	14-Jan
	Dakob	Shutarkhali	Nolian bazar	200	17-Jan
		Kamarkhola	Kalinagar bazar	200	17-Jan
		Tildanga	Mojamnagar bazar	100	17-Jul
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	Majher char	Ulabariaghat	300	13-Jul
	Zia nagar	Pottasi, patharghata, baligora	Zia nagor high school	300	15-Jul
	Vandaria	Nod mollah, vitabaria	Vandaria hospital ground,	200	16-Jul
Borguna	Amtoli upazila	Gulishkhali, chaura, amtoli 6 no, arpangashia, athorogasia, holudia	Amtoli fire service compound	200	16-Jul
		Pochakoralia, koroibaria	Bogibazar	200	16-Jul
		Borobogi	Joyalvanga	200	17-Jul
	Pathorghata	Sadar, kalmegha	Patharghata high school compound	200	15-Jul

		Sadar, kakchira, kathaltoli	Kathaltoli union parishad compound	200	15-Jul
<b>Noakhali</b>	Hatia	Namerbazar dakbanglo	Launch ghat	300	14-Jul
		Keringsar	Embankment	300	15-Jul
		Nangolia char	Launch ghat	250	18-Jul
		Noler char	Launch ghat	150	19-Jul
<b>Bhola</b>	Charfeshon	Charkukrimukri	Char kukrimukri boat stand	175	12-Jul
		Charkukrimukri	Char patila cyclone shelter	175	12-Jul
		Charkukrimukri	Dhal char	500	13-Jul
		Char madraj	Shamraj shuli	150	13-Jul
	Monpura	Shakuchia	Janata bazar	231	14-Jul
		Hajir hat	Hajirhat	140	14-Jul
		Manpura and kalatoli	Ramnewaj	129	15-Jul
<b>Bagerhat</b>	Morolganj	Doibookhathi, baroikhali, ponchokoron, doibogghati, khaulia, putikhali, chingra khari, juidhara	Morolgonnj high school compound	500	11-Jul
	Mongla	Shundorbon, mithakhali	Upazila office compound	200	15-Jul
	Shoronkhola	Khontakata, rayanda, south khali	TNO office compound	300	11-Jul
<b>Patuakhali</b>	Kalapara	Lalua	Lalua ferry ghat c.p.p. Cyclone centre	350	12-Jul
		Chaleta bunia	Chaleta bunia	400	17-Jul
	Galachipa	Rangabali	Rangabali launch ghat	450	17-Jul
<b>Total</b>				<b>10,000</b>	

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## Annex 2: Contents of emergency shelter package

Items	Quantity
<b>Plastic sheet for roof cover</b> – 4 m x 5 m IFRC-specification tarpaulin	1
<b>Plastic sheet for ground cover</b> – 10' x 18', locally procured	1
<b>Bamboo</b> – 2.5" diameter, untreated bamboo in 5 m segments, locally procured	15 m
<b>Rope</b> – Jute rope, locally procured	30 m
<b>Nail</b> – 2" with head, locally procured	0.5 kg
<b>Claw hammer</b> , locally procured	1
<b>Knife (Da)</b> , locally procured	1

## Annex 3:

### Emergency shelter package distribution to 8,000 households at three districts

District	Upazila	Union	Distribution point	# of families	Distribution date
Khulna	Dakop	Tildanga	Union Parishad office premises	150	17 November
		Chalna	Union Parishad office premises	75	17 November
		Bajua		190	17 November
		anishanta	Union Parishad office premises	50	17 November
		SutarKhali	Padmakhali Launch Ghat	310	17 November
		Kamarkhola	Padmakhali Launch Ghat	275	17 November
		Dacop Sadar	Union Parishad Office Premises	50	17 November
	Koira	South Bedkhathi	Kashirkhal Launch Ghat	350	22 November
		Koira Sadar	Kashirghat Launch ghat	300	21 November
		Moharajpur	Launch ghat	250	21 November
		North bedkhathi	Launch ghat	300	22 November
	Batiyaghata	Delua	Office premises	100	17 November
		Haliya	Office premises	100	17 November
	Satkhira	Ashashuni	Pratapnagar	Nawabeki Ferry ghat, high school	400
pratapnagar			Nawabeki Ferry ghat, high school	600	5 November
Sriula, Ashashuni sadar			UP Office premises	500	14 November
Shaymnagar		Padmapukur	Nawabeki Ferry ghat, high school	400	8 November
		Padmapukur	Nawabeki Ferry ghat, high school	400	9 November
		Burigoaliny and munshiganj	Munshiganj BDR camp	400	10 November
		Gabura	Nildumuria primary school	400	12 November
		Gabura	Nildumuria primary school	400	13 November
		Kashimari, Shamnagar sadar	Kashimari Up office premises	500	15 November
		Noakhali	Hatiya	Namabazar	Launch ghat
Nizum Dwip	Launch ghat			348	9 November
Namabazar	Embankmnet			497	10 November
Nizum Dwip	Launch Ghat			175	11 November
Total				8,000	

## Annex 4

### Package of shelter materials and toolkits distribution to 7,000 households at two districts

District	Upazila	Union	Distribution point	# of families	Distribution date
Khulna	Dakop	Tildanga	Union Parishad office premises	150	10 September
		Bajuk	Union Parishad office premises	150	10 September
		SutarKhali	Padmakhali Launch Ghat	400	10 September
		Kamarkhola	Padmakhali Launch Ghat	300	10 September
	Koira	Maharajpur	Madinabad Launch Ghat	250	13 September
		North Bed Khati	Madinabad Launch Ghat	250	13 September
		South Bedkhati	Kashirkhal Launch Ghat	250	13 September
		Koira Sadar	Kashirghat Launch ghat	250	13 September
Satkhira	Shyamnagar	Kashimari, Atulia	Kashimari Union Parishad office premises	450	24 August
		Gabura	Nildumuria primary school	800	25 August
		Padmapukur	Nayabeki Primary School	800	26 August
		Burigualini, Munshiganj, Ramjan nagar	Munshiganj Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) camp premises	750	27 August
		Sadar	Shamnagor UP office premises	200	28 August
	Assasuni	Pratabnagar	Trimohoni Fery stand	1,000	29 August
		Sadar	Ashashuni UP Office premises	200	1st September
		Anulia, Sriula	Sriula UP Office	800	1st September
	Total				7,000