

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh: Cyclone Aila

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD004
GLIDE TC-2007-000208-BGD
24 June 2009

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 2,355,249 (USD 2.2 million or EUR 1.6 million) in cash, kind, or services to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to assist 36,800 families (or 184,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.

CHF 253,000 (USD 230,677 or EUR 170,500) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society/International Federation to respond to the first emergency needs. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Cyclone Aila hit the south-western coast of Bangladesh on 25 May, leaving over 190 people dead and causing widespread devastation. Initially, the impact of the disaster was not so severe. However, as time has gone by, the situation in the affected areas has worsened. Much land has remained severely water-logged and more and more houses, often made of mud, have collapsed. It is now estimated that four million people are affected, over 240,000 homes have been completely destroyed and over 370,000 homes partly destroyed.



The after effects of Cyclone Aila in the district of Bhola where houses of many people were destroyed. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

This Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to enable the national society to provide relief and early recovery assistance to those most affected by the disaster. Emergency shelter, primary health, water and sanitation and livelihood programmes will be provided in the eight most affected districts of Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Sathkira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali. ([refer to Annex 2 for map](#))

This operation is expected to be implemented over nine months from 1 June 2009, and will therefore be completed by 31 March 2010. A final report will be made available by 30 June 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget;](#)
[here to link to a map of the affected area;](#) or
[here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

The storm that ripped through the south-western coast of Bangladesh on the afternoon of 25 May has left, according to various sources, including the ministry of food and disaster management, 190 dead. Additionally, thousands of people are still marooned in the coastal areas, battling to survive the aftermath with little food and drinking water. The maritime ports of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Mongla were advised to lower signal. The information below, compiled by the Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) of the Bangladesh ministry of food and disaster management shows the extent of the devastation caused by Cyclone Aila as of 11 June 2009:

Table 1:

Affected districts	11
Affected upazillas (Sub-districts)	64
Affected unions	195 (fully), 334 (partial)
Affected households (families)	948,621
Affected population	3,928,238
Reported deaths	190
People injured	7,103
Houses damaged (Fully)	243,191
Houses damaged (Partially)	370,587
Crops damaged (Fully)	77,486 acres
Crops damaged (Partially)	245,968 acres
Livestock deaths	150,131
Roads damaged (Fully)	2,233 km
Roads damaged (Partially)	6,621 km
Educational institutions (Fully)	445
Educational institutions (Partially)	4,588
Embankment sdamaged	1742.53 km
Damaged Bridges/Culverts	157

The impact of Cyclone Aila has been tremendous. Heavy rain coupled with gales flattened huge tracts of standing crops and washed away numerous fisheries. They also caused extensive damage to embankments in the coastal districts. Thousands of people have been injured and many livestock killed, according to the ministry of food and disaster management. The affected areas were without electricity for over 24 hours. The national newspapers have reported that those in cyclone shelters are facing difficulties due to scarcity of food, drinking water and medicines. Meanwhile, fears of an outbreak of diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases are growing.

According to various sources, a total of 686 medical teams (doctors and health assistants) are working in the eight affected districts to provide emergency medical care, mostly first aid. Additionally, the director general of health services (DGHS) control room at the central and coastal districts is operational on an around-the-clock basis. All civil surgeons of the coastal districts are directed to initiate treatment to the affected population. The civil surgeons have assured that they have sufficient logistics to combat any immediate emergencies if needed. The DGHS officials have advised all the rapid response teams (RRT) at the district levels to be fully alert and report of any situation that may arise from the consequences of the cyclone. With the technical support from the World Health Organization (WHO), the DGHS will undertake rapid needs assessments (RNA) to assess the loss and needs of the health sector followed by Cyclone Aila.

The Government of Bangladesh and many international humanitarian organizations, including the UN and Red Cross Red Crescent, have been quick to respond to the disaster. The Government of Bangladesh deployed the army, navy and the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR border guards) to assist the administration and non-government organizations in the rescue and relief operation. The ministry of food and disaster management, through a governmental and non-governmental organization (GO-NGO) coordination meeting held on 11 June, requested the national and international humanitarian community for their support in relief and early recovery activities.

Based on the assessment, the ministry has set six priorities for relief and early recovery activities. These activities are shelter/housing, livelihoods, water treatment, agricultural rehabilitation, repairing of embankments, and construction of cyclone shelters. The Government of Bangladesh has given a total of BDT 1,381,000 (CHF 21,374) in cash, 27,951 MT rice, and BDT 200,292,000 (CHF 3,099,429) as house building grants to the affected districts. Moreover, the Government of Bangladesh was able to reach a large area and is providing food for two months following the initial support and food for work. The Government of Bangladesh in Satkhira has provided 5,000 BDT (CHF 80) per family to support rebuilding of homes.

Several humanitarian agencies, including some international non-governmental organizations have been continuing assistance with non-food items (water jerry cans, plastic sheeting, water treatment plants, and so on), food item packages (dry food, rice, potatoes, vegetable oil, salt, BP-5 biscuits, etc.), safe drinking water supplies, water purification tablets (WPT) and oral rehydration solutions to the affected people. Some local and national non-governmental organizations, including Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), have also been very active. They have been distributing relief items among families in most affected districts. Some non-governmental organizations have even started early recovery activities, i.e. cash for work.

However, the urgent need to get immediate assistance to the affected people remains and further assistance is needed in the longer-term to help the affected communities to rebuild and restore their lives and livelihoods. Hence, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), with the help and coordination of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, will help in responding to immediate needs of the affected population in emergency shelter, water and sanitation facilities and livelihoods support.

Coordination and partnerships



The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Satkhira unit distributing cooked food to 3,000 families in the district of Satkhira. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

The BDRCS activated the disaster management working group Bangladesh (DMWGB) sub-committee. The International Federation, in coordination with its Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, are providing support to the BDRCS to strengthen its emergency response/preparedness capacities in Bangladesh. The BDRCS/ International Federation, in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, international agencies and organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) amongst others, met to determine the needs of the affected people. Beside this, the BDRCS/ International Federation has participated in different working groups (water and sanitation hygiene, shelter, and so on) coordination meetings. Recently, the BDRCS attended a coordination meeting in Dhaka held by the disaster emergency response (DER) secretariat, chaired by the government to

share information, needs and priorities as well as interventions by the government and other humanitarian agencies. Additionally, they have attended several coordination meetings held by the ministry of food and disaster management.

On 24 May, the ministry of food and disaster management held an emergency coordination meeting with the implementation board of the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) at the ministry. As a result of the meeting, a coordination cell has been set up at the Secretariat of the ministry. The ministry of food and disaster management has asked all district administrations in coastal areas and its adjacent areas to establish emergency control cells to monitor the situation. The meteorological department is monitoring the situation closely and uploading information bulletins on a regular basis. The International Federation country office conducted a meeting with the CPP and considering the emergency situation, the International Federation has released funds for the CPP to ensure the mobilization of volunteers and the dissemination of warning messages using the required equipment.

On 17 June, a partners meeting held by the ECHO Bangladesh office with its partners, which included Aid Bangladesh, Concern World Wide, Oxfam-GB, Islamic Relief, Concern Universal, Care Bangladesh, CARITAS, Muslim Aid, Solidarities, Save the Children-UK, DanChurchAid (DCA) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). The International Federation has submitted a proposal to ECHO seeking funds for this Emergency Appeal. Additionally, funding has been provided by the OPEC Fund for International Development to assist 7,000 families with shelter materials, tool kits and distribution of jerry cans in two districts.

As a part of the effort to avoid duplication and share emergency response plans for the disaster, which include details of the targeted districts and beneficiaries as well as the kind of relief to be provided, different agencies and local Red Crescent units have attended meetings at the local level disaster management committees, such as district disaster management committees, on a regular basis. Furthermore, the BDRCS/International Federation had bilateral discussions with the directorate of relief and rehabilitation, disaster management bureau and the ministry of food and disaster management.

To ensure good and efficient coordination, the BDRCS will lead the planning and implementation of the operation with its partners. The International Federation will provide support with disaster response tools and lead on coordination with Red Cross Red Crescent partners and external international organizations.

The International Federation has been providing updates of their Cyclone Aila response to the national coordination mechanism which has been reflected in government reports.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Prior to Cyclone Aila making landfall, hundreds of community volunteers trained through CPP worked through the night and till the early moments of the cyclone to alert and evacuate those likely to be affected to cyclone shelters. This played a significant part to reduce the number of deaths and persons injured. BDRCS volunteers provided search and rescue, first aid and drinking water to the affected people. Essential non-food items like clothing, plastic sheets, hygiene parcels, water containers, oral rehydration solutions and water purification tablets (WPT) were distributed to 8,000 families in eight districts ([refer to Annex 3 for details](#)).

From 26 to 29 May, six teams consisting of BDRCS/International Federation staff were formed to assess the damage at the six affected districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna and Bagerhat to understand the extent of vulnerabilities and their underlying causes for necessary intervention. In addition one tracing team was mobilized and the unit level cells were activated to support the search for missing family members. In addition to the assessment carried out during the emergency phase, the BDRCS/International Federation is planning to conduct a detailed assessment comprising of the BDRCS and international multi-sectoral professionals (including disaster management, health, shelter and water and sanitation experts) to assess and address the specific needs of vulnerable people.

From 12 to 14 June, four more teams went out to the districts of Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira to conduct a monitoring visit. They met with the concerned service delivery departments of the government, local government institutions, representatives from community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, and officials of the local administration, to obtain up-to-date information on this disaster, and identifying the needs.

Following the disaster, at the request of the BDRCS, CHF 253,000 was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 29 May to allow the national society to provide quick relief aid to the affected people. Since then, with the support and coordination of the International Federation, BDRCS has focused on the most affected areas and carried out the following with the available resources:

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

- Within 48 hours of the disaster, the BDRCS distributed cash amounting to CHF 6,102 (BDT 360,000) to 13 affected districts ([refer to Annex 4 for details](#)).
- BDRCS Satkhira unit also successfully raised CHF 678 (BDT 40,000) to provide cooked food to 3,700 people.
- In eight districts, 8,000 families were provided with a complete non-food item package. This consisted of two blankets, sarees, lungies and clothes, and one plastic sheet, one jerry can, a

hygiene parcel as well as 10 sachets of oral rehydration solutions and 20 water purification tablets per family.

- To date the following items had been distributed by BDRCS: 15,100 blankets; 800 tents; 8,000 hygiene kits; 19,000 jerry cans; 11,700 lungees; 9,500 sarees; 80,000 packets of oral rehydration solutions; and 8,000 plastic sheets.
- Under the DREF funding, registrations for beneficiaries have been on going to assist the most vulnerable 10,000 families in eight districts.
- Distribution of the supplementary food package (funded by DREF) among 8,000 families is expected to start in the last week of June and will be completed by the second week of July.

Health, water and sanitation

- Response to the acute phase of the emergency has already been managed by trained volunteers in the field by providing first aid.
- BDRCS has sent three medical teams out to the affected areas to provide primary health care services to 3,000 affected persons mostly living in temporary shelters.
- 200,000 water purification tablets were distributed to 40,000 families.
- 50,000 packets of oral rehydration solutions were distributed to 10,000 families.
- An additional 11,000 jerry cans have been distributed in five districts in collaboration with Save the Children and Oxfam.
- UNICEF, with Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), has activated the WASH Cluster Working Group.
- The meeting of the WASH Cluster Working Group, representing 15 major agencies, who have engaged themselves in carrying out rapid assessments and response, assisted to coordinate a response in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Emergency Shelter

- Meetings through the shelter working group have been held to exchange information with other shelter actors, on areas of work, types of programmes, and results of assessments. The UNDP has been leading the process in gathering information about the shelter needs of affected people.
- 100 tents per district for the eight most affected districts were also distributed.
- Plastic sheets have been provided to 8,000 families in eight districts.
- The International Federation's shelter department in Geneva will mobilize resources for shelter assessment and shelter working group coordination.

The needs

Beneficiary selection:

The BDRCS/International Federation will select the most vulnerable families affected by Cyclone Aila for emergency response and early recovery assistance. The BDRCS/International Federation will be sensitive to people who are socially disadvantaged, for example ethnic minorities, those living in remote and isolated areas, disabled, and women and children headed households.

Following are the specification of beneficiaries:

- Families most affected by floods, living on the roadside or on embankments in makeshift houses.
- Families illegally occupying margins of public infrastructural lands.
- Families without any income.
- Families headed by women (that is to say, widows, divorced or separated women without income).
- Families who have not been beneficiaries or recipients of any substantial assistance specially housing by the Government of Bangladesh, non-governmental organizations and other organizations.
- Families from ethnic minorities, and remote and isolated areas.
- Families with person(s) with disability and other socially excluded groups.

The registration of beneficiaries done by the volunteers will be shared with government and other responding agencies in order to avoid any duplication and verify the criteria of beneficiary selection.

The local government institutions and community based organizations will coordinate in selecting potential beneficiaries. Volunteers will do door-to-door surveys in the affected areas.

The list of beneficiaries is prepared by Union Parishad for the vulnerable group development (VGD)/vulnerable group feeding (VGF) programme which could be useful in targeting most vulnerable families below the poverty line. The volunteers will also collect lists from different sources including local administration, different agencies and tally and verify them with the lists made by themselves.

Immediate needs:

1. Food and non-food needs were addressed by the government and other humanitarian agencies, including BDRCS/International Federation. The government announced that it did not need external support for emergency response. However, the ministry has now requested national and international communities to respond to relief and early recovery needs.
2. The BDRCS/International Federation, non-governmental organizations and some UN agencies responded with non-food items and food. These agencies are also planning to assist people with relief and early recovery needs.
3. The government was able to reach a large area and is providing food for two months following the initial support and food for work. They will stop distributing food over the next five days and focus on food for work. Though a blanket kind of food distribution is not required, some pockets of people have still not received food.
4. The government has provided BDT 5,000 (CHF 80.42) per family to some families to support the rebuilding of their homes. This support may reach a few families in the affected districts.

Early recovery needs:

1. Whilst the initial number of families affected was not as high as the government anticipated, the secondary impact of the salt water affecting the crop lands has further exacerbated the issues for these communities. Following the cyclone, salt water broke through embankments and was not able to recede due to the continuing high tides which have created many more issues especially for shelter and livelihoods.
2. The government has also revised its earlier decision, to now acknowledging that due to the prevailing conditions; they would accept offers of assistance.
3. As of now, there have not been any joint assessments finalized from the various coordination bodies.
4. People are trying to build temporary shelters and many are still living in cyclone shelters.
5. Water is now generally available but has to be transported over the next months until tube wells and other sources are available. Most people rely on open water sources but due to the lack of monsoon rains the water is still salty.
6. With the salt inundation and water logging on crop land there will be limited cultivation this year for farmers. It is also reported that cultivation for many localities could be delayed through two monsoon seasons before the land is again viable and this could lead to a food insecurity situation.
7. In this part of Bangladesh, people live in traditional housing consisting of mud built and thatched roof dwellings. During Cyclone Aila, the saline water damaged or destroyed many of these mud structured houses.
8. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene has been limited and difficult as sources of drinking water and water for domestic use has been contaminated with saline water.
9. Support to livelihoods through the replenishment of tools, such as fishing nets and boats, assistance to fishermen with alternative livelihoods who are idle, etc.
- 10 Support to reconstruction of safe shelters and access to water and sanitation facilities
- 11 The distribution of salt resistant rice crops to aid those farmers whose lands have been inundated by salt water.
- 12 Expansion of CPP and early warning services to areas exposed to tidal surges and cyclones.

Shelter

Disaster management information centre figures showed that the disaster destroyed some 243,191 houses (mostly tin-sheds and houses made of mud) in the affected districts as well as partially damaging 370,587 houses. The families are showing a clear will to continue living on the land where they were previously living. In some cases, this land is at risk due to erosion of river banks.

Cyclone shelters have saved many lives. Unfortunately, there were areas where no cyclone shelter existed and the population had to take refuge in high buildings, such as schools and mosques. Some of the existing cyclone shelters need immediate repair, since they have been built 20 years ago.

Inter-agency shelter coordination

Upon request by different shelter actors, the International Federation has decided to send a shelter coordination team to support the Government of Bangladesh in the inter-agency coordination of shelter actors. This team is made of a shelter coordinator and a shelter information manager.

Immediate needs:

Emergency shelter is the top priority as many people have become homeless and are living in makeshift shelters and they would not be able to go back home soon due to the flooding.

Health

Immediate needs:

Most of the immediate needs, such as immediate medical help, have already been provided to the survivors in the form of first aid by the trained BDRCS volunteers and in the form of treatment by the mobile medical teams. Additionally, for management of cases of diarrhoea, packets of oral rehydration solutions have already been distributed to the affected families.

There is contamination of drinking water sources and outbreaks of diarrhoea. The survivors are staying in makeshift shelters on the embankments and there is water logging in low lying areas. The environmental situation makes the population vulnerable to various diseases including typhoid, hepatitis A, acute respiratory infections and acute gastroenteritis. Despite food distributions the situation makes children vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies. Pregnant and lactating women are also exposed to situations contributing to iron deficiency. The population in general are living in extreme of situations in makeshift houses and without support in reproductive health.



Affected people living in makeshift houses in Bhola district.
Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

The cyclone itself and the current extreme living conditions have a psychological impact on the survivors and social impact on the communities that needs to be supported for effective recovery.

Water and Sanitation

Water

The cyclone and the tidal surge caused severe damage to the main water sources. These water sources were contaminated by all kinds of solid waste and debris as well as salt water inundation from the tidal surges. In some areas, trees fell on hand pumps and wells were contaminated. In other areas, the affected communities' access to their water sources was cut off.

A large number of the affected people are in need of food and water. In some areas, women and children are walking long distances in order to get clean drinking water. The lack of clean drinking water has already resulted in a number of acute diarrhoea cases and increased the risk of water-related disease outbreaks.

Immediate needs:

There is an urgent need for safe drinking water, for which reason water purification tablets and jerry cans will be distributed to assist with treating and storing water at a household level. Longer term solutions will also be required however to restore fresh water sources.

These longterm needs will be monitored by an International Federation/BDRCS water team, (with experience in implementing water and sanitation programmes in the Cyclone Sidr operation) that will consider measures to restore water supplies and provide critical hygiene promotion activities in order to minimize the immediate risks to health.

Sanitation

The cyclone affected area had a high coverage of latrines before the cyclone, a large number of which were heavily damaged.

Immediate needs:

Family hygiene kits and increased awareness on safe hygiene practices are critical in order to minimise the impact on health due to lack of adequate sanitation facilities. The requirement for reconstruction of damaged latrines is being considered.

Livelihoods

Cyclone Alia has resulted in significant disruption to livelihoods within the affected areas, and with salt inundation the affects will be longer term.

Early recovery will focus on potential assets replacement as an option to support local livelihoods to be re-established.

Immediate needs:

Replacement of livelihood assets may include tools, seeds, plants, fertilizer and livestock.

The proposed operation

The proposed operation will be implemented in eight districts, identified by the Red Cross Red Crescent, the Government of Bangladesh and UN agencies as the most severely affected districts. They include Barisal, Bhola, Bagerhat, Barguna, Khulna, Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Satkhira. These districts have the largest number of the most vulnerable among the affected people. They are the districts where the BDRCS and the International Federation feel that they can make the most contribution, in coordination with other humanitarian organizations.

The proposed operation will be addressing the components of immediate needs. It is expected to be implemented over nine months. The immediate needs component will address emergency shelter, water and sanitation, primary health care, agriculture and livelihood issues and is also expected to be completed within the project period. All the components of the proposed operation will be implemented concurrently from the start of the operation.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the Sidr recovery operation is still ongoing and the BDRCS and International Federation's attention will be focused on the two operations as they are being implemented. However, the Sidr operation is expected to end in November 2009.

Goal of the operation:

The overall goal of the operation is to provide immediate relief support to 36,800 families affected by the Cyclone Aila disaster in the eight districts of Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Sathkira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali.

Emergency Response (nine months)

This component of the response operation aims to provide short-term response support to the most vulnerable cyclone-affected households (185,000 people) in the eight most affected districts of Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Sathkira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali.

Emergency food aid

Objective: To meet the immediate food needs of 10,000 most vulnerable families affected by Cyclone Aila by providing standard supplementary food over one month in the eight districts of Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Sathkira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali

Expected results	Activities planned
1. Most affected families are provided with supplementary food aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment, identification and registration of beneficiaries for emergency food aid • Procurement of food items that includes rice, lentils, edible oil, iodized salt • Quality inspection of food items • Distribution of food packages to 10,000 registered families • Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to improve the delivery system

Emergency shelter

Objective: To meet the emergency shelter needs of 12,000 families or 60,000 people (same as targeted for water and sanitation component) living in makeshift shelters in the three most affected districts (Sathkira, Khulna and Bhola) for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned
1. Most affected families are provided with emergency shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment, identification and selection of beneficiaries for emergency shelter assistance • Procurement of standard emergency shelter materials, including tarpaulins, plastic sheets and tool kits • Distribution of shelter materials and tool kits among selected beneficiaries

Non Food Items

Objective: To meet the basic household needs of 7,000 families in the eight most affected districts of Barisal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Sathkira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barguna and Patuakhali

Expected results	Activities planned
1. Distribution of blankets to 7,000 families before the upcoming winter season in all eight districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of blankets • Conduct assessments for the selection and social mobilization for the verification of 7,000 families • Engage communities participation in planning and distribution of blankets • Mobilize volunteers in assessments, distribution and monitoring/evaluation in each district •

Health

Objective: The health status of 24,500 families (122,500 people) among the cyclone-affected population is improved by providing basic health care (preventive, promotive and curative health care) in eight districts for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned
1. Affected communities will have access to information and basic intervention for diarrhoea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers will be trained on prevention of diarrhoea and basic interventions • 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 • Dissemination of IEC materials • Distribution of oral rehydration salts
2. Affected communities will have access to information and referral support for fever, diarrhoea, ARI (acute respiratory infection) and jaundice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers will be trained on case identification of fever, diarrhoea, ARI and jaundice • 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. • Collaboration and coordination with the health system of Bangladesh and other agencies providing primary health care for provision of health care to referred cases • Case identification • Registration of cases • Referral and follow up of cases
3. Affected communities will have access to information and basic intervention on psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • Distribution of IEC materials
4. Affected communities will have information on reproductive health	<p>Volunteers trained in reproductive health will be utilised to disseminate information to the affected communities (household by household) on reproductive health</p> <p>Distribution of IEC materials</p> <p>Linkage to Health facilities</p>
5. Vulnerable groups in the affected population will have nutritional support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multivitamins and mineral tablets will be provided to the children below 12 years • Iron and zinc tablets will be provided to the pregnant and lactating women • Procurement of hygiene parcels • Distribution of hygiene parcels along with emergency shelter materials

Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation

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 70 communities 24,500 households (122,500 people) in the three most affected districts (Satkhira, Khulna and Bhola) for six months

Expected results	Activities planned
1. The most affected families living in makeshift shelters have access to safe water supplies, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess water and sanitation needs in affected areas in coordination with shelter to plan an integrated programme - Provide 7,000 jerry cans, water purification tablets and hygiene promotion to identified beneficiaries to address emergency safe water needs - Assess the requirement for restoring long-term water supply systems - Assess the requirement for providing materials to restore latrines damaged by the cyclone

Livelihood rehabilitation/agricultural inputs

Objective: To assist 10,000 vulnerable families or 50,000 people in the three most affected districts (Satkhira, Khulna and Bhola) to repair and re-establish their household income.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. 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"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system with communities to deliver intended assistance • Distribute resources according to plans emanating from livelihoods assessments which may include assets replacements • Monitor and evaluate activities and provide reporting on distributions • Provide support to the most vulnerable groups for restoration and alternative livelihood options. • Develop an exit strategy

National society capacity building

Objective: The capacity of BDRCS to respond effectively to disasters is enhanced.

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

Logistics

Logistics support will be provided following International Federation procedures to procure needed relief items and ensure the efficient and timely delivery of needed items for the success of the operation. The in-country logistics team supported by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur will carry on the following activities:

- Coordinate with the programme managers and the BDRCS for the most timely and cost efficient sourcing option for the items required for the operation.
- Coordinate the mobilization of goods and reception of incoming goods (if goods are mobilised internationally).
- Existing warehousing facilities and vehicles will be utilized for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.
- Pre-positioned stock in the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur (blankets, tarpaulins, shelter tools kit and jerry cans) will be mobilized on a needs basis.
- A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table may be established (not yet requested) and will be available on the International Federation's disaster management information system (DMIS).

The International Federation will work on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field and donors should coordinate with the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit, with a consignment tracking number which will be issued before shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the regional logistics unit. The logistics team, with the support of regional logistics unit, will provide needed logistics support to the BDRCS to build its capacity through on-the-job-training.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The communications teams of the BDRCS and the International Federation will work closely together to ensure a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and major stakeholders such as media, national societies, and prospective donors to maintain a high profile for the emergency and early recovery operations. This will build on the already extensive media coverage from the first days of this disaster.

Articles on the disaster situation and the Red Cross Red Crescent relief operation will be provided to the global, regional, and local print media. Web photographs and extended captions will be posted on the International Federation's public website, with additional updates maintained on DMIS.

A regular flow of information will also be maintained between the BDRCS led relief operation and the affected people, to improve access for beneficiaries to relief and recovery interventions, and to ensure transparency and accountability.

At the same time, beneficiaries who do not have knowledge about the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and the Fundamental Principles will be made aware of these through dissemination of related information. All relief activities will be supported with banners, aprons or other items to improve awareness of the BDRCS and International Federation role in the operation.

The capacity of the national society in communications will also be enhanced through the training and mobilization of staff and volunteers to address beneficiary and general communications.

Capacity of the National Society

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

The BDRCS has extensive experience in responding to flood emergencies. Its leadership, officers and volunteers have wide-ranging operational experience in disaster relief. Currently in BDRCS, there are a number of officers who have worked internationally with the Movement and who are now working in the national headquarters. Its operational capacity has been developed through its experience in a number of extensive disaster relief and preparedness programmes over the last few years and most recently, the floods and Cyclone Sidr operations.

In the current relief operation, unit level officers based at the district level are coordinating activities at the local level and also are assisting the units in assessment, distribution, monitoring and reporting on a regular basis. They are organizing the volunteers and mobilizing communities for implementing the current projects. In Bhola, the CPP also has a radio network which is used to communicate with remote areas to manage field activities.

The national society also has a number of health facilities. Technical support is provided by the International Federation country, regional and zone offices. Owing to the recent large-scale flood and Cyclone Sidr operations, the capacity of BDRCS headquarters has been enhanced.

Capacity of the International Federation

The International Federation country office comprises of a head of office, disaster management delegate, health delegate who will soon arrive, and national staff as well as Sidr operation delegates and staff. They assist the BDRCS actively and continuously monitor the situation and help with the implementation of certain aspects of the operation. The South Asia regional office in Delhi is also providing technical support. In addition, the shelter coordination is supported by the Geneva Secretariat and the International Federation's Asia Pacific Zone office in Kuala Lumpur, in particular the Asia Pacific disaster management unit. The zone resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting unit and the regional logistic unit also provided their technical support to the operation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

Targeted beneficiaries, as well as other major stakeholders will be actively involved in monitoring and evaluation activities for transparency and decisions for changes will be made jointly with them. This will also improve accountability to all stakeholders.

A final review of the operation will be done by the Asia Pacific disaster management unit in the final months of the operation.

Budget Summary

Annex 1

See attached for details

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Disaster Response & Early Recovery

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

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

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Bangladesh:

- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society: Mr. M. Shafiul Alam (secretary-general), email: bdrcs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226.
- Country office in Bangladesh: Mr. Udaya Regmi (head of office), email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org; phone: +88.02.933.7314, fax: +88.02.934.1631.

International Federation South Asia regional office in Delhi:

- Azmat Ulla, Head of regional office, phone: +91 11 2411 1125; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org

International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur; phone: +603 9207 5700

- Jagan Chapagain, Deputy Head of Zone, email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org, phone: +603 9207 5700
- Daniel Bolanos, Disaster response delegate, phone: +603 9 207 5724; mobile: +6012 283 7305, email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5753, fax: +603 2168 8573, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org
- Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org.
- Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.
- For media enquiries: Jason Smith (KL), zone communications manager, mobile: +6012 387 0829, email: jason.smith@ifrc.org

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

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Bangladesh : Cyclone AILA

MDRBD004

RELIEF NEEDS

Shelter	540,258
Clothing & Textiles	25,900
Food	236,926
Seeds & Plants	680,645
Water & Sanitation	336,935
Medical & First Aid	10,161
Total Relief Needs	1,830,826

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Computers & Telecom Equipment	3,774
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	14,516

TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES

Storage - Warehouse	12,419
Distribution & Monitoring	37,258
Transport & Vehicles Costs	17,516

PERSONNEL

International Staff	136,800
National Staff	45,177
National Society Staff	45,968

WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

Workshops & Training	3,226
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GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	16,290
Information & Public Relations	5,677
Office running costs	15,065
Communication Costs	7,081
Financial Charges	6,532
Other General Expenses	4,032

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme Support - PSR	153,091
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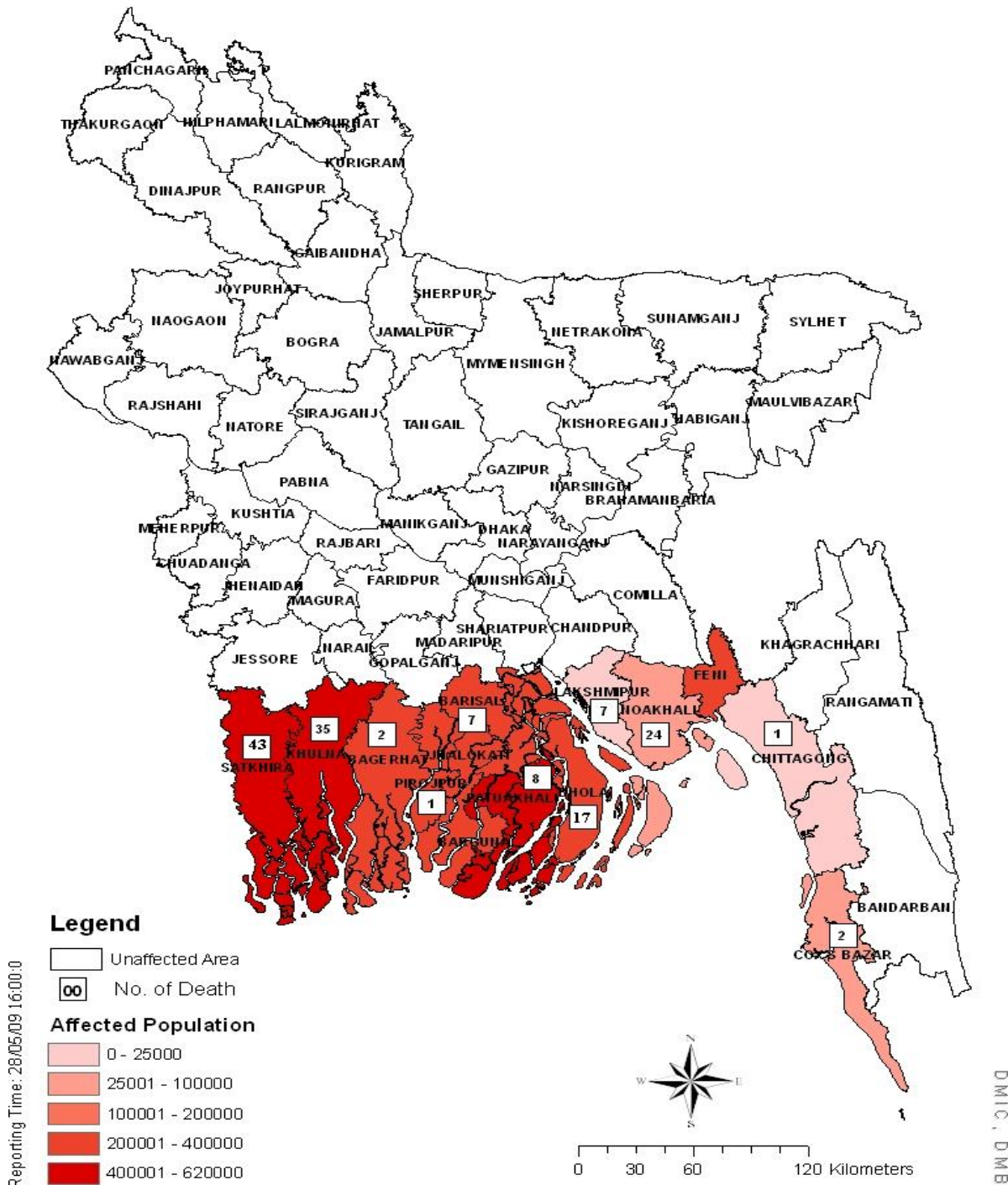
Total Operational Needs	524,423
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Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	2,355,249
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Available Resources

Net Request in CHF	2,355,249
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Cyclone AILA: Damage Information



Data Source: 28th May 2009, Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation - DRR

**Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
Allocation for AILA Affected Districts**

Name of District	No of Affected Families	No of families for Allocation	Cash Grant for Dry Food	Plastic Sheety	Sareey	Lungeey	Jerry cany	Tenty	Garments	Water Purification Tablets	Oral Rehydration Solution	Hygiene Parcels	Blankets
Barisal	309,215	1,000	30,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Bhola	150,000	1,000	30,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Pirojpur	300,000	1,000	30,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Shatkhira	175,000	1,000	50,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Khulna Dist	334,610	1,000	30,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Bagerhat	230022	1,000	30,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Barguna	350,000	1,000	30,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Patuakhali	1,150,000	1,000	30,000/-	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	100	2,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	2,000
Chittagong	12,500		20,000/-										
Cox'sbazar			20,000/-										
Laxmipur	7,200		20,000/-										
Feni	6,800		20,000/-										
Noakhali	12,000		20,000/-										
Total		8,000	360,000/-	8,000	16,000	16,000	8,000	800	16,000	160,000	80,000	8,000	16,000

900 blankets; 6,500 sarees; 4,300 lungees; 160,000 Water Purification Tablets and 16,000 garments will be issued from BDRCS national headquarters warehouse, hygiene parcels from Homebound and all other items have been issued from the Barisal Sidr operation warehouse.

Distribution of cash grants for dry food

Name of Districts	Upazila/Sub-district	Union	Cash Grants for Dry Food	Number of families for distribution	Description of Items	Date of distribution	Remarks
Barisal			30,000/-				has not been purchased yet
Bhola	Lalmohon	Dhologour nagar	30,000/-	300	2 Kg of flatted rice, 0.5 kg of gur		
Pirojpur			30,000/-				has not been purchased yet
Shatkhira	Shamnogor	Gabura, padmapukur	50,000/-	400	1 jerrycan(12 Lit), 15 packets of Oral Rehydration Solutions	1 and 2nd June-2009	
Khulna Dist	Dacop	shutar khali, Kamarkhola	30,000/-	400	2 kg of flatted rice and 0.5 kg of gur	03-Jun	
Bagerhat	Morolganj	Sadar, Boloibuniya,	30,000/-		flatted rice and gur		
	Shoronkhola	southkhali, rayenda					
	Sadar	bagerhat sadar					
Barguna			30,000/-				has not been purchased yet
Patuakhali	Golachipa	Rotondi taltoly	30,000/-	400	1Kg of flattened rice , 0.5 kg of gur		
Chittagong			20,000/-				has not been purchased yet
Cox'sbazar	Kutubdia	on the embankment	20,000/-	150	5 kg of rice	08-Jun	

Laxmipur	Ramgati	chor gojaria, telirchar, komolnogor	20,000/-	300	2 Kg of rice, 1.5 kg of flattened rice, 1 kg of potato, 1 liter of water, 250 gram bread		
Feni	Shonagazi	upazila parishad	20,000/-	80	5 kg of rice, 3 kg dal, 1 litre cooking oil	08-Jun	
Noakhali	kompaniganj	ulichar, Laxman char	20,000/-	300	1.5 kg flatted rice, 5 kg gur, 1 packet of biscuits		has not been distributed yet
Total			360,000/-				