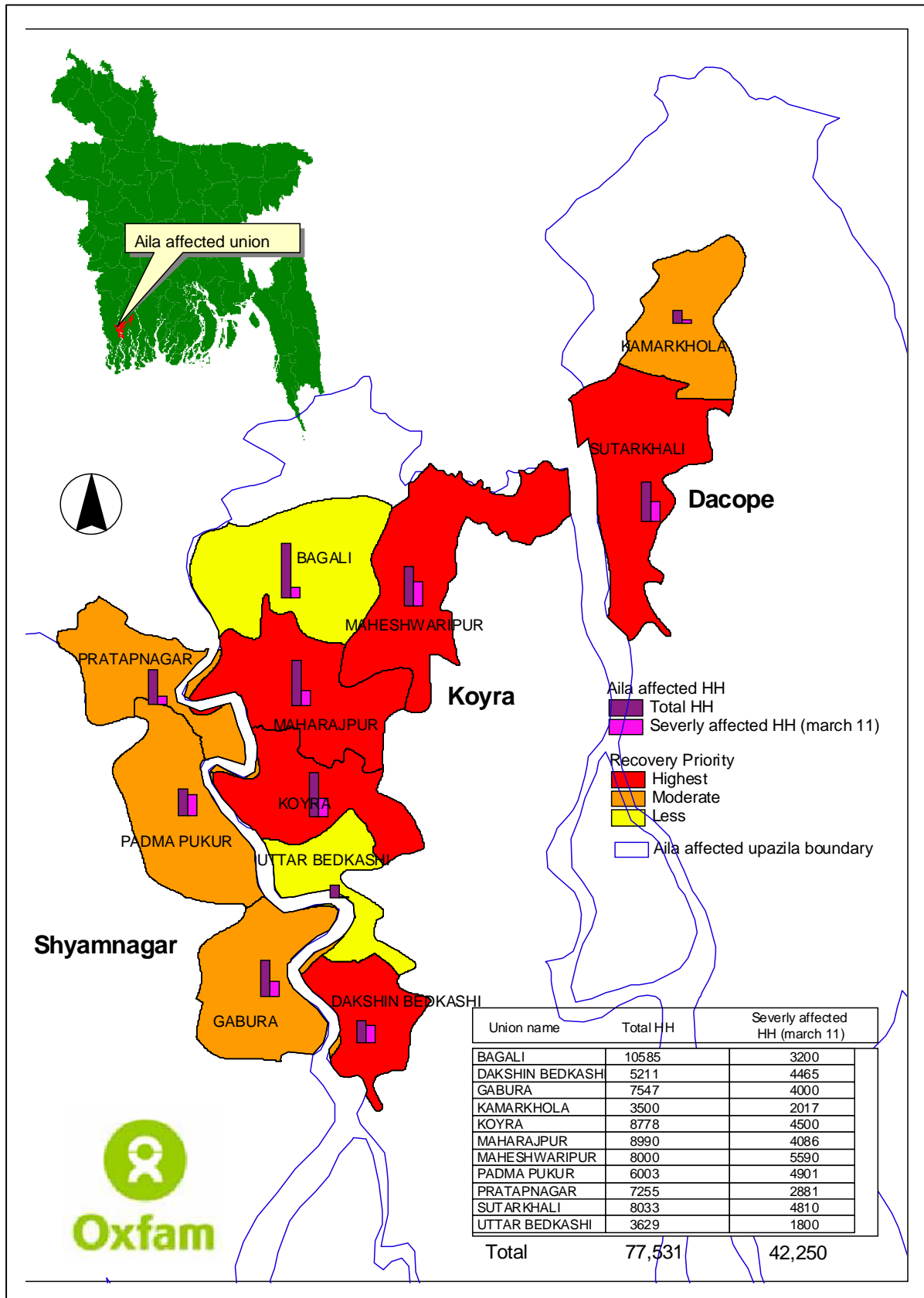


## Recovery Needs Assessment Report for Cyclone Aila March 2011



## Executive Summary

Cyclone Aila hit the coastal area in May 2009. For nearly two year the situation of the Aila affected families did not change significantly due to lack of repairs and reconstruction of the embankment. In February 2011, the Bangladesh Water Development Board was able to repair all broken sections, except one located in Hareshkhali, Dakhin Bedkashi, Khulna District. With the successful repair of the embankment families who were living on embankment started to return their homes. Unfortunately, not all families were able to return as of the assessment date (March 2011), leaving approximately 10,906 HHs/54,530 individuals still living on embankment and outside of ring embankment.

The government census estimates there are 77,531 households (HHs) or 316,330 individuals living in severely affected 11 unions in Khulna and Shatkhira districts. The average Bangladesh family consists of five members. The first need assessment in October 2009 identified 63,266 HHs affected by Cyclone. This assessment, March 2010, identified 42,250 HHs or 211,265 persons still remain severely affected.

The recovery of Aila affected communities has not moved forward smoothly because the repaired embankment sections collapsed, several times after completion of work. This was primarily caused by high current and bad weather which inundated the affected area with sea water. As a result the work and efforts of the government, NGOs and communities produced limited success.

Given all the delays and challenges, 10 international agencies<sup>1</sup>, supported by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), decided to re-assess the situation and priority recovery needs to inform the GoB and humanitarian donor agencies on the affected communities recovery capacity, vulnerability and gaps in food security and livelihood, WASH (water, sanitation and public health) and shelter sector as well as identifying recommendations for a recovery programme. On the basis of an agreed TOR (Annex 1) a joint coordinated recovery needs assessment was completed using a participatory approach. This report identifies the key assessment findings and recommendations for a recovery programme to support the Aila affected communities to return to their pre Aila life.

## Key Assessment Findings

- 11 unions within the 5 sub-districts of Khulna and Shatkhira district remain severely affected. The indicators used were number of severely affected and displaced households, duration of inundation, acute lack of drinking water, salinity of the land/land use possibilities, time needed for recovery, recovery supports already given, number of INGOs present, etc.
- In October 2009, an estimated 63,266 HHs/316,330 individuals were affected by Aila. As of March 2010 an estimated 42,250 HHs/211,255 individuals remain severely affected. Severely affected means families that are still displaced and living on the embankment, families living outside of ring embankment with their land inundated with salt water and families that have just returned to their homes recently, but do not have sufficient income opportunity to feed their family members.
- The recovery support needs in 5 unions (Mohesharipur, Dakhin Bed Kashi, Suterkhali, Koyra Sadar, Moharajpur of Khulna District) are extremely high, 4 unions (Gabura, Paddapukur, Potap Nagar of Shatkhira and Kamerkhola of Khulna) are moderately high and 2 unions (Uttar Bed kasha and Bagali) are comparatively low based on the above indicators.
- The severely affected 42,250 HHs do not have sufficient income opportunities for recovery, this includes the returned families (31,344 HHs) and the remaining displaced families (10,906 HHs). The lack of sufficient income was determined by households inability to have three full meals a day, having only a single income earning opportunity (eg.CFW day laborer from GoB/NGO) and self reports from families

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<sup>1</sup> ActionAid, ChristianAid, CARE, Concern WorldWide, DanChurchAid, Islamic Relief, MuslimAid, Oxfam, Solidarities International and Save the Children

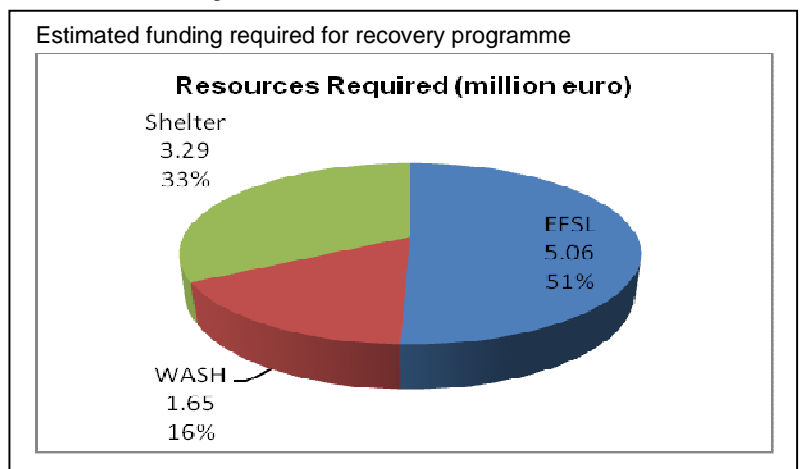
during focus group discussion.

- As result of reduced income opportunities the majority of affected families have reduced a meal per day as a coping strategy. The findings show 66% (27,885) families not able to take three meals in a day and the quality of the food has decreased.
- Before cyclone Aila approximately 47% of the land was used for agriculture. This has dropped to approximately 10%, mainly caused by the long inundation period of salt water onto the land, lasting around 18 months. The high level of salinity does not allow the growing of rice or other local crops. Families want to return to farming but this will not be possible until after the next rainy season. Further, families do not have enough cash and agricultural inputs for land preparation and production.
- Approximately 18,421 HHs, out of the affected 42,250 HHs, were able to construct their houses with the help of NGO's or by their own means. The remaining 23,729 families have only temporary structures, tarpaulin or plastic sheeting on their damaged house, which will not withstand a medium scale wind storm in coming cyclone monsoon (March-Nov). It is estimated that 4,700 families need new transitional shelter support.
- The government initiative to provide shelter grants (BDT 20,000/family) to the 47,800 affected families was not been fulfilled, as assessment findings identified only 510 families have received this grant. Gov. has plan to disburse rest of shelter grants soon.
- Cyclone Aila damaged most of water infrastructure and contaminated all surface water sources. Two years after Aila 21,683 HHs do not have access to sufficient quantity and quality of safe drinking water. Unions have scarcity of safe water and need support, especially Mohesharipur, Gabura, Dakhin Bedkashi Suterkhali and Kamaerkhola.
- Together, the government and NGOs, have invested approximately 59M Euro into the Aila relief and recovery response, 40% (24M Euro) is the government's share, shown in Table 6, through its safety net (TR, VGD, VGF, employment generation for hard core poor etc) programme. Very few INGOs have secured funding for the recovery programme after March 2011. The amount of funds in the pipeline, government and INGOs, is insufficient compare to recovery and rehabilitation needs of the communities.
- According to stakeholder mapping 21 national and international humanitarian organizations are currently operating in the affected areas, averaging nine NGOs agencies in each union, however, the progress of recovery is insufficient and has not produced the expected results, possibly due to the lack of a comprehensive and coordinated approach.

### Key Recommendations

To ensure food security, safe environment and equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for the cyclone affected women, men and children the following activities are recommended.

- Ensuring food security for the affected families is a priority need in the coming months of April to September, due to limited income opportunities. Total 42,250 HH's including displaced families still on embankments (8,321 HHs) , families living on outside of ring embankment (2585 HHs) and recently returned families (31,344 HHs) but have insufficient income opportunities and need food security and livelihood support. To



ensure sustained access to food a comprehensive cash programming approach including cash for work (CFW), cash for training (CfT) and cash grants is recommended for the 42,250 HHs (this figure included 8,321 HHs still living on embankment and 2585 HH's those who living outside of ring embankment) through activities i.e. improving homestead production, short term employment opportunity through reconstruction of key community infrastructure (e.g. clean water ponds).

- To re-start agricultural production by providing agricultural inputs (eg.fertilizer, saline tolerant paddy seed, irrigation fuel/cost) is recommended activity for 9,717 affected farmers.
- To ensure a safe environment for 4,700 families (not covered by GoB or INGOs) we recommend transitional shelter materials be provided. There will be a need to establish community monitoring to ensure repairing/reconstruction of houses utilizing government shelter grants. In addition to that complementary shelter grant (15,000 BDT each) is recommended to 8,321 displaced HH's to ensure shelter construction with the utilization Govt grant.
- To ensure access to sufficient quantities of safe drinking water we recommend continuation of water tankering for 5,000 HHs, until June 2011, in selected villages where safe drinking water is a scarcity. Before the rains there will be a need to rehabilitate existing ponds for a sustainable water source (via CFW). There is also a need for 28,490 HH latrines, for the recently returned families.

## **Assessment Methodology**

The primary aim of this study was to assess the recovery needs of the affected families in Khulna and Shatkhira districts in food security, livelihoods, WASH (water, sanitation and health) and shelter, give specific recommendations for recovery programme and to inform the government and humanitarian donor agencies of the current situation. Both quantitative and qualitative surveys were conducted using participatory assessment tools involving the local level stakeholders. Secondary data collection from reliable sources including various GoB department at local and national level, focus group discussion, key informant interviews and field level observations. Ten ECHO funded INGO's<sup>2</sup> involved in Ailla response participated in this assessment. The details of the assessment methodology are shown in Annex 1.

## **Assessment Findings**

### **1.General Overview**

#### **Frequently changing situation weaken recovery progress of affected households<sup>3</sup>**

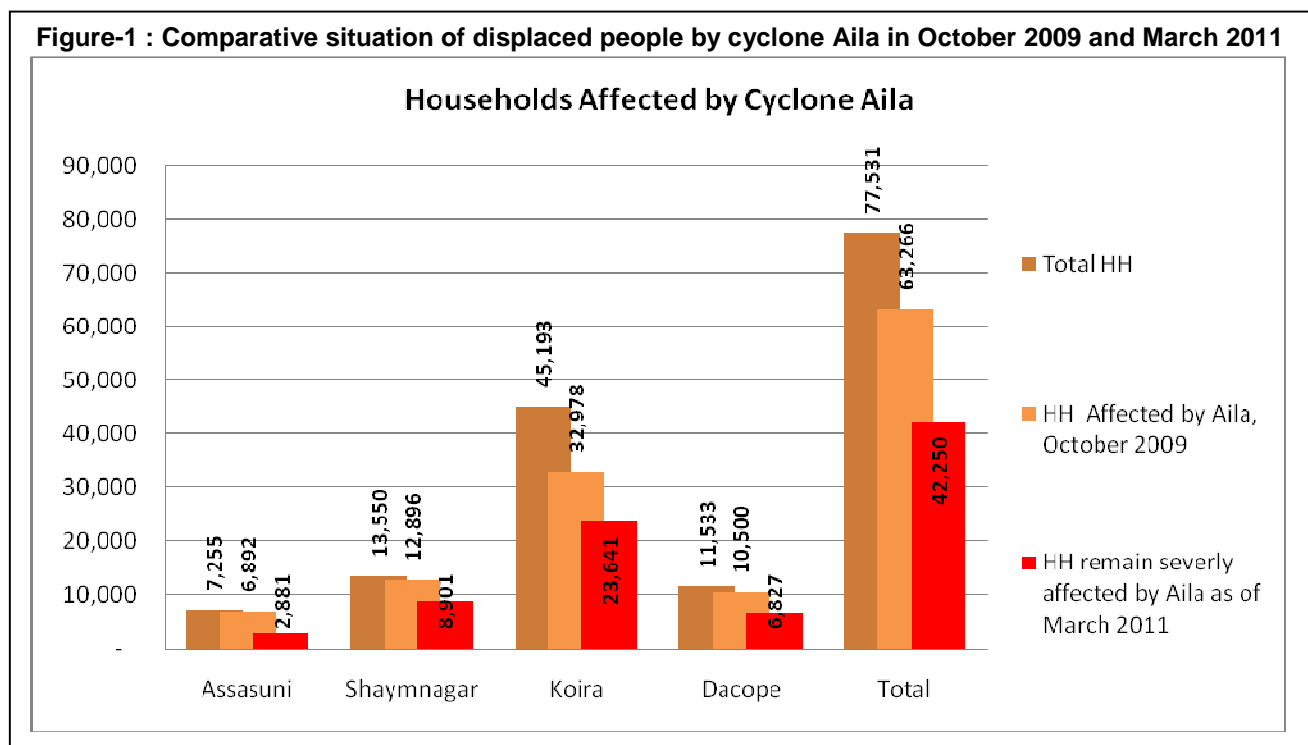
Cyclone Aila fall-out became more complex, day by day, due to delays of embankment repairs and re-construction. As of reporting date, March 2011, one major broken section (Hareskhali of Dakhin Bedkashi) is yet to be completed, resulting in 7 villages still inundated by salt water. Some of broken sections washed away several times after repair. This situation impacted hugely on progress of recovery work and affected families daily life. Many recovery efforts completed by NGOs washed away by the sudden break of embankment and many NGOs had to shift their recovery work to meet the emergency needs. People also lost their confidence and were fearful to return to their homestead even after the embankment construction was completed. Many of families, therefore, have kept their temporary makeshift houses on embankment.

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<sup>2</sup> ActionAid, ChristianAid, CARE, Concern WorldWide, DanChurchAid, Islamic Relief, MuslimAid, Oxfam, Solidarities International and Save the Children

<sup>3</sup> Affected households (currently) means who are still living on the embankment + outside the ring embankment+ who have just returned to their homes recently but do not have sufficient income opportunity to feed their family members.

**Figure-1 : Comparative situation of displaced people by cyclone Aila in October 2009 and March 2011**



The average family size is five persons per family in Bangladesh. Figure-1 shows the census population of 77,531 HHs or 387,655 individuals living in the severely affected 11 unions of two districts (Khulna and Shatkira). Out of that 63,266 HHs/316,330 individuals were affected by Aila in October 2009. As of March 2011 a total 42,250 HHs/211,255 individuals remain severely affected. For this report severely affected families means families still living on the embankment, families living outside of ring embankment with their land inundated with salt water and families that have just returned to their homes recently but do not have sufficient income opportunity to feed their family members. Details of displaced families by sub-district are shown in Table-1.

Progress of recovery also has not moved forward equally in all affected unions. Unions recovered quickly where embankment construction and repairing of broken sections were completed early, which stopped the salt water entering inside of the embankment. Communities and NGOs have taken full advantage of that situation for re-starting farming, repairing/reconstructing damaged houses and building WASH facilities. There are unions still struggling with delays and the lack of repaired embankment, such as Suterkhali & Kamerkhola of Dacope, Koira Sadar, Moharajpur, Mohesharipur and Dakhin Bedkashi of Koira, Gabura & Paddapukur of Shaymnagar and Potapnagar of Assasuni Upazila in Khulna and Shatkira district.

**Table-1 : Profile of Affected Households and Status**

District	Upazila	Total HH * (only severely affected union)	Displacement October 2009		Displacement March 2011			Affected HH require assistance
			Affected HH	Displacement	Able to return home	Living on embankment	Outside of ring embankment/ inundated	

Khulna	Koira	45,193	32,978	27,310	24,115	2,268	927	23,641
	Dacope	11,533	10,500	10,500	4,842	5,138	520	6,827
Shatkhira	Assasunu	7,255	6,892	3,200	2,257	435	630	2,881
	Shaymnagar	13,550	12,896	10,281	9,171	480	508	8,901
<b>Total</b>		<b>77,531</b>	<b>63,266</b>	<b>51,291</b>	<b>40,385</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>42,250</b>

Sources: Respective UNO office, Joint assessment Oct'09, Nov'10 and March'11 by ECHO partners and UN joint assessment report June 2010.

\* Assessment covered 11 severely affected unions in 04 sub-district (Shaymnagar, Assasuni of Shatkhira and Koira and Dacope of Khulna District)

## Recovery is still challenging for 10,906 HHs still living on temporary places and outside of embankment

With the success of embankment repair most displaced families have returned to their homestead. Unfortunately all families were not able to return as of the reporting date due to one major broken section, leaving approximately 1091 HHs/5,455 individuals still displaced on the embankment in south Bedkashi of Koira Upazila. In total an estimated 8,321 HHs/41,605 individuals are still displaced on embankments and scattered in different locations. Some homesteads have been completely washed away, not allowing a way to return. Some families have less ability to make their homesteads inhabitable, therefore preferring to keep a temporary house on the embankment.

Approximately 2585 HHs /12,925 individuals are victims of the ring embankment construction. When the main embankment was not possible to repair due to the high current, a ring embankment was constructed in many places for protecting villages temporarily, until the main embankment was fully constructed. In these cases some houses remained outside of ring embankment, leaving their land and home in an inundated situation. Even though embankment construction is completed, their situation remains the same as before, in which, they have no alternative land to shift and no possibility to get free from the current inundation of their homestead and at constant risk of further inundation.

## 2. Current Situation by Sector

### 2.1. EFSL

An estimated 21,016 HHs have recovered with the GoB/NGO support and self recovery efforts summarized in

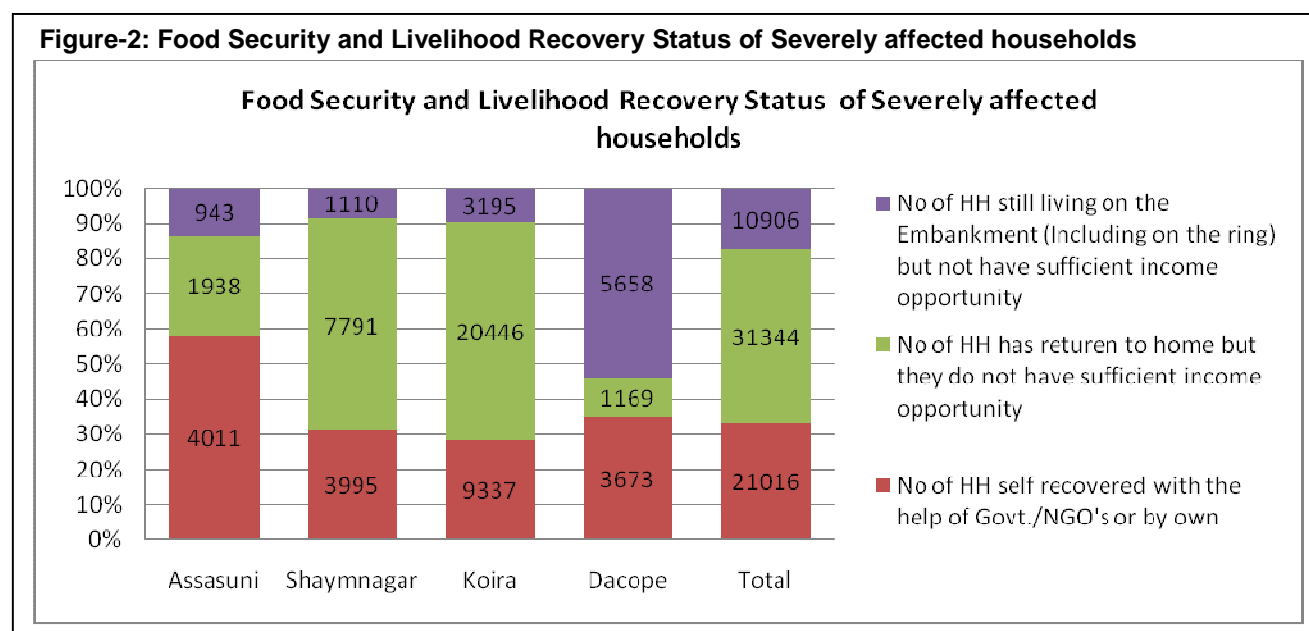


Figure-2. However a large portion of families (42,250 HH) do not have sufficient income opportunities for

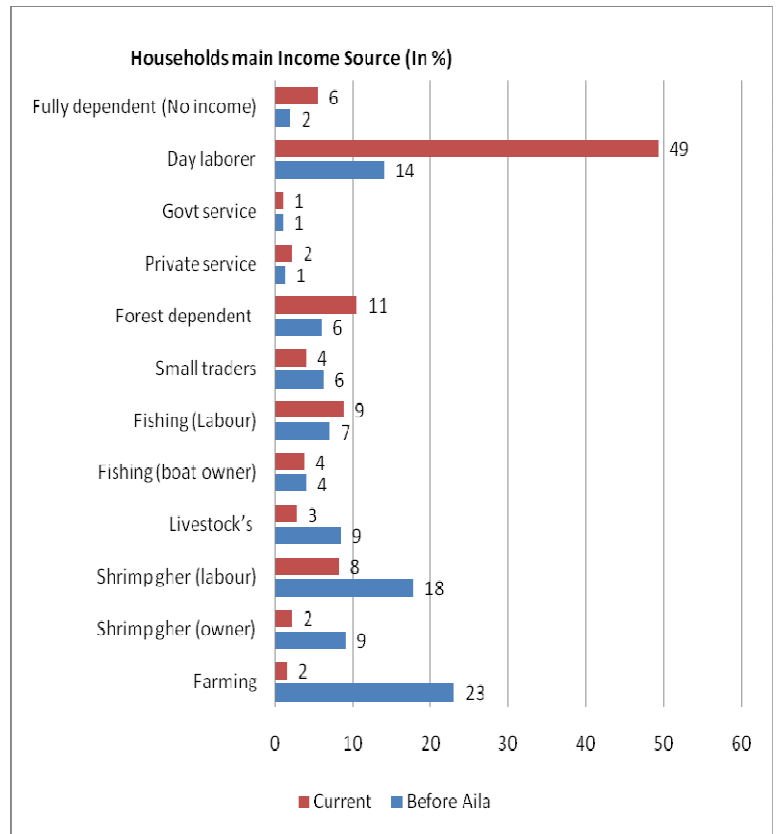
recovery, including those who have recently returned (31,344 HH) and the still displaced (10,906 HH). Survey data and focus groups identified the lack of sufficient income which has resulted in families not being able to have three meal a day. Today, these families only have a single income earner (day laborer in GoBt/NGO CFW scheme) to support their household.

**Insufficient income**

**Majority of families do not have sufficient income to feed their family members**

Focus group discussion identified household income sources before Aila and at the current time (Figure 3 ). The data shows the diversified income sources before Aila and today, in which, they primarily dependent on day laboring. Prior to Aila there were many coping strategies, now are significantly reduced and has reduced their recovery ability. The reduced income sources significantly impacted the income of the affected families. Completion of embankment reconstruction and repair of the major broken sections have allowed most families to return to their homes and to re-started exploring way to utilize their land. Though land is now free from inundation, it is not ready to be used for cultivation due to the high levels of salinity on the land. Limited shrimp culture has re-started but cannot absorb large number of unemployed laborers. Other labor opportunities, repairing and maintenance work for NGOs will end in March leaving few employment opportunities. As a result the majority of people who returned to their homes or are still living in a temporary place have no sufficient income to feed their families.

Figure-3 : HH before & current income sources

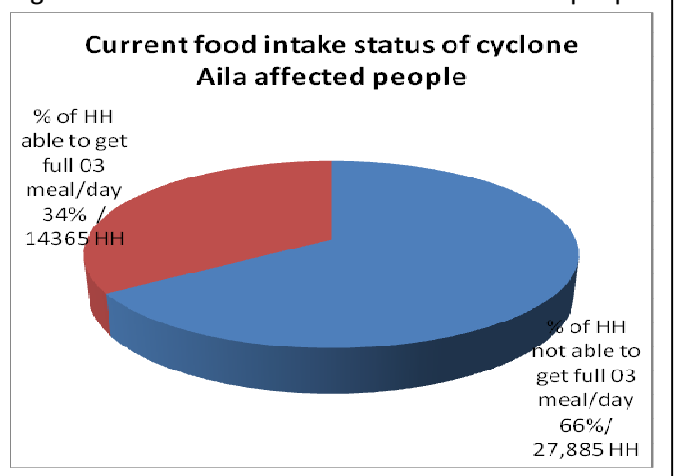


**Coping strategy**

**Food consumption reduced in quantity and quality of food**

As result of reduced income and earning opportunity for the majority of affected families for this long period of time has resulted in a reduced meal consumption as the common coping strategy. Findings identified 66% severely affected HHs (27,885 HHs) are not able to have three full meals in a day (Figure-4). Food consumption decreased in terms of quality as well. Food intake for 48% (

Figure-4 : Current food intake status of affected people



20,280 HH) is very basic, such as, rice, pulse and vegetable (Figure-5) with an absence of protein and minerals in their diets.

**Selling of livestock and valuable assets**

The majority of households have adopted distress selling as a coping strategy. The types of household items they sold are livestock, ducks, chickens, trees, cycle/van, petty furniture, utensils, ornaments, land. labor migration, advance labor selling, land mortgage for reduced price, loans from informal sources with high interest, taking on credit for essential items in the local market, involving children into income earning and sending children to urban areas for garments industry jobs.

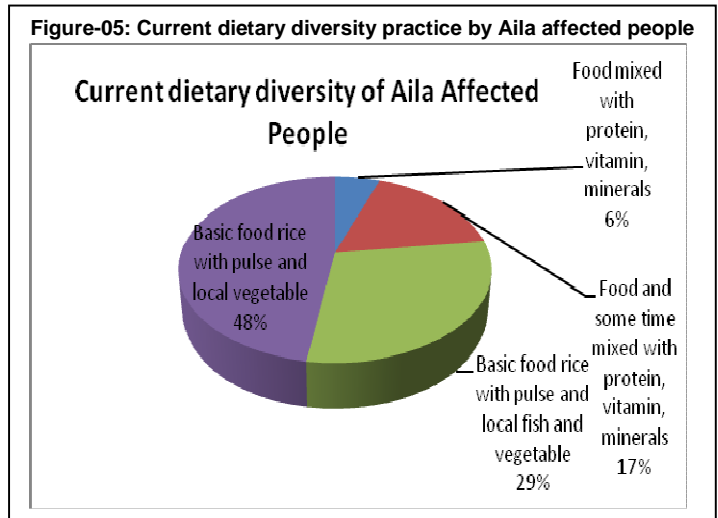


Table -2 : Migration (permanent & seasonal) situation in Aila affected areas

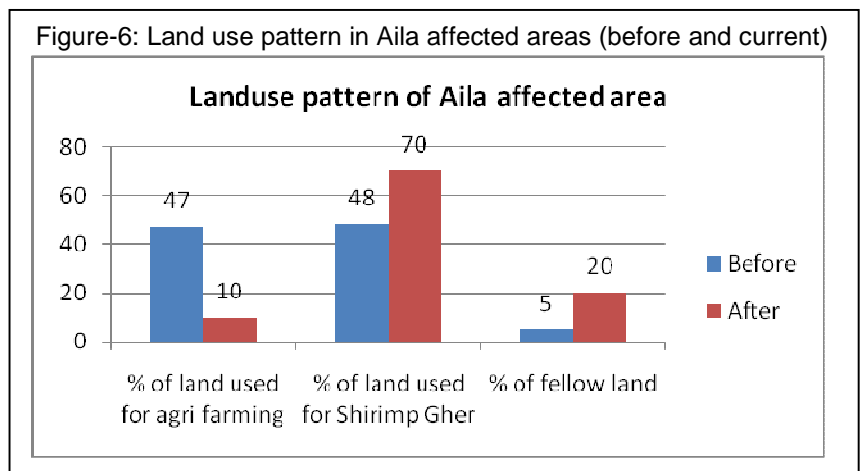
	Shyamnagar		Aasasuni		Koira		Dacope		Total	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Permanent migration (No of HH)	0	435	0	145	0	763	0	100	0	1443
Temporary seasonal migration (for searching job) In %	0	10	1	4	3	11	0	4	1	7

Migration was one of the coping strategies seen before Aila but which is increased (table-2). Approximately 7% (before Aila 1%) people seasonally migrate to nearest District for searching employment specially during Oct-Jan. Data collection during this assessment from secondary sources shows approximately 1443 HH migrated permanently from this area, main reason is they could not cope with the Aila situation because permanent migration is not common pre Aila situation (table-2).

**Reduced production and purchasing capacity leading to food insecurity**

**Potential of re-starting farming is high but people lack inputs and cash**

Before cyclone Aila approximately 47% land have been used in the affected areas for agriculture farming which dropped approximately to 10% shown in figure-6. The main reason is depositing of saline into the land, as land was under salt water for 18 months. Therefore without removal or decreasing of level of salinity it is not



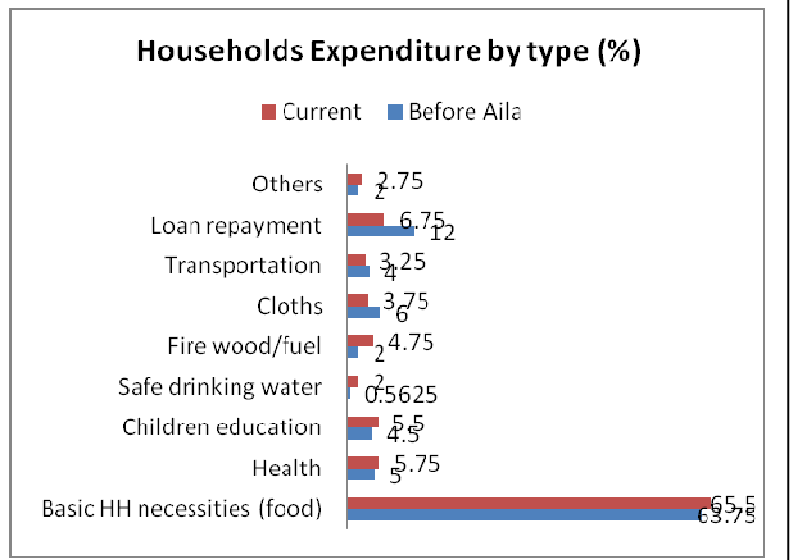
possible to grow paddy or other local crops. Families are waiting for next rainy season to help decrease the salinity. It is assumed that this will allow the land to be re-usable for agriculture production. There is another likely assumption that production will be reduced this year, as salinity would not entirely be removed. Further, families are really keen to re-start farming but they are constrained by the lack of cash and agricultural inputs (saline tolerant seeds, other agriculture inputs) needed for land preparation and production.

## Livelihood groups

### Middle income group have become poor and the poor are destitute

It is estimated that 36% of Bangladesh families are living on less than USD 01 a day<sup>4</sup> (World Bank 2007). Like many coastal areas Aila carries a heavy burden of poverty with more than half their population living below poverty line. The Aila affected communities are one of the poorest due to loss of income, livelihood and homestead from the cyclone. Middle income groups, with productive land and a livelihood in pre Aila situation, have now fallen into poverty as they lost all assets and are not able to use their land due to salinity or inundation.

Figure-7 : Household main income sources (current & before)



### Limited alternative livelihood options forced people to re-start shrimp gher

One of the high potential livelihood sources in this area is shrimp culture. Before Aila 48% of the land was used



Photo-1 : People fitting pipe by cutting new embankment to get salt water inside Jaliakhali, Gabura (on 16 March'11)

the newly constructed embankment (see photo above)

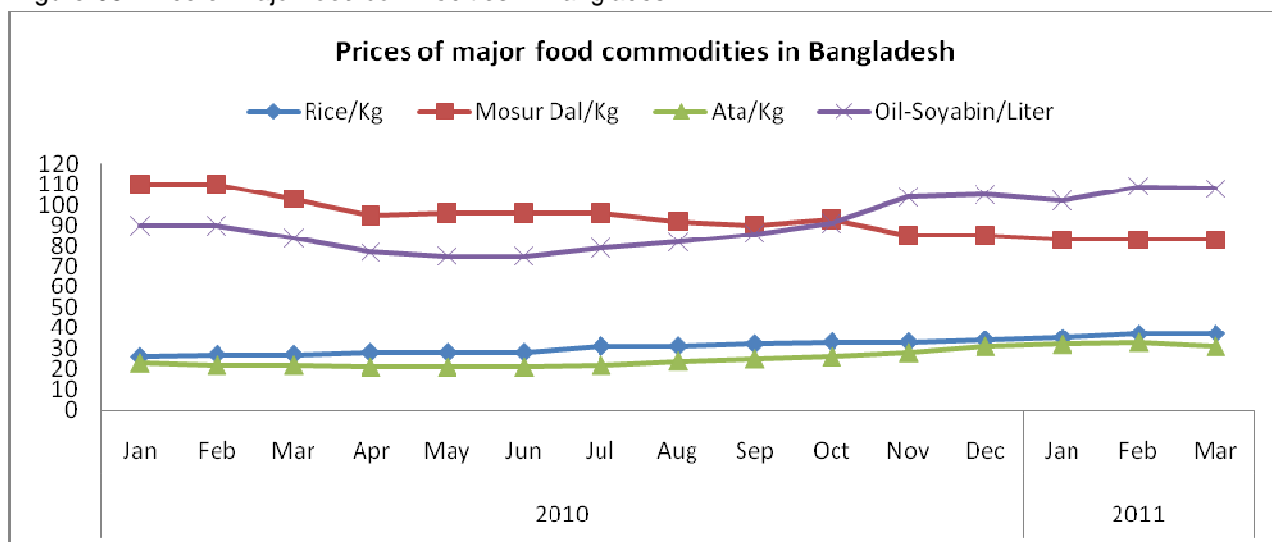
for shrimp culture (Figure-6) .Now it is increased to 70% as other alternative livelihoods are not available. Normally the owner of the shrimp gher is living in the sub-district but operates the gher from a distant. Land mortgage is a common system (locally call 'hari neoa'). The business owner of shrimp culture normally follow to increase gher size. The tendency observed in the affected areas is to take mortgage with a reduced price and use the money to start shrimp culture. A marginal farmer with a limited livelihood option is unable to cope with the current shocks. To feed to the family members the farmer is forced to take a reduced mortgage from the shrimp gher owner. The owners of shrimp gher business are taking full advantage of this situation and increasing gher land. Now gher land has increased to 70% (Figure-6) by putting extra pipes in to enter salt water inside the embankment.

<sup>4</sup> World Development Report 2005, World Bank

**Markets are functioning but limited access due to low purchase capacity and increased food prices**

Market infrastructure : Most local markets in terms of physical infrastructure were damaged by cyclone Aila and

Figure-08: Price of major food commodities in Bangladesh



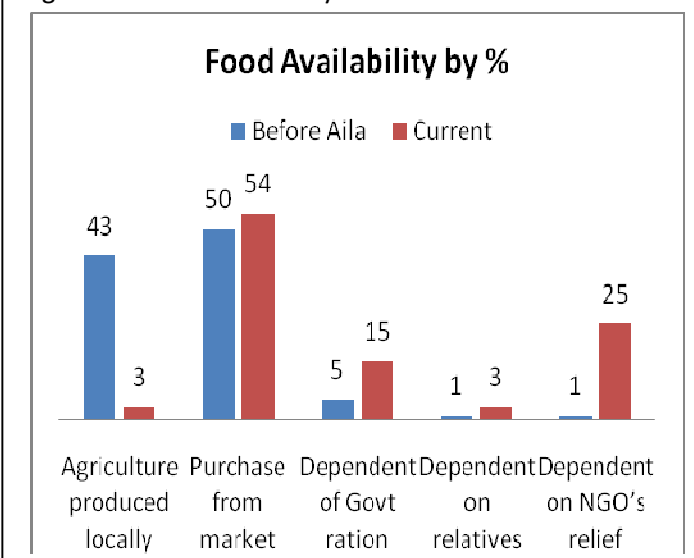
Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing, GoB

many have yet to be repaired. Most of the markets re-started with minor repairing by the traders themselves.

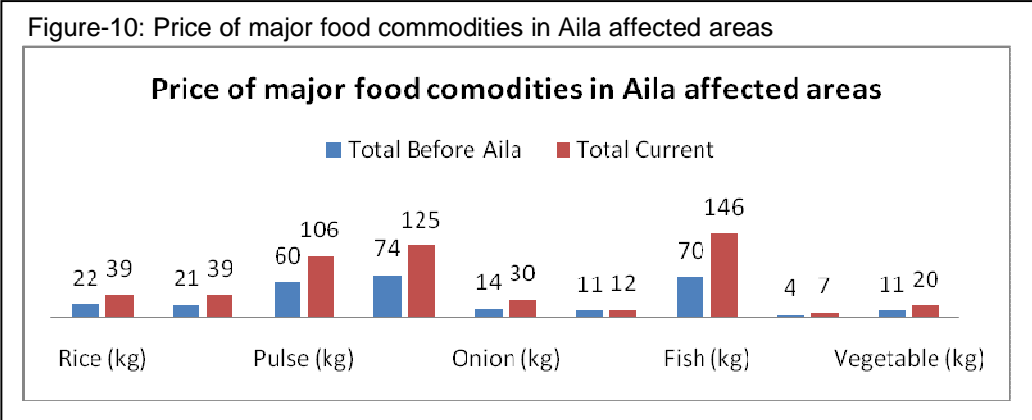
Availability of essential goods: As a result of reduced local production (rice and shrimp) availability of the main trading items also reduced in the local markets. Assessment data shows that local agriculture production one of the major food source (43% see figure-09) dropped to 03 % only in post Aila period. Price hike of essential materials, less purchasing capacity, bad roads, less capital in hand to invest are among the reasons for less availability of goods in the local market.

Price hike: Price of essential food staples increased considerably compare to last year at the national level (Figure-08) which has been considered an additional burden to people affected by Aila (Figure 10). The national price hike affected all essential items The estimated price hike in the affected Aila districts ranges from 30 to 40 % for essential food commodities. Due to price hike the lion's share of the families income have to be for the essential commodities. In focus group discussions people stated that almost 65% their income is for the essential food commodities (Figure 07)

Figure-09: Food availability before and after Aila



**Market actors:** The main market actors are people associated with farming, fishing (open water bodies) , shrimp culture, livestock rearing, small producers, day laborer forest dependent , small traders, micro credit business. Each are involved in a different role such as producer, whole-seller , retailer, middleman , consumer. A summary of favorable and unfavorable major market actors is shown below;



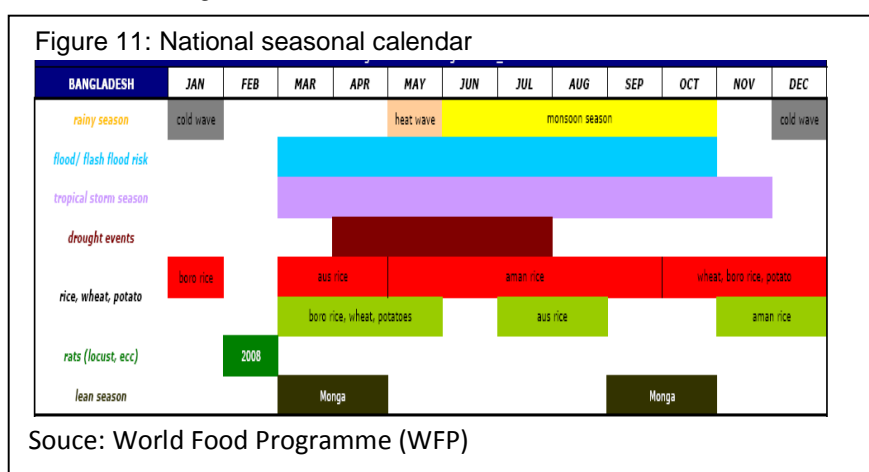
**Matrix-1: Status of major market actors**

Market actors	Current situation of re-starting livelihood ; Unfavorable - ☹ Favorable- ☺ Neutral – ☹	Reason	Potential
Agri producer	☹	Land is salinated, lack of agric inputs –seeds, tools	Re-start farming during coming Aman season (June-Oct)
Agri labor	☹	Farming not started	Temporary migration to nearest district (Gopalganj) during boro harvesting period (March-April)
Agri processors	☹	Farming not started , lack of capital	Getting micro credit from Micro finance institutions
Livestock rearing	☹	Lack of fodder, lack of capital	Re-start after farming starting
HH poultry	☹	Lack of space, inputs	Increasing as people returned to their homes
HH vegetation	☹	High saline , lack of sapling, inputs	Many HH plinth, roads, ring embankment, community places raised
Shrimp producer	☺	Shrimp gher started, illegal pipe setting on embankment to get salt water inside embankment	Highest possibility to get good production
Shrimp labor	☺	Involvement increased	Continue involvement
Shrimp processors	☺	Field is ready for processing	Getting micro credit from Micro finance institutions
Fishing (owner)	☺	Boat-net replaced in most cases	Continue to work
Fishing labor	☺	Involvement increased	Continue to work
Fishing processor	☺	Involvement increased	Getting micro credit from Micro finance institutions
Small fishers (catch fish fry)	☹	Open water bodies reduced after	Increased work with re-starting shrimp gher

		embankment repair completed, lack of input	
Small traders	☹️	Lack of capital	Increased opportunity with re-starting shrimp gher & farming
Small producer – HH level	☹️	Lack of inputs , cash	Start HH level small production in coming monsoon as expected rains could reduce salinity
Day labor	☹️	Lack of work opportunity	Continue engage in Govt. employment scheme, embankment maintenance and NGO's initiated small repairing & maintenance work
Forest dependent –labor	☹️	Opportunity limited only few months (Nov, Jan, March-Apr)	Take as one of the coping strategy for many marginal HH
Forest dependent –Owner	☹️	Lack of capital	Getting micro credit from Micro finance institutions
Forest dependent - Processor	☹️	Lack of cash, tools	Getting micro credit from Micro finance institutions
Micro credit operator	☹️	Giving credit but limited scale	Re-expanding credit market with re-starting shrimp and farming
Micro credit receiver	☹️	Less repayment ability, increase defaulter,	Micro credit organizations expanding their programme
Informal credit provider	😊	Very active with high interest rate	Will take opportunity if formal credit organization do not play expected role
Transport operator	😊	Active with charging increased rate	Continue to work
Whole seller	😊	Taking opportunity of price inflation, illegal stocking	Getting bank loan and credit from MFI's
Retailer	☹️	Lack of cash	Getting micro credit from Micro finance institutions
Consumer	☹️	High food price, less availability of essential items , lack of cash, less production at local level	Govt. Open Market Sale (OMS) and other safety net programme continuing , farming started

In summary the major market actors around farming and associated works are not in a favorable condition for production. On the other hand actors associated with shrimp and fishing are in a favorable position to re-start their production and business. Also, the whole seller, informal credit provider and transport sector are in a favorable position to run their businesses.

**Coming monsoon is an opportunity for almost all livelihood groups**



Families are waiting for coming monsoon season for it is seen as an opportunity to move into recovery. The rains will help in reducing the salinity in the land and allow farmers to potentially become productive again.

Figure-12: Seasonal calendar in Aila communities

Seasonality analysis	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rice production (Aman)	x	X	x	X	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	x
Rice production (Boro)	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	X	x	X
Vegetable	√	√	x	X	x	X	x	X	x	x	√	√
Shrimp culture (field preparation, plantation, harvesting)	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√
Loan	x	X	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	√	√
Hunger	X	X	X	X	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	x
Disease	x	X	x	√	√	√	X	x	x	x	x	x
Migration (seasonal)	√	X	x	X	x	√	X	x	x	√	√	√
Going to forest	√	X	x	X	√	X	x	x	x	x	√	x
Fishing	X	X	X	X	x	√	√	√	√	√	x	x
<b>Income /opportunity of Livelihood groups</b>												
<b>Farmer</b>	x	√	√	X	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	x
<b>Fishers (other than Shrimp culture)</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	X	x	X	x	√
<b>Day laborer</b>	√	√	√	√	√	x	X	x	x	x	√	√
<b>Forest dependent</b>	√	X	x	√	√	x	X	x	X	x	√	x
<b>Small traders</b>	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	x	x	x	√	x
<b>Shrimp culture</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	√

According to national seasonal calendar (see above figure 11) at national level March-Nov is cyclone season which could adversely affect their ongoing recovery process if any medium scale cyclone happen again. There is some seasonal livelihood opportunity as shown in local seasonal calendar (see above figure 12) in Aila areas such as people used to go to forest for collecting honey and leaves during Nov, Jan, April-May while many people temporarily migrate during Jan, June and Oct-Dec for employment in nearby Districts Overall peoples' suffering increased during rainy season due to food gap before harvesting their crops (Aman) in Sept-Oct.

**Credit from formal channel is limited and targets only those having capacity to repay**

Many micro finance institutions were active before Aila but stopped providing new loans immediately after Aila, assuming people would not be able to repay. BRAC the largest MFI re-started their operation after receiving EC support for early recovery of affected areas. Informal credit channels become revived in the absence of formal MFI's institution and people affected by the cyclone become more vulnerable in this situation. They have fewer alternatives and may have to use the informal credit (in most cases local elites, mohazan) with unfavorable interest rates.

### Past livelihood recovery approach taken by NGOs produced limited success

Major actors involved in the relief and recovery programme in cyclone Aila were Govt. and some bi-lateral humanitarian donors such as EU, ECHO, USAID, DFID, SDC, etc . Recovery process was disrupted several times due to delays in the timely completion of repair of embankments. Partners of ECHO were mostly engage to meet the emergency needs of the affected communities while EU tried through BRAC to revive the informal economic activities. Others followed mixed approach but none of them hardly could adopt a coordinated recovery approach and stand-alone programmes produced limited success towards recovery of the affected communities. Figure-22 shows organizational presence in Aila affected areas.

### GoB safety-net programme still needed

GoB's safety net programme consisted of the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), employment scheme, food for work and test relief (Table-3). The GoB's programmes created huge employment opportunities and provided food rations to the affected families for around eighteen months. The safety-net programme has reduced food insecurity during this period. The VGF and the national employment scheme are completed however there is still a need to re-start both programmes.

**Table-3: GoB safety-net programmes in Aila affected areas**

Items	FY2009-10					FY 2010-11				
	Shaymn agar	Assasuni	Koira	Dacope	Total	Shaymn agar	Assasuni	Koira	Dacope	Total
Employment generation for hard core poor (cash in BDT '000)	68,500	100,400	14,100	46,400	229,400	64,200	43,700	20,900	29,600	158,400
Employment generation for hard core poor (No of beneficiary)	22,964	15,660	3,149	10,611	52,384	6,299	4,296	2,051	2,910	15,556
Food for work (rice in MT)	2093	806	1668	859	5,426	434	175	367	227	1,203
Test Relief (rice in MT)	1243	702	872	804	3,621	428	210	357	225	1,220
VGF (rice in MT)	2200	300	5000	2500	10,000					
VGF (No of beneficiary)	9500	700	27400	10400	48,000					
VGD	602	335	2502	848	4,287	602	335	2502	848	4,287

Source: MOFDM , March 2011

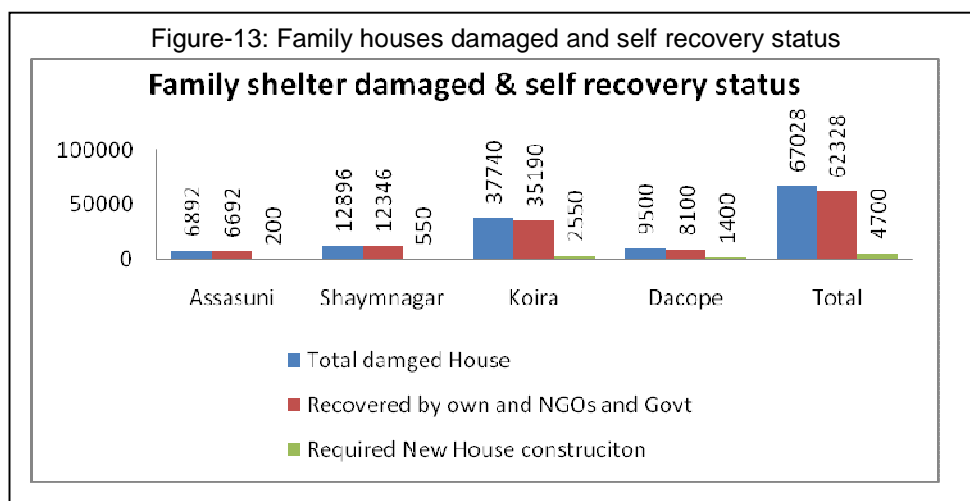
### Summery priority needs in Food Security and Livelihood sector

- Shelter is the first priority for the affected families but ensuring food security and livelihood is immediate need
- People have returned to their homes but do not have sufficient income opportunity, those still living on embankment and outside of ring embankment need livelihood support immediately
- People want income earning opportunity to feed sufficient meals to their family members
- People want to take full opportunity of up-coming monsoon for re-starting farming but need agriculture inputs and cash support for land preparation and production
- Women want to revive their homestead based production and livestock

## 2.2 Shelter

### Most have returned to their homes but are susceptible during next cyclone

With the completion of embankment most families have returned to their homes. However, there are approximately 10,906 HHs still living on the embankment are very susceptible to the next monsoon and cyclone season due to lack of a safe house. Based on secondary data approximately 18,421 HHs were able to construct their houses by



their own means or with NGO support. Unfortunately, these houses will not withstand a medium wind storm in coming cyclone monsoon. Furthermore, it is estimated that 4,700 families need new transitional shelter support.

### Shelter recovery varied based on embankment repair

Shelter is top most priority for the people because not only does it give safety and security for the family members but it also complements an overall livelihood recovery of the affected HH. Family with safe shelter can utilize better their small plinth and other livelihood assets for homestead production and income earning. But approximately only 7,334 HH (out of 42,250 HH) got this opportunity with the support from NGOs and another 11,087 HH/55,435 were able to reconstruct their damaged houses by their own efforts.(Figure 13). Those HH who got shelter support are not equal distributed among the affected unions. Self recovery and shelter support from NGOs have made good progress in Gabura , Paddapukur, Potapnagar and Uttar Bedkashi

### Majority of people have not received the GoB shelter grant

The GoB decided to provide shelter grants (BDT 20,000/family) to 47,800 affected HHs, however only 510 have received this grant as of March. In most places where embankment repairs are completed and people have returned to their homestead the GoB shelter grants have not been released. The few families that have received shelter grants have used the money to meet the household immediate needs such as food and payment of debt. Further, there is no GoB monitoring mechanism in place to identify if families have reconstructed their houses with the grant. Family feedback re-confirmed that the GoB shelter grant is insufficient to reconstruct the damaged houses.

### Shelter is still a major challenge for families still living on embankment & outside of the ring embankment

Approximately 10,906 HHs are still living on embankments and outside of the ring embankment in temporary houses made with plastic sheeting provided by GoB/NGOs, and reinforced with scrapes of housing materials. Displaced families will need housing support later this year to strengthen their existing temporary houses. The

families living outside of the ring embankment will need to be re-settled into khas land or other safe areas near to their places by the GoB.

### Large variation on shelter approaches

Altogether 7,334 family houses were constructed with the support of NGOs there is a large variation observed in the shelter approach and cost per house (Table-4).

**Table-4: Family houses constructed by NGOs with unit cost**

Agencies	No of houses built	Unit cost
British Red Cross	612	85000
ECHO partners	3866	35000
CRS/Caritas	2025	59000
GoB. grant	47800	20000
CDMP	20	55,500
Christian Aid (own fund)	115	54,000

ECHO partners followed a common pre-agreed house design while other shelter actors followed each of their respective models. The British Red Cross and CRS have modified the shelter design considering the local context and wind resistance. Unfortunately, this variation is confusing for people, especially when one family receives a 20,000 BDT shelter grant and another family receives 85,000 BDT shelter package.

### Summary priority needs in shelter sector

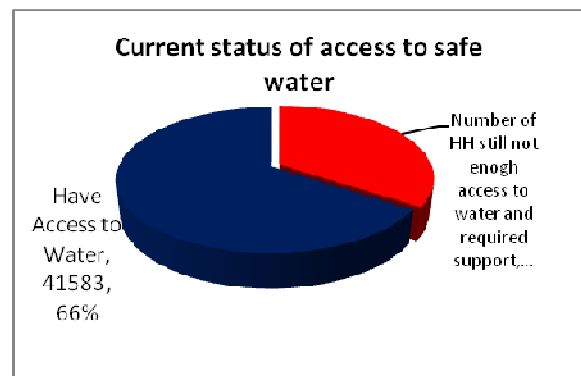
- People who have lost their houses need shelter support but excluding families who have already repaired/re-construct their house by their own or with NGOs support and enlisted to receive Govt. shelter grant
- People still living on embankment using temporary shelter materials provided by Govt/NGOs but shelter need would be high when they able to get back to their home areas.
- Resettlement (in khas land) is the priority for people who are victim due to construction of ring embankment and living outside of ring embankment

## 2.3 WASH

### Households without access to sufficient quantity and quality of safe drinking water

Scarcity of safe drinking water was a major issue in pre-Aila times. In most places a tube-well was not successful due to the presence of high salinity in the soil and aquifer. People primarily

**Figure 14-Current status of access to safe drinking water**



depended on surface water for drinking. Ponds with sand filters and rain water harvesting at the household and community level were the most common sources of safe drinking water. Cyclone Aila damaged most of the water infrastructure and contaminated all sources of surface water. Two years after Aila, there are 21,683 HHs who do not have access to sufficient quantity and quality of safe drinking water (Figure 14). The unions that have a large scarcity of safe water and need support are Mohesharipur, Gabura, Dakhin Bedkashi, Suterkhali and Kamaerkhola.

### Limited safe drinking water options

In the last two years the GoB and NGOs have repaired and reconstructed many damaged water sources. However, the main problem has been the low precipitation in the past monsoon which has left the rain water harvesting systems unusable. The slow repair and collapse of the embankments (several times) have left the ponds unusable even after re-excavation and disinfection, several times. The ponds that were usable have reduced quantity on water due to higher use.

### Water tracking needs to be continued until the next monsoon

Due to the lack of safe drinking water sources (ponds or rain water harvesting) water tracking was initiated. The walking distance to collect safe drinking water (Table 5) shows that 64% of the people, mostly women, spent more than 30 minutes to collect safe drinking water (Figure 16). This situation will remain the same until the next rainy season. Discontinuation of the current water tracking would make families more vulnerable. During the coming monsoon the newly installed rain water harvesting tanks will be operational, and access to clean drinking water will be increased bring families back to pre Aila situation.

Figure-15: Current access to sanitation facilities

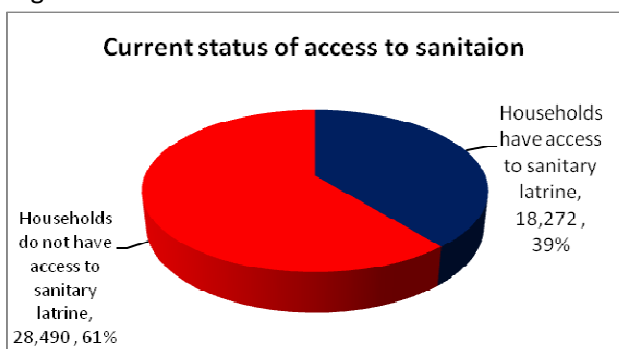
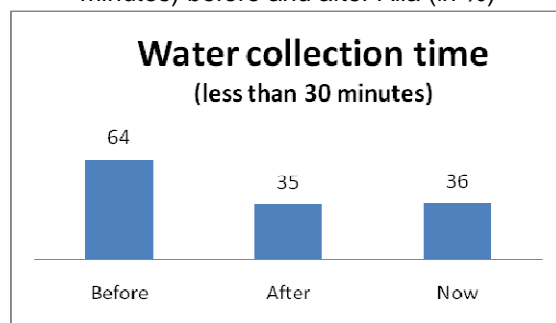


Figure-16: Water collection time (less than 30 minutes) before and after Aila (in %)



### Estimated 20% of emergency latrines could be reused

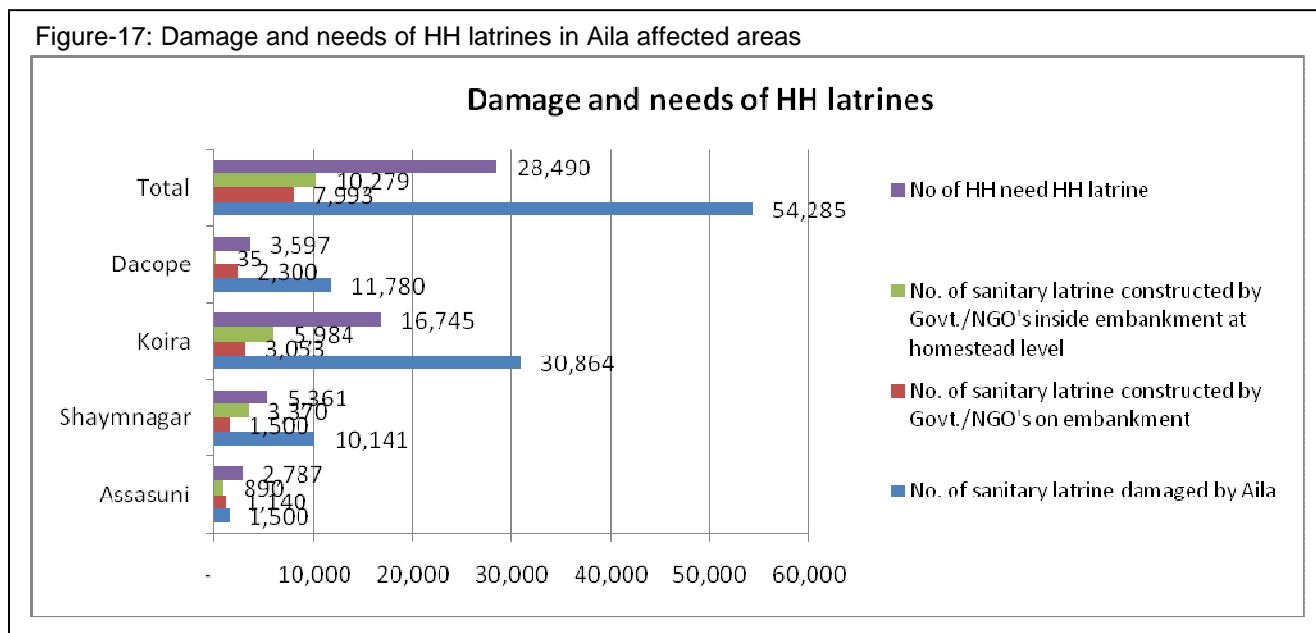
An estimated 18,272 HH latrines were constructed by the GoB/NGOs, of which, 7,993 latrines were constructed on the embankment. The embankment latrines have little use, today, since people have returned to their homes. Some families have reused the latrine materials and reinstall it at their homestead. An estimated 20% of emergency latrines could be reused.

Table-5: Sanitation coverage before and after Aila

Latrine status	Aasasuni			Shyamnagar			Koira			Dacope			Total		
	B	A	N	B	A	N	B	A	N	B	A	N	B	A	N
Unhygienic / unsafe latrine	44	45	36.5	40	50	20	47	35	35	28	70	28	40	50	30

Open area	10.5	42.5	5.5	30	45	35	27	45	41	37	0	42	26	33	31
Hygienic / safe latrine	45.5	12.5	58	30	5	45	27	20	24	35	30	30	34	17	39

Note: B-Before, A-After, N-Now

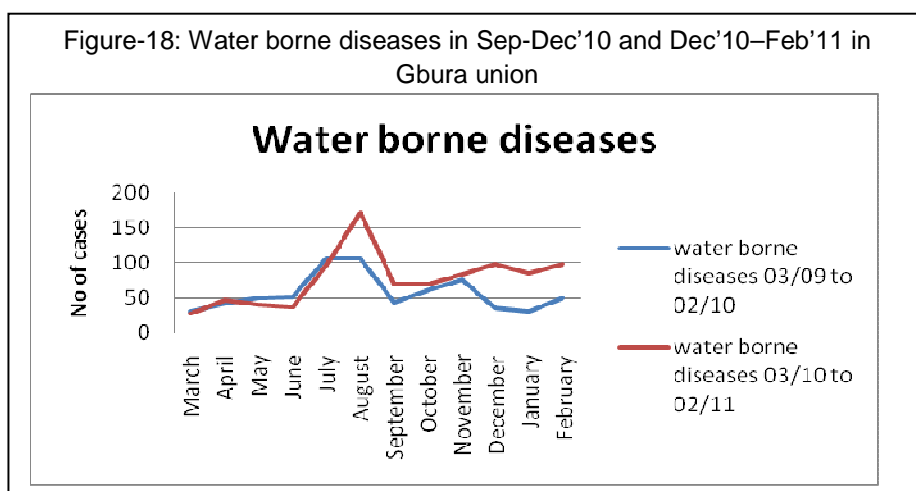


**Construction of 28,490 HH latrines for left out families those who returned to their homes in recent past needed.**

74% families used to use latrine (unsafe +sanitary) before Aila (Table-5) but most h/h latrines have been damaged fully or partially by Aila. Approximately 54,285 latrines damaged by Aila (Figure 17). With the help of Govt and NGOs 10,279 sanitary latrines constructed at HH level. Though 7,993 latrines have been constructed on embankment, very few of them could be reusable for families who have returned to their homes. Therefore estimated 28,490 HH latrines need to be constructed.

**Chance of water borne disease is high during March-May due to lack of safe drinking water and latrines for recently returned families.**

Early returning families are in relatively good condition as they were able to start recovery, but families who have returned now are suffering more as they have no clean water and no sanitation facilities leaving a higher chance



of water borne disease for these families. Particularly risk of water borne disease is high from April to June (Figure 18) due to lack of clean water and high salinity in the other water sources used for washing and bathing.

### Summary priority needs in WASH sector

- Continuation of current water trucking is very important to save lives until next monsoon started (July)
- People want sustainable solution to ensure access to sufficient quantity and quality of safe drinking water
- People need support to reconstruct/repair their HH latrines, particularly those who returned their homes but did not receive support in this regard from any sources (Govt/NGOs)

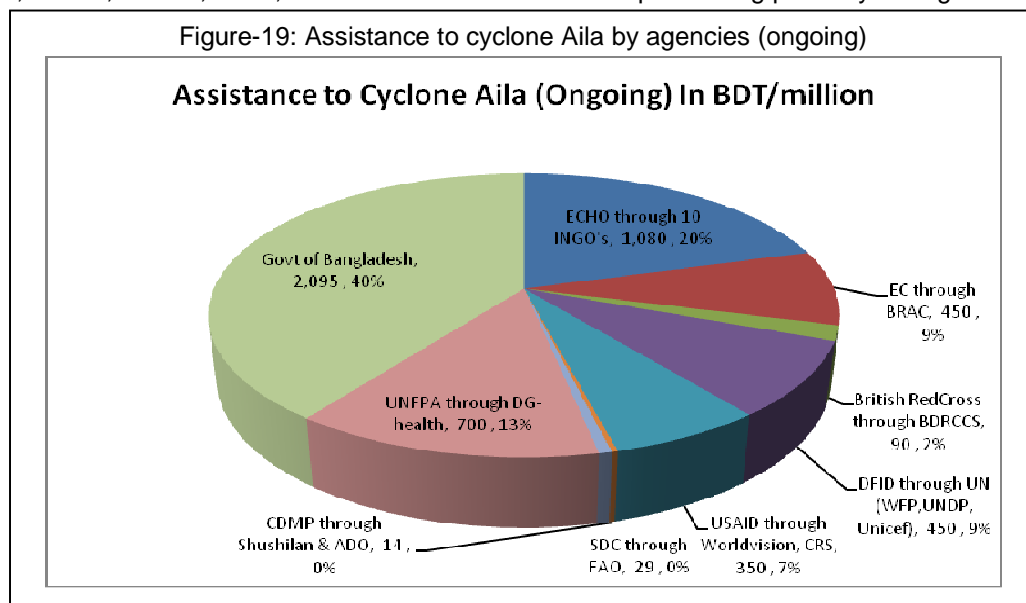
## 3. Stakeholder Mapping

### Contributors to Aila relief and recovery activities

The GoB and key donors support for the Aila relief and recovery response are shown in Figure-19 and Table-6. The key donors were EU, ECHO, USAID, DFID, SDC and British Red Cross implementing primarily through their local partners. The

GoB and donor support has reached 59 M Euro. Of which 40% is the GoB contribution. The GoB estimates another 894 M Euro will be needed for recovery and rehabilitation and has sought funds from bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors. The World Bank has an estimated US\$85 million of loans ear-

marked for embankment repairs. However, two years after Aila the GoB has only raised approximately 8% of the estimated budget. For recovery and rehabilitation of Aila affected families, additional resources are needed to be allocated from the GoB and from the donor community.



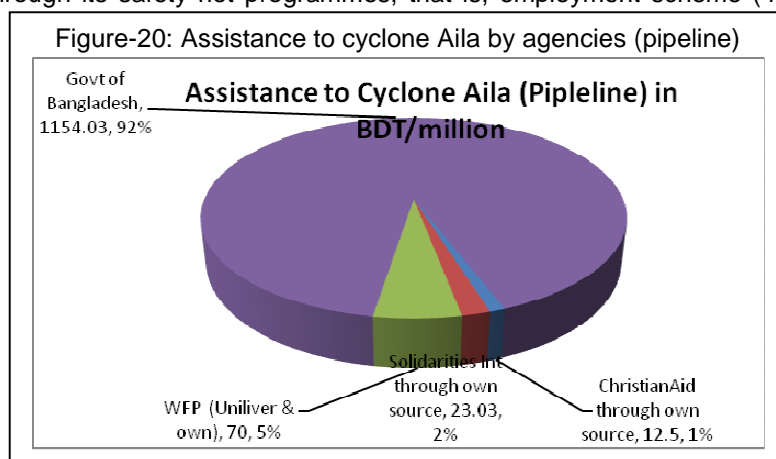
**Table-6: Cyclone Aila assistance by donor (ongoing)**

Donor	Amount (BDT)	Amount (Euro)	Percent
ECHO through 10 INGO's	1,080,000,000	12,000,000	20
EC through BRAC	450,000,000	5,000,000	9
British Red Cross through BDRCCS	90,000,000	1,000,000	2

DFID through UN (WFP,UNDP, Unicef)	450,000,000	5,000,000	9
USAID through Worldvision, CRS	350,000,000	5,000,000	7
CDMP through Shushilan & ADO	13,720,267	152,447	0.5
SDC through FAO	28,700,000	318,889	0.5
UNFPA through DG-health	700,000,000	7,777,778	12
Govt of Bangladesh through different department (BWDB, DRR) at sub-district level	2,095,105,000	23,278,944	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,167,525,267</b>	<b>58,528,059</b>	<b>100 %</b>
	<b>5168 M BDT</b>	<b>59 M Euro</b>	

**Few NGOs have continued secured funding for future recovery and rehabilitation**

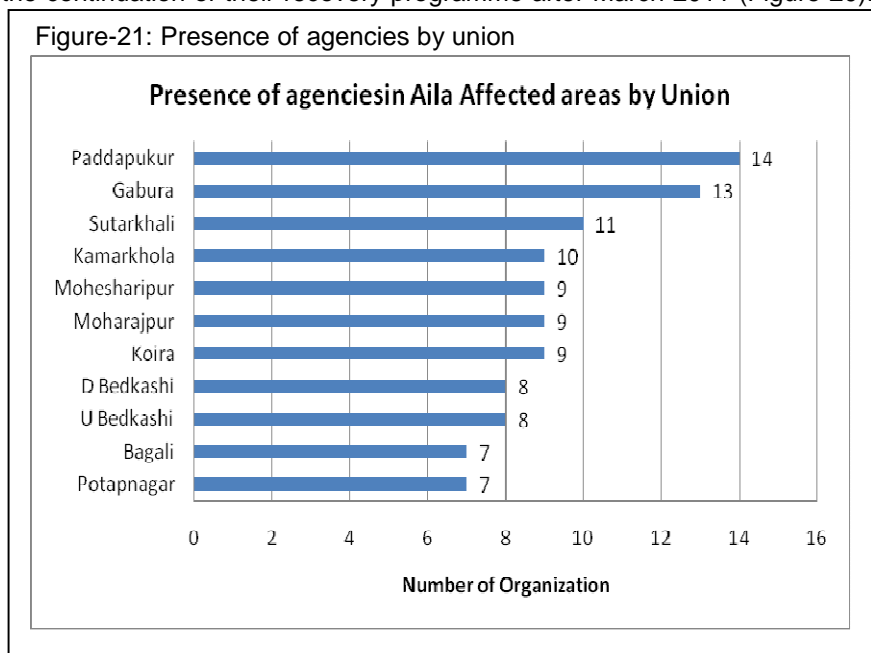
The GoB supported the Aila communities through its safety net programmes, that is, employment scheme (40 days), test relief, Vulnerable Group Development, Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and shelter grants. Based on assessment findings there is a need to re-start the VGF, due to the limited earning opportunities to feed their family members. On the other hand embankment repair has not been fully completed but people still fear to return home as there are many points likely to be damaged with a tidal surge or medium scale cyclone. Further, it is recommended that the GoB invest in strengthening and maintain embankments.



Few NGOs have secured funding for the continuation of their recovery programme after March 2011 (Figure 20). The pipeline funding (GoB and NGO) is insufficient compared to current recovery needs of the affected communities.

**Weak coordination and overlapping NGOs**

The stakeholder mapping identified 21 NGOs (national and international) operating in the affected unions (Figure 21 & 22). On average nine agencies were operating in each union. Coordination was weak and most agencies implemented their own program following their own recovery strategy with very limited

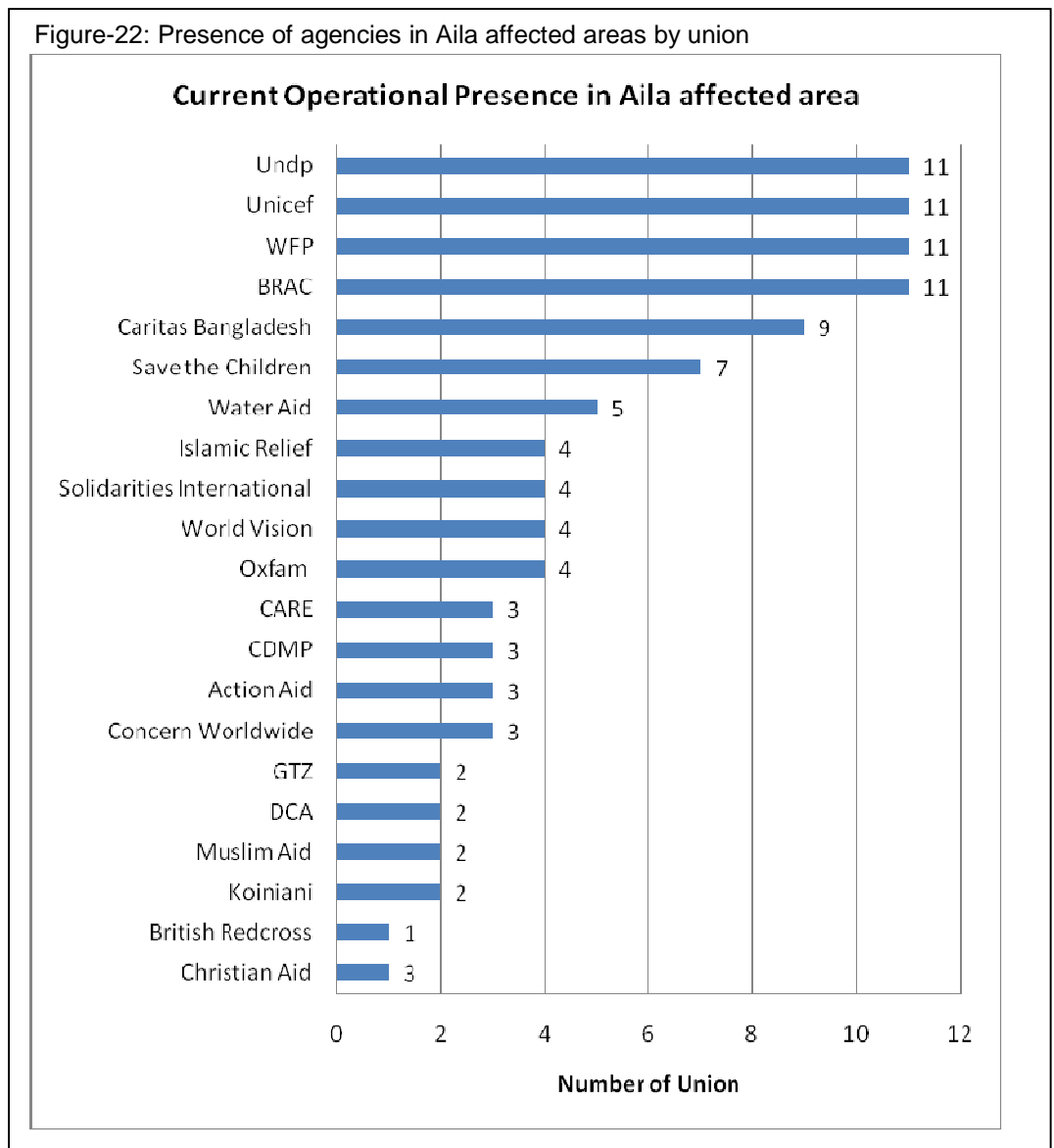


cross-checking or coordinating with other agency approaches resulting in some overlap of services and areas underserved.

**Progress of recovery not sustainable, and not producing expected result due to lack of comprehensive/ coordinated approach in spite of spending huge amount of money from different sources**

Due to various reasons embankment repairing delayed and many broken points collapsed several times after completing the repairing work which delayed the overall progress of recovery process. This is completely understandable but due to lack of coordinated and comprehensive response, the overall progress of the recovery programme was delayed. Almost every agency is implementing their stand alone programmes following their own recovery strategy with very limited cross checking with other approaches and to avoid duplication. ECHO partner agencies (10

INGOs) coordinate well among themselves but coordination observed to be not well with some other big actors involved in Aila recovery and response programme. As a result, overlapping in terms of no. of NGOs presence (figure-21) within same union/village and providing the same service and support observed. During the FGD many beneficiaries reported that they received some items (Non Food Items- NFI ) several times while many urgent needs remain unmet. It is observed that



NGOs presence is high in villages where access is easy; there are many villages affected severely but which remain left out due to them being a bit remote with difficult access. Good coordination, between Govt and NGOs

and among the NGOs and comprehensive (means complementary between Govt. NGOs each other and among the NGOs) response and recovery programmes could have produced better utilization of limited resources and resulted in distribution of services and resources equally to all severely affected families and villages.

#### 4. Recovery Strategy

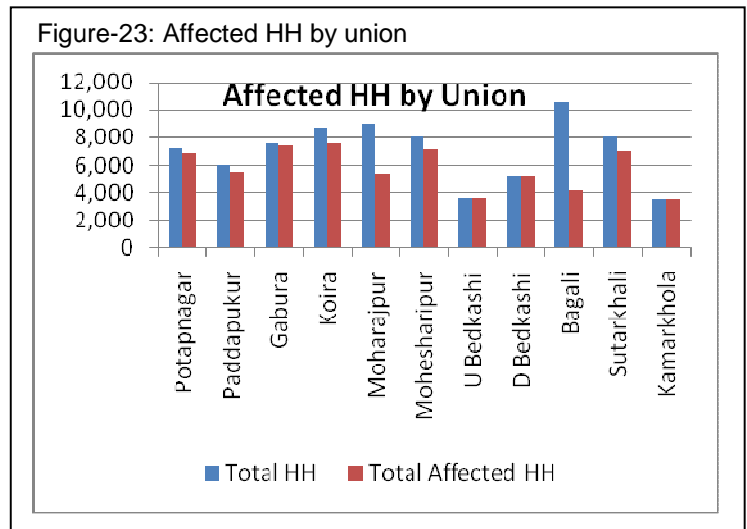
The overall objective of the recovery strategy is to enable severely affected households, recovering from cyclone Aila, to access sustained household level incomes and strengthen their coping mechanism and survival strategies. The specific objective is to ensure that targeted communities have access to adequate and appropriate food to uphold their survival and prevent erosion of assets in a manner that fosters early livelihoods recovery, and upholds their dignity

##### 4.1 EFSL

**To ensure 42,250 HHs have improved access to food and basic needs in the targeted affected unions**

- The targeted communities are the 42,250 severely affected HHs displaced on the embankment, HHs outside of ring embankment and HHs who have recently returned to their homestead but have no income opportunity. Recommend resource allocation basis on number of HHs affected per union (figure 23)

- Beneficiary selection will be based on (a) HHs who have recently returned (Jan-March'11), (b) HHs still living on the embankment, (c) HHs with no or limited income opportunity (e.g. day labor), (d) single income earner with a higher number of dependent family members, (e) family with children under 5, aged, PWD's and pregnant women are priority. This short term CFW activity (April to June'11) will be continued until the monsoon is started. Each month people will work for 20 days and rest of the day they can work for their own recovery.

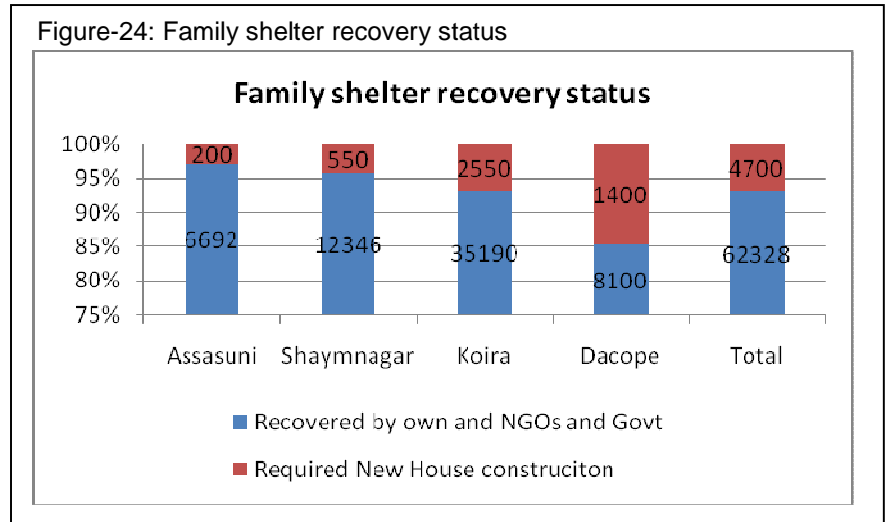


- With starting of farming season in coming monsoon male members of family would be engaged in land preparation and other farming activities. During the period (June-Nov) Cash for Training (CfT) would be provided to vulnerable women members (30% of total CFW participants). The women would be engaged in a training program related to DRR, WASH, homestead gardening, nutrition or income generating activities. These activities will continue for 6 months. Each participating woman would receive 1500 BDT/month for training attendance. The women who regularly continue the training will receive cash grants (8000BDT/HH) to invest in an agreed business plan, mostly target to homestead based production, small business, livestock rearing and receive the cash within 3 months. In addition to the training they will receive seeds and agricultural inputs.
- Agricultural inputs like fertilizer, saline tolerant paddy seed, irrigation fuel cost will be provided to 9,717 farmers (HHs who were engaged in farming before Aila).

- Overall CFW will create short term employment opportunity and income to purchase food which improves food security and improves community infrastructure (ponds) which will help in recovery of water sources. Many canals will be re-excavated which can be used as reservoir of surface water and used for irrigation. Many kellas and roads will be reconstructed to improve community mobility and accessibility.

#### 4.2 Shelter

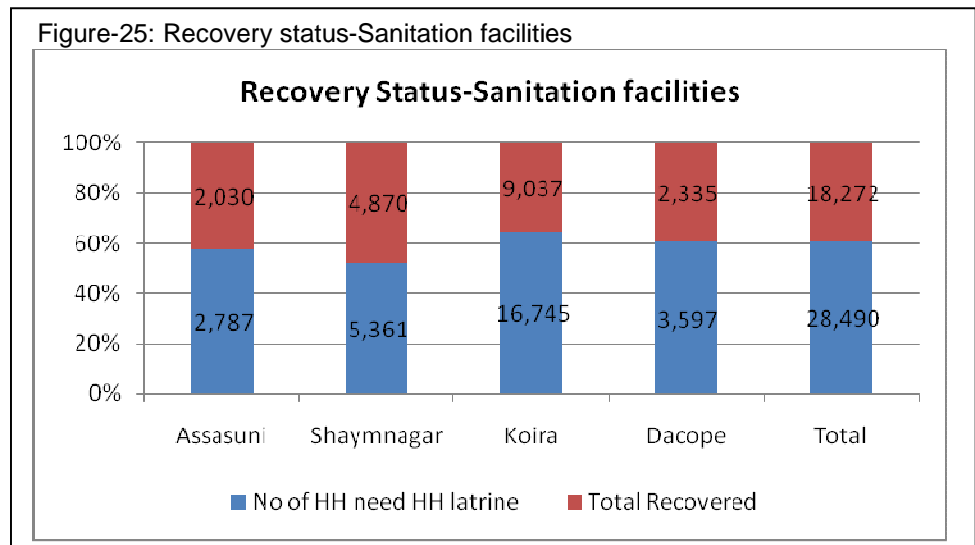
- Construction of 4,700 new transitional shelters for left out families not covered by Govt grant or NGOs to complement speedy livelihood recovery
- Establish community monitoring and complementary programme from NGOs' side to ensure repairing/reconstruction of houses by utilizing Govt shelter grants



- Strong advocacy with Govt to resettlement of families living outside of ring embankment

#### 4.3 WASH

- Continuation of water trucking to 5,000 HH in selected villages up to June 2011
- Rehabilitation of existing ponds and canals for increasing access of safe drinking water and complement to irrigation facilities



- Integrate rain water system (those do not have rain water harvesting facilities) with the houses constructed newly by NGOs
- Construction of 28,490 HH latrines for left out families and those who returned to their homes in recent past

## 5. Other recommendations

Strong advocacy recommended to influence Govt to re-start VGF , rehabilitation and resettlement of families living outside of ring embankment , better infrastructure / better maintenance of embankments and taking strong disaster preparedness/DRR programme for the affected communities to reduce future vulnerability , improve community resilience and adaptation of the changing climate situation.

## 6. Fund requirement

Fund requirement (FSL, shelter and WASH) for recovery programme in Aila affected areas

Table-7: Fund requirements for recovery programme (FSL, shelter, WASH)

Sector	Target HH	Unit cost	Amount BDT	Amount Euro	Million Euro
<b>EFSL</b>				<b>5059758</b>	<b>5.06</b>
CFW-60 days	42250	6300	266175000	2688636	2.69
Cash For Training- (30% of total HH)Female	12675	9000	114075000	1152273	1.15
Cash grants for producer	12675	8000	101400000	1024242	1.02
Agricultural Input	9718	1200	11661000	117788	0.12
Plantation	12675	200	2535000	25606	0.03
Homestead gardening (Veg seed)	12675	400	5070000	51212	0.05
<b>WASH</b>				<b>1651061</b>	<b>1.65</b>
Pond dewatering	300	30000	9000000	90909	0.09
Rainwater Harvesting	500	25000	12500000	126263	0.13
Water Tracking	15000	810	12150000	122727	0.12
New PSF	20	80000	1600000	16162	0.02
HH latrine	28490	4500	128205000	1295000	1.30
<b>Shelter</b>				<b>3290303</b>	<b>3.29</b>
New transitional house	4700	40000	188000000	1898990	1.90
Shelter material for displaced hh (ring emb)	2585	5000	12925000	130556	0.13
Complementary shelter grants for repairing	8321	15000	124815000	1260758	1.26
<b>Total</b>					<b>10.00</b>

Table-8 :Assistance to cyclone Aila by agencies (pipeline)

Donor	Amount (in BDT)	Amount in Euro
ChristianAid through own source	12,500,000	138,889
Solidarities Int through own source	23,030,000	255,889
WFP (Uniliver & own)	70,000,000	777,778
Govt of Bangladesh	1,154,030,000	12,822,556
Total	1,259,560,000	13,995,111
	1260 m BDT	14 Euro

## Framework or Terms of Reference for the Joint Recovery Assessment in Cyclone Aila Affected Communities

### 1. Background

The first early recovery assessment was conducted in October 2010 by the ECHO supported humanitarian agencies involved in emergency response for cyclone Aila. When this recovery assessment was conducted the embankments were not completed leaving approximately 19,000 HHs unable to return to their homes and living on embankments. As a result it was not possible to conduct a full recovery assessment.

In late February 2011 the Bangladesh Water Development Board was able to complete the repair of major broken sections of the embankment, which has allowed the majority of the people living temporarily on embankment, to return to their own homestead.

Given the changing context, ten INGO's involved in the emergency response and recovery work in affected Khulna and Shatkhira Districts, met on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2011 to review the latest situation and plan for the next steps. All agencies agreed to conduct a coordinated joint recovery assessment to clearly understand the needs and develop appropriate recommendations regarding the future recovery work. The ten INGO's, who agreed to conduct the joint recovery assessment are: ActionAid, ChristianAid, CARE, Concern WorldWide, DanChurchAid, Islamic Relief, MuslimAid, Oxfam, Solidarities International and Save the Children..

**2. Purpose of the study:** To assess the primary recovery needs of the flood affected families in Khulna and Shatkhira Districts in food security, livelihoods, WASH (water, sanitation and, public health) and shelter and give specific recommendations for recovery programme.

### 3. Specific objectives of this study:

- To conduct a joint inter-agency assessment of the primary recovery needs (shelter, WASH, food security and livelihoods) of the cyclone affected families in three upazillas (Koirā, Dacope and Shaymānagar) in Khulna and Shatkhira district of Bangladesh.
- To recommend appropriate interventions for programme work and advocacy to assist the most vulnerable families in addressing their recovery and rehabilitation needs.
- To identify risks to the safety and well-being of affected families through analysis of the situation and recovery opportunities.

### 4. Specifics task:

- Collect secondary demographic data and information from government and institutional sources
- Collect primary data from selected sample of beneficiaries using pre-selected tools and techniques
- Key stakeholder analysis
- Analysis and interpretation of data/information

### 5. Approach of the assessment:

The approach of the need assessment will be participatory in nature through the maximum involvement of affected community members and key stakeholders. Extremely poor community members, local elites, Union Parishad (elected local body), Upazila administration and INGOs personnel will be involved. Further, both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected.

### 6. Expected outputs:

Concise narrative report (including tables, graphs, maps) which detail main assessment findings and provide recommendations on:

- programming strategies in shelter, livelihoods and WASH activities;
- preparedness/DRR plans for upcoming cyclone and rainy season;
- key advocacy messages to help stakeholders realistically address gaps in shelter, food security and livelihoods needs;
- suggested programming exit strategies in shelter and livelihoods activities;
- strong collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders on shelter, livelihood advocacy work through joint assessment activities and analysis of findings,
- training and skills sharing development of national NGO staff in assessment techniques.

### **7. Tools & techniques:**

Both quantitative and qualitative survey will be conducted using participatory assessment tools involving the local level stakeholders. Some of the tools and techniques were used in the first recovery assessment such as Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and field level observations will also be used. The feedback given by ECHO to the first recovery assessment will be duly incorporated. The techniques used are given below to capture the answers around the key issues:

- Demographic information will be collected to understand gender segregated HH information in terms of total population, profile of the affected population, information of vulnerable HH such as women headed HH, information of key infrastructure in areas of food security & livelihood, Water and sanitation, shelter that exist currently to analyse the gaps in basic facilities and services. (See Annex-1 Tool-1: Demographic information collection format).
- Govt of Bangladesh and several humanitarian agencies provided different types of support in the areas of food security, livelihood, WASH, health, education, shelter and other sectors. A stakeholder mapping will be completed to understand 'who, what, where and when', including the government plans. (See Annex-2 Tool-2: Stakeholder mapping format).
- One important question this assessment will try to find out any ongoing humanitarian gap exist in any of enquiry sectors of food security, livelihood, WASH and shelter and any neglected areas being uncovered by the ongoing humanitarian actions. Considering the fact that a large number of households were to live in temporary places for approximately two years, we will also look critically at the protection issues for women and adolescent girls (e.g. safety, privacy and gender based violence)
- A detailed checklist has been prepared in food security, livelihood, WASH and shelter sectors to clearly understand what livelihood opportunities exist, market situation, access availability and diversity of food, livelihood groups and their conditions, critical shelter needs and WASH infrastructure (access, effectiveness, and sustainability). This qualitative information will be linked to response analysis, that is, the targeting modalities and operational strategy. (See Annex-3 Tool-3-5: Checklist on food security & livelihood, WASH and shelter).

### **8. Steps for the assessment:**

**Startup workshop:** Purpose of this workshop to have all involved agencies and participating staff have a common orientation, understanding and ways of working regarding the recovery assessment methodologies. On the basis of agreed tools and techniques an orientation session will be conducted for the key agency staff (one staff from each participating agency). These agency staff will be leading in information collection and conducting key informant interviews and focused group discussions.

**Team formation :** Each participating agency will nominate one focal person for leading information collection at their respective union. In addition a three member team (1 facilitator, 1 note-taker, 1 gate keeper), of which one will be a women, will be formed in each agency level to conduct the KII and FGD. A needs assessment

sub-group, composed of six people at central level, also will visit affected areas and conduct community session to understand situation and priorities of the affected families.

**End workshop :** After the completion of data collection, an end workshop will be organized. All focal persons will present their key findings and sub-group members from central level will attend to analyze the key findings jointly, to determine the priority issues and actions for the report.

**Quality Control:** The INGOs focal persons will be primarily responsible to ensure the data quality at the field level. They will minimally follow and review two data collectors' techniques/methods in a day and provide feedback to ensure quality of data.

### 9. Preparation of Report

Based on the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data a draft report will be prepared and shared with all agencies for feedback through email.

### 10. Timeline and responsibility:

Actions	Date	Responsible agencies
Draft tools and send to Solidarities	27 February'11	Muslim Aid, Oxfam, Solidarities
Finalize and share tools	02 March'11	Solidarities
Start-up orientation workshop	03 March'11	Oxfam
Data collection and conducting FGD	04-07 March'11	All assigned agencies
Affected area visit by sub-group members	09 March'11	Sub-group members
End workshop	10 March'11	Focal point and sub-group members
Submit sub-district compiled report	12 March'11	CARE, DCA and Solidarities
Prepare draft report	15 March'11	Oxfam and Sub-group members

**Table 1**

### Role and responsibility among NGOs for coordinated recovery needs assessment in cyclone Aila affected areas

District	Upazila	Union	Responsible Agency at Union Level	Sub-District Lead	Overall Lead
Khulna	Koira	Dakhin Bedkashi	Islamic Relief	CARE	Oxfam
		Uttar Bedkashi	Concern World Wide		
		Moharajpur	SCF		
		Mohesharipur	Oxfam		
		Koira Sadar	SCF		
	Bagali	CARE			
	Dacope	Suterkhali	DCA	DCA	
Shatkhira	Shaymnagar	Kamerkhola	Action Aid	Solidarities	
		Paddapukur	Muslim Aid		
		Gabura	Christian Aid		