



United Nations

## **FINAL REPORT**

### **Cyclone Sidr United Nations Rapid Initial Assessment Report with a focus on 9 worst affected districts 22 November 2007**

#### **Summary:**

The devastating Cyclone Sidr struck Bangladesh on the evening of the 15<sup>th</sup> November bringing with it large damages and associated large humanitarian needs. A rapid initial UN emergency assessment team was fielded on the 17<sup>th</sup> November to assess both the needs and damages in 9 of the worst affected districts. Approximately 4.7 million people in these worst affected districts were affected, 2801 deaths and over 11,661 injured were reported as on 22 November. A further 2.6 million people, most of them the poorest of the poor, are in need of immediate life and livelihoods saving relief assistance. The period for immediate relief assistance should be a minimum of 2-3 months, extended relief might be necessary for some of the worst affected areas; however, recovery and rehabilitation efforts should start soon after.

Food, shelter and cash represent the three highest priority areas for assistance. Sanitation and drinking water and health assistance is also badly needed. The restoration of communications and electricity supplies are high priorities, while communication has been restored in most areas the same is not true for electricity, and therefore this continues to be a major concern. Transportation services are also in need of support, both for land and water transport. This is necessary not only for the resumption of commerce and economic activities, but it also critical for an efficient, effective and timely relief response.

Damage to livelihoods is large, and in particular, the fisheries and agricultural sectors will need strong support. The expansion of safety nets for relief, and the early startup of public work schemes to generate employment and much needed household income, are key strategies for early recovery. Early recovery, longer term recovery, and rehabilitation should incorporate a strong element of sound planning with an emphasis on reducing the risks of future disasters.

#### **Acknowledgements:**

The UN Assessment teams worked closely with the Government of Bangladesh officials and staff, throughout the assessment exercise. Most of the data was collected directly from GoB staff in the districts, their collaboration, cooperation, guidance, and insights were key factors making possible a successful assessment.

The NGO community in the field was also a major asset for the assessment teams. Save the Children USA in particular played a key role in terms of sharing data obtained from their own rapid assessments.

The UNICEF office in Barisal was extremely helpful in terms of supporting the teams both administratively and through direct participation in the actual assessment of their field based staff.

Lastly, the UN's OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) provided valuable and much appreciated support for the production of this report.

### **Background:**

Cyclone Sidr hit the SouthWest Bangladesh coast during the evening of the 15 Nov. 2007. The storm arrived as a Category-4 Super Cyclone with peak winds at 250 kms. per hour. Sidr continued to travel in a North-NorthEast Direction, affecting parts of Central Bangladesh, where it was subsequently downgraded into a Category-3 cyclone. Approximately 30 of Bangladesh's 64 districts were affected by the storm mainly within the administrative divisions of Barisal and Khulna.

The purpose of this report is to provide an initial understanding of damages and needs to support an effective and timely humanitarian response for cyclone victims.

### **Assessment Methodology:**

The UN Assessment team consisted of 13 members representing UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. The overall team was divided into 4 smaller teams that visited severely-affected Upazillas in Borguna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Jalokathi and Barishal Districts. The teams carried out their assessments between 18 and 20 November 2007. This assessment report is based on the following information:

- i) Basic data from GoB district authorities and secondary sources (including the GoB's Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), WFP, UNICEF and Directorate-General of Health Services and WHO);
- ii) Damage data from Division, District and Upazila administrations (including DC/DRRO and UNO offices);
- iii) Damages and response data from the GoB's Disaster Management Information Center/DMIC, as well as from NGOs and directly from communities;
- iv) Situation and assessment reports from NGOs, primarily Save the Children USA;
- v) Individual interviews and consultation with GoB officials, NGO personnel, local government representatives, community leaders and affected family members;
- vi) Household interviews;
- vii) Community focus group discussions.

### **Damage assessment:**

#### **Food Security**

More than 1.6 million acres of cropland is reportedly damaged. The main crop damaged is rice, currently under cultivation during this Aman season. Unlike many other regions in Bangladesh, the area affected has a single harvest during the months of November thru January. Thus the timing of the cyclone was particularly harmful, in that many of the crops

were at or nearly ready for harvest. A quarter of ready-to-harvest crops have been destroyed. Many households lost their food stocks as a result of severe damage to housing.

Large numbers of cattle, buffalos, goats and poultry have been killed. The GoB estimates that nearly 382,000 livestock animals were killed; the large majority of these are believed to be cattle. Assessment team members witnessed many animal carcasses floating in the rivers or washed up on the river banks. Livestock losses represent not only a loss of critical household assets, with an associated loss to wealth and income, but also a loss in milk production for own consumption.

In coastal areas fish are a key source of food and animal protein. During the near term period fish consumption in the diet is likely to decline, as catches are reduced due to either damage to boats and nets etc., and/or the unavailability of labor which is diverted to other critical activities such as housing repairs and reconstruction. Fish production from household ponds and shrimp fisheries is also likely to decline, as many ponds and shrimp cultivation areas were badly damaged and littered with storm wreckage and debris.

Food markets in the affected areas are generally functional. However, many small shops selling food in worst affected areas were severely damaged due to strong winds and falling trees. Food prices were already high prior to the storm due to high international food prices and earlier flood related losses, prices are expected to stay high for the near to medium term. Physical access to food markets has been disrupted in some of the worst affected areas, however most of the trees blocking roads and thereby hindering the transport of food to market areas have been cleared, and so food availability in the markets is not a major concern.

Where housing damages are particularly bad, household kitchens and cooking areas have been badly affected, with serious implications for the ability to cook and utilize food. Although the affected population was able to salvage some possessions, many people are unable to cook due to missing utensils.

Because of most of the normal water sources (tube wells, ponds) were inundated with saline water due to tidal upsurge and debris, dead livestock and human corpses, water has become unusable.

### **Shelter and Non-Food Items:**

Housing damages represent the most visible and tangible damages associated with this disaster. For worst affected areas assessment team members witnessed numerous cases of flattened, overturned or sideways leaning household structures. Piles of damaged housing and construction materials were common within the hardest hit residential areas, as families and communities began cleaning up the aftermath of the storm.

The total number of houses damaged is nearly 1.2 million according to GoB sources, approximately 30% of these are reported as fully damaged, and the remaining 70% partially damaged. Approximately 697,400 houses were damaged within only five districts for which housing data was available to assessment team members.

In many Upazilas more than half of thatched-roof homes, primarily inhabited by the extreme poor, were completely destroyed. A high proportion of wood-framed houses with corrugated

iron roofs have been destroyed or severely damaged in coastal areas. Less extensive damage was observed at locations further in land or north of the coast. Generally speaking, as assessment teams traveled in a North to South direction the severity of damages to housing and other structures worsened for southernmost locations, primarily because storm intensity declined as it moved northwards and away from the coast.

In addition to damaged structures, essential household items including bedding, clothing, blankets, tables, cabinets, etc... have been either damaged destroyed or lost.

### **Water and Sanitation:**

Damage to sanitation facilities and infrastructure is significant. For some of the worst affected areas, one estimate puts the percentage of slab latrines damaged or destroyed as high as 70%. The affected populations are now vulnerable to outbreaks of diarrhoea and other hygiene-related diseases.

Drinking water sources in many communities have been contaminated by saline and debris. There is a general consensus that many of the contaminated wells can become operational with a few days of pumping, however some wells will need to be decontaminated. Power outages have affected water supplies in areas with piped water.

### **Public Health:**

A number of health facilities experienced the severe cyclonic impact. Four Upazila health facilities located in the high densely populated areas were either partially or severely damaged, causing disruption of health delivery to a population of approximately 900,000. Functional capability of the health facilities located in the peripheral remote areas is still to be assessed.

Increased injured patient load, disruption of electric and water supply, damaged overhead water tank and boundary walls put a strain on the functional capacity of health facilities. Buffer stocks of essential drugs were effectively utilized to render immediate and timely medical assistance that saved lives. Damaged life-saving equipment made it difficult for field level doctors to provide even basic treatment in remote areas.

### **Critical Infrastructure:**

There is widespread damage to transport and communications networks. Rural roads, and many of the embankments protecting such roads, are extensively damaged. Most of the road damage is associated with the tidal surges in coastal areas. Large uprooted trees on roadsides also account for some of the damages, as trees were uprooted segments of tarmac or earthen roads became cracked or fragmented.

Damage to transport infrastructure in coastal and inland waterways has occurred. Assessment teams witnessed numerous ferries, and associated landing and loading areas damaged. In more than a few cases the storm surge was so strong that medium to large sized ferries were actually lifted clear out of the water and beached on neighboring land, getting these ferries back into the water and making them safe and operational will take considerable effort and

time. Nevertheless, even during the course of the three day assessment, team members witnessed that some of these critical services were gradually becoming available.

Both electricity and telecoms infrastructure were widely disrupted. Telecoms services have been faster to come back on-line, whereas electricity is still unavailable in many of the remote and worst hit areas.

### **Education:**

More than 8,000 educational institutions have been damaged according to the latest available GoB sitrep. Large quantities of educational materials, including books and furniture, have been destroyed. It was not uncommon for assessment teams to witness flattened or badly damaged school buildings, in some of the worst affected areas. Schools that remain open are reportedly experiencing extremely low attendance.

### **Livelihoods:**

Income generation has been severely affected in all sectors. The fisheries and agricultural sectors are worst-affected. Destruction of fisheries and crops will seriously affect income generation in the months to come. Secondary sectors, including van and rickshaw pullers, market traders and day labourers, are also badly affected. The forestry sector (community, government and private) has suffered major losses, primarily because of the large number of trees uprooted. The map on the following page highlights the cyclone path, worst affected districts, lesser affected areas, and also districts assessed by the UN teams. 6 7

### **Needs**

#### **General**

The humanitarian needs resulting from the Cyclone's destruction are large, and immediate life saving relief assistance is urgently needed. This rapid initial assessment confirmed that needs are greatest in three primary areas; food, shelter, and cash for livelihoods support. Support for the water and sanitation sectors are also needed, however needs are lesser in these areas. Health and medical needs are relatively low, although this varies geographically. Of the estimated 4.7 million people affected in the 9 assessed districts, more than half, or 2.6 million people were deemed to be in need of immediate life saving relief assistance for a period of 2 to 3 months. Children and women are generally more affected than men. Children are over represented in numbers of deaths, due to their lack of physical strength many were unable to withstand the winds and tidal surges associated with the storm.

#### **Food Security**

Approximately 2.2 million are in need of food assistance, both in terms of dry food (first 1-2 weeks), then rice, and finally a more complete food aid basket with pulses and cooking oil for a 2-3 month period. Food markets in the affected areas are generally functional. However, many small shops selling food in the worst affected areas collapsed or were severely

damaged due to the strong winds and falling trees associated with the storm. Dry food assistance (i.e. ready to eat food) is particularly important in many areas for the immediate term, as housing and cooking areas are gradually repaired.

### **Shelter and Non-Food Items**

Approximately 1.4 million people are in need of urgent shelter assistance. Shelter materials such as corrugated iron sheets, wood, and other construction materials are badly needed. Many houses were completely destroyed and an even larger number were partially damaged. Despite the fact that assessment teams witnessed many communities and households already engaging in self help shelter reconstruction and repair, it is very clear that external assistance to this sector is desperately needed as many of the poor simply do not have the economic means to engage in these types of self help activities. Non food items such as clothing and blankets are also needed. Approximately 1.2 million people are in need of clothing.

### **Water and Sanitation**

Sanitation needs are significant, considering the large number of houses destroyed or damaged there is a corresponding need for family latrines. An estimated 1.3 million people are in need of urgent sanitation assistance. Drinking water is needed in some areas however in general local government authorities and community members did not highlight drinking water as a major need for all worst affected areas. 8 Nevertheless, an estimated 1.2 million people are in need of immediate drinking water supplies and so these needs are indeed substantial.

### **Public Health**

One and a half million people of the nine affected districts are at risk of communicable diseases - diarrhea, dysentery, acute respiratory infection and pneumonia (especially among <5 year children), skin, eye, ear infections, snakebite, micronutrient deficiencies, hepatitis. An increasing number of people with infected wounds and risk of tetanus are also expected

Strengthening of communicable disease surveillance, enhancing monitoring mechanism and expanding health promotion activities are the immediate priority for the health sector. Repair and reconstruction of health facilities, replacement of damaged equipments and replenishment of medical supplies would facilitate early restoration of health delivery infrastructure. Health promotion, trauma and psychosocial counseling are urgent. Densely populated and peripherally located areas are priority.

### **Livelihoods**

Livelihoods most affected include fishing communities, farmers, and small traders. Considering the concentration of the cyclone in coastal areas, many fishermen died, boats, nets, and other related equipment have been damaged. Many small farmers were also badly affected, although damage to crops was not extensive. Nonetheless, some fields were clearly badly flattened by the strong winds and significant support will be needed to help agricultural

livelihoods. Many livestock died, and assessment teams witnessed many animal carcasses floating in the rivers or washed up on the river banks. Loss of animals represents a critical asset loss for rural communities and cash assistance for the purchase of animals should be considered. Cash assistance is also needed to procure housing materials, for purchase of food on the market, for other essentials such as drugs and medicines, and more generally to support livelihoods. The table below gives summary statistics for 6 worst affected districts covered by the UN Assessment teams. Needs for a further three districts are also included, these areas were simultaneously assessed by WFP assessment teams working out of the WFP Jessore sub-office applying the same assessment methodology.

Sl. No.	District	Number of Total Population*	Number of Affected Population	Number of People in Need of Immediate Relief Assistance (9 Priority Districts)						
				Total	Food	Shelter	Water	Sanitation	Clothing	Medicine
1	Barisal	2348440	1155325	704000	407500	456000	184100	290600	224900	122000 **
2	Bhola	1703200	160000	80000	80000	80000	80000	60000	60000	40000 **
3	Patuakhali	1464800	935187	522440	397434	241046	47100	203736	187450	350000***
4	Borguna	845060	514556	222605	361905	113742	234600	133027	164442	270000***
5	Jhalokathi	692680	517900	413120	325250	329050	174375	312840	290700	89924 **
6	Pirojpur	1176780	932159	299181	269263	71434	217000	0	20747	350000***
7	Bagherhat	1516820	345000	250500	250500	84327	201600	201600	201600	201600 **
8	Khulna	1534680	94000	54075	54075	54075	54075	54075	54075	54075 **
9	Satkhira	606900	47500	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000 **
		11889360	4701627	2560921	2160927	1444674	1207850	1270878	1218914	1492599 **

Source of information: \*Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; \*\*UN DER Joint Assessment team ; \*\*\* Directorate-General of Health Service Control Room

GoB sources note that an additional 21 districts are known to be affected by the cyclone. There is general consensus that damages and related needs in these 21 districts are much lower relative to the 9 UN assessed districts. The government of Bangladesh is gathering damage related data for these additional areas, from which it might later be possible to get a better understanding of total 9 national cyclone related needs. According to the latest GoB MoFDM Situation report, as of 21<sup>st</sup> November the total number of affected people for 30 districts was 6,737,815.

### Recommendations:

- **Immediate life saving relief food assistance should be provided for 2,161,000 people in the 9 worst affected districts.** Dry food such as high energy biscuits, flattened rice and molasses are appropriate for the near term (1-2 weeks) considering the loss of cooking facilities and cooking utensils for many of the worst affected households. Food items such as rice should also be immediately distributed as soon as possible. A more complete food aid basket including pulses and oil are appropriate for the mid to end period of the 2-3 month relief distribution period.

- **Shelter assistance is urgently needed. Materials for housing reconstruction and repairs such as corrugated iron sheets, wood, poles, nails, hammers, saws, etc... are high priority items for shelter assistance.** It will be important to incorporate sound disaster risk reduction elements into the rebuilding efforts. Many of the worst damaged houses were located in very close proximity to shorelines and in open wind exposed areas, thus rebuilding in these areas will only contribute to continued future vulnerability.
- **Sanitation assistance is needed for many of the worst affected areas.** Physical damage to household latrines was fairly common. In many cases where roofs or entire walls were lost there is now a complete absence of privacy. The rebuilding of houses and associated latrines further away from shorelines and surface water bodies such as ponds will benefit future disaster risk reduction particularly in terms of preventing water contamination and water born diseases.
- **Immediate drinking water supplies are needed for an estimated 1.2 million people.** In some of the worst affected areas, water wells were contaminated with saline water. Where Piped water exists, the lack of electricity or its erratic supply present major challenges in terms of access to safe drinking water.
- **Increased health promotion activities, trauma counseling, psychological/mental health support and immediate reproductive, maternal and child health are needed.** Health facilities should be restored; repair of health infrastructures, restoration of electricity, lost equipment and buffer stock of medical supplies should be replenished. Communication and logistic support to ensure close surveillance and to provide timely health care assistance is needed.
- **Sufficient human and material resources must be dedicated to the coordination of Relief operations.** A well coordinated, efficient, effective, and timely response will continue to be a major challenge. Coordination between national institutions such as Ministries, the military, customs, etc. are critical. Effective national to international coordination also resents a challenge. The number of international institutions either providing funding, operational support, or directly implementing relief assistance is rapidly growing, as aid from around the world flows into Bangladesh. Coordination on logistics and information management represent two of the highest priority coordination areas.
- **The reconstruction or repair of roads, embankments, and culverts is a high priority.** It is not too early to be thinking about the planning and implementation of early recovery, or longer term recovery and rehabilitation efforts for specific critical community assets and infrastructure. Since these efforts require considerably longer implementation periods, they should be planned and implemented on a timeline that allows early completion well in advance of the 2008 monsoon season. **The implementation of early public work schemes and safety nets either using cash for work or food for work is critical.** The beneficial Effects of generating employment and much needed income for worst affected poor people cannot be underestimated.
- **Risk analysis and risk mitigation should be a mandatory element of any new Construction or replacement programme design.** This should involve both single sectors And cross sector risk analysis.

- **Contingency planning and capacity building is required at the field level** to strengthen early warning, evacuation, rescue, relief management, damage assessment capabilities and interagency coordination.
- **Community Disaster Learning Centers should be established** and risk reduction measures should be undertaken in severely affected and highly vulnerable districts.
- **Follow on more in-depth assessments are required, for a more accurate understanding of needs and programming options.**

**End.**

## **Annex-1: Response to date**

### **Response to date**

The Government of Bangladesh's early warning and preparedness systems were activated prior to the cyclone making landfall, which greatly reduced the humanitarian impact of this disaster. Preparedness measures included the evacuation of approximately 3.2 million people and the opening of more than 2,000 cyclone shelters. More than 42,000 volunteers were engaged to help people in affected areas find suitable shelter.

### **National response**

To date the Chief Adviser has allocated 100 million taka for relief and house construction in 11 Districts. The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) has allocated 4,000 MT of rice, 7,500 tents, 18,000 blankets and 30 million taka in relief grants to date. A special fund has been established allocating 350 million taka for housing construction. 13,000 bundles of corrugated iron sheets and family kit packages (cloths, utensils, jerry can, candles, plate, mug etc) including food items (lentils, salt, sugar, oil etc) have been prepared for immediate distribution. 732 medical teams are now working in the affected areas. The Bangladesh Armed Forces Division has deployed several aircraft and a number of helicopters. Six Bangladesh Navy ships are now conducting rescue, evacuation, relief and reconnaissance operations in cyclone affected areas. In areas inaccessible by road the military continues to deliver relief items with aircraft, helicopters and boats.

### **International response**

The UN, IFRC and NGOs including Save the Children, World Vision International, CARE, Caritas, OXFAM, Islamic Relief, ACT, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Muslim Aid, CONCERN, Plan and Action Aid continue to provide support to the Government of Bangladesh through extensive emergency response mechanisms, including mobilizing in-country staff and propositioned relief stocks across southern Bangladesh.

WFP initiated an immediate response with the distribution of 98 MT of high energy biscuits to more than 650,000 people through NGO implementing partners. Distribution of 184 MT is ongoing and a further 200 MT is in the pipeline.

UNICEF is currently procuring 60,000 family kits, 100,000 jerry cans, 92 MT of baby food, 100,000 blankets, 60,000 family kits, and 60,000 clothing items for children, 50,000 plastic sheets, tube wells and essential medicines.

The WHO is procuring emergency medicines and medical supply worth US\$ 77,000 and mobilized its technical manpower to provide immediate assistance to the affected population in support of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and UN Heads of Agencies visited a number of affected districts on 19 November. Severe material damage was noted, with some variation between regions. The team confirmed that relief is reaching the furthest corners of the affected area, with indications of small-scale economic recovery.

The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has released an allocation of USD 14.7 million from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) for Agriculture, Child Protection, and Food, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Health, shelter and emergency telecommunications. projects by the 21 November.

IFRC launched a preliminary emergency appeal on 16 November for USD 3.5 million to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to assist 235,000 beneficiaries for a period of 9 months.

Media reports indicate that the government of Saudi Arabia has pledged \$USD 100 million and additional relief items for cyclone victims.

The World Bank announced \$USD 250 million for budgetary support and relief. Some of these funds could be diverted from existing programmes.

The following countries have pledged assistance to the relief effort so far: Australia (USD 2.7 million); Czech Republic (USD 81,000); Estonia (USD 46,000); France (USD 730,000); Germany (USD 1 million); India (USD 1 million); Ireland (USD 720,461); Spain (USD 1 million); United Kingdom (USD 5.2 million); United States of America (USD 5 million). The USA also contributed USD 100,000 in initial emergency assistance. The European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) has pledged USD 9.2 million.

### Financial Contributions

For updated information on financial contributions, please refer to the OCHA Financial Tracking System website: <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/>. Donors are encouraged to verify this table and inform FTS of corrections/additions/values to this table.

Donor	Recipient Organization	USDUSD Committed/ contributed	USD Pledged	Description
Australia	NGOs (details not yet provided)	0	917431	Provision of safe water and sanitation facilities, supplementary feeding for women and children, and non food items including clothes and blankets
Australia	World Food Programme	0	917431	To meet immediate food needs and support recovery Programs
Australia	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	0	917431	To support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Societies relief efforts, including basic health care and emergency sanitation
Canada	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	261780	0	To meet the basic needs of the communities affected
Canada	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross (details not yet provided)	0	3141361	To provide relief to the communities in need
Caritas Spain	Caritas Spain	288184	0	Emergency aid to affected population
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	556400	0	CERF rapid response grant to project: Meeting the emergency needs in water supply, sanitation and hygiene for the population most-affected by the cyclone SIDR
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	1583600	0	CERF rapid response grant to project: Essential non-food items support to vulnerable children and women
Central Emergency Response Fund	World Food Programme	5029000	0	CERF rapid response grant to project: Rapid Emergency Response to Cyclone affected people
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	535000	0	CERF rapid response grant to project: Nutritional supplementation of children and

Donor	Recipient Organization	USDUSD Committed/ contributed	USD Pledged	Description
				women
Central Emergency Response Fund	World Health Organization	1463011	0	CERF rapid response grant to project: Technical and Logistical support to the Health Sector for the intervention to the adverse health impact of "Super Cyclone SIDR" and prevention of consequent disease outbreaks among the affected population.
Central Emergency Response Fund	United Nations Children's Fund	50290	0	CERF rapid response grant to project: Creating a protective Environment for children in the six most cyclones affected Districts
Central Emergency Response Fund	Food & Agriculture Organization	1000000	0	CERF rapid response grant to project: Emergency agricultural Response to cyclone-affected farmers and fishing communities
China	Chinese Red Cross	0	1000000	Emergency assistance (relief and rehabilitation in the Cyclone-hit areas
Chinese Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	0	50000	In response to appeal from Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
Czech Republic	International Committee of the Red Cross	0	80645	Emergency aid for people in Bangladesh affected by the cyclone SIDR
Estonia	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	0	46045	To provide food, clean water and medicine to the victims
ECHO	CARE	0	288184	Primary emergency aid to victims of cyclone SIDR (ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000)
ECHO	Islamic Relief World wide	0	288184	Primary emergency Aid to victims of cyclone SIDR (ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000)
ECHO	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	0	432277	Primary emergency aid to victims of cyclone SIDR (ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000)
ECHO	Action Aid	0	288184	Primary emergency aid to victims of cyclone Sidr (ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000)
ECHO	OXFAM United Kingdom	0	288184	Primary emergency aid to victims of cyclone Sidr (ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000)
ECHO	CONCERN	0	288184	Primary emergency aid to victims of cyclone Sidr (ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000)
ECHO	German Red Cross	0	288184	Primary emergency aid to victims of cyclone Sidr (ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000)
ECHO	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross (details not yet provided)	0	7204611	Additional funds to meet vital needs for water, food, shelter and household items such as soap, cooking utensils and jerrycans
France	Bilateral (government to government)	0	432277	Aide alimentaire
France	Bilateral (government to government)	0	288184	Aide humanitarian d'urgence
Germany	NGOs (details not yet provided)	0	720461	To meet basic needs such as medical supplies, food and drinking water and to provide more emergency shelters
Germany	World Food Programme	0	288184	Emergency food aid
India	Bilateral (government to government)	0	1000000	Comprehensive relief package of relief materials required urgently by those affected, including medicine, food items, milk powder, tents and blankets, first-aid kits and other relief items.
Ireland	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross (details not yet provided)	0	720461	To help meet the immediate needs of those worst affected
Japan	Bilateral (government to government)	307018	0	Tents, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic sheeting, portable reservoirs, water purifying equipment, plastic water containers, and electric power generators JICA its warehouse in Singapore to the Bangladeshi capital of Dhaka. (Value not reported)
Kuwait	Kuwait Red Crescent Society	10000000	0	In kind -emergency relief assistance to alleviate the suffering of the affected

Donor	Recipient Organization	USDUSD Committed/ contributed	USD Pledged	Description
				population from the effects of the hurricane and the floods
Netherlands	Netherlands Red Cross	0	1440922	Emergency goods such as food, shelter, drinking water and basic health care
OPEC Fund for International Development	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	500000	0	Provide essential relief supplies and support emergency operation for cyclone victims in Bangladesh
Spain	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	0	360231	Provision of drinking water
Spain	World Food Programme	0	720461	Emergency food aid
United Kingdom	UN Agencies (details not yet provided)	0	5165289	Immediate cyclone relief efforts, to help deal with the impact of Cyclone Sidr. The money is being channeled through the UN, and will help provide food, water, medical treatment, and housing repairs
United States of America	Bilateral (government to government)	0	0	Deployed a five-person disaster assessment team to assist with relief and recovery efforts in conjunction with the USAID Mission and U.S. Embassy in Dhaka. The team is working alongside local authorities to conduct field assessments that will identify additional needs and areas where we might be of assistance
United States of America	Bilateral (government to government)	100000	0	Initial emergency assistance
United States of America	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	1000000	0	For water and sanitation programs and to provide shelter materials to those in need
United States of America	USAID/Bangladesh	1000000	0	Emergency relief activities
United States of America	United States Agency for International Development	252215	0	Emergency Relief Supplies
United States of America	CARE	70000	0	Emergency relief activities United States of America Save the Children – USA 30000 0 Emergency Relief Activities
WHO Emergency Fund	World Health Organization	77302	0	Emergency medicines and medical supply needs

## **Annex-2: Photographs**

Badly damaged and leaning house located in close proximity to water.

School children foreground, a flattened school building in the backdrop.

vi

Small shops, businesses, market areas, damaged along the road side.

Facilities near a bridge and ferry crossing, badly damaged. Background shows a ferry washed ashore and grounded.

vii

## **Annex-3:**

### **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

BBS Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

CDMP Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme

DC Deputy Commissioner

DMIC Disaster Management Information Center

DRRO District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer

GoB Government of Bangladesh

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNO Upazilla Near-by Officer

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WPT Water Purification Tablets