

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE HUMANITARIAN / RESIDENT COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

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| Country | Bangladesh |
| Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator | Renata Lok-Dessalien |
| Reporting Period | 1 January – 31 December 2008 |

I. Executive Summary

The UN system in Bangladesh responded to two major humanitarian emergencies in 2008 as a spillover from the previous year. The first one was the spillover of the response to monsoon floods and the super cyclone Sidr that hit Bangladesh in November 2007, devastating lives and livelihoods over vast areas of land. The combined effect of both disasters affected around 15 million people causing major damages to productive assets. It was recorded that the floods approximately affected 400,000 displaced people, damaged 1,088,120 households, and resulted in 1,110 deaths, 90 per cent of which were children and 86 per cent who drowned. The flood destruction was further exacerbated by the cyclone that came with an eight to 12 feet high tidal surge. The Government declared the death toll at 3,347,871 people missing, 1,518,942 houses damaged, 2,472,944 acres of crops damaged, and 4,065,316 trees destroyed. Four districts were affected the worst and another nine were badly affected.

The Chittagong Hill Tract area, in the meantime, was hit by a unique type of disaster. Seasonal (every 40-50 years) bamboo flowering enables rats to reproduce at an accelerated rate, since bamboo fruits provide an abundant nutritious food source for the rats. Rats that normally breed twice a year may breed as many as 6-8 times in a year. Rodents consume crops in the fields as well as any stored grain in people's homes. Shifting *jhum* cultivation is the principal means of livelihood in affected areas and it is the *jhum* cultivators in remote areas who are worst off. The August 2007 rice crop was almost completely destroyed in some areas and crops of sesame, chilli and vegetables were largely damaged. Besides affecting subsistence *jhum* cultivation, the bamboo flowering and rodent crisis had detrimental affects on other main sources of livelihoods in the area such as the harvesting of bamboo and wood from the forest and casual labour in the agricultural sector, particularly on other's *jhum* land. Bamboo dies off after flowering and the collection of firewood was banned by the Government. The casual labour market became flooded and with little work available, wage rates were reduced. With their crops destroyed and few other livelihood opportunities the affected communities were facing a food crisis. Even in normal years when *jhum* harvests are good and bamboo and wood is available for collection, malnutrition and food insecurity are particularly pronounced problems in CHT, especially in remote areas. The effects of the rodent crisis had exacerbated the situation as access to food was reduced and affected populations applied negative coping mechanisms such as consumption of nutritionally inadequate wild foods and reduction in food intake and diversity.

For the former emergency, UNICEF accessed CERF funding to carry out activities in

Emergency Telecommunication, Child Protection, Shelter, Non Food Items (NFI), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Nutrition.

The implementation of the Emergency Telecommunication project was well within its defined vision and objective of providing Telecommunications Services in the operations centres. The aim of the project was to ensure availability of communications infrastructure and services in the affected area and to enhance the operations capability of the UN with ready to deploy ICT kits for eventual emergency response.

Immediately after the cyclone, Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) were established by partner NGOs in five severely affected districts to address the psychosocial needs of children. The fund from this project was used for: a) collecting and distributing 1,000 recreational kits, previously pre-positioned in flood prone areas, to 220 Child Friendly Spaces established for provision of psychosocial support to 22,000 children, and (b) the establishment and full operation of five Child Friendly Spaces which served 1,000 children.

50,000 affected families who lost their houses due to cyclone Sidr required immediate shelter support. UNICEF provided plastic sheet to each family to cover the roof top and survive from the rain and insecure situation. 19,268 severely affected families received family kits, since the cyclone destroyed their household items and it was difficult for the poor families to replace clothes (especially for the women), utensils, buckets, jug, mugs, spoons, etc.

CERF funding contributed to the overall WASH Cluster effort, which provided and restored access to safe water supplies for the population affected by the cyclone. Initially this was through the provision of temporary supplies, transported by jerry cans from safe water sources. Later damaged water supplies, such as tube wells, pond sand filters were repaired and brought back into operation, while contaminated ponds were cleaned and purified. CERF funds were used to procure jerry cans, provide funds to Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) for temporary water supply provision as well as repair work, and also funds to NGO partners, for water supply provision and hygiene promotion

CERF funds helped procure micronutrient fortified emergency rations. 200.40 MT Emergency nutrition ration (BP5/NRG5) was procured. 133,600 families who have children 6-35 months, pregnant women and lactating mother in flood affected districts received BP5/NRG5.

For the rodent infestation crisis, WFP accessed CERF funding to provide emergency relief rations to approximately 133,660 direct beneficiaries or 26,732 households during the period from mid May to November 2008. Four rounds of food distribution took place providing much needed rice, vegetable oil and salt to targeted households. This helped to address the immediate food needs of the affected population.

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| Total estimated amount required for humanitarian response in 2008: floods, cyclone, rodent outbreak etc. | US\$ 38,331,881 |
| Total amount received, including HQ funds, bi-lateral donation, regular resources, national committee etc. | US\$ 21,075,788 |
| Total amount of CERF funds* | |

*Pending confirmation from Country team.

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|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total amount of CERF funds directly implemented by UN agencies | | | | | US\$ 1,410,900 |
| Total amount of CERF funds implemented through partners (NGOs, CSO, and GoB etc.) | | | | | US\$ 3,073,820 |
| Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding allocated to the agency (disaggregated by sex/age if possible) | Total | under 5 years of age | Female (If available) | Male (If available) | |
| Geographic areas of implementation (list receiving districts) | 1,167,760 | 49,023 | 582,000 men, | 584,000 women | |
| | Barguna, Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Jhalokati, Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, Satkhira, Jessore for UNICEF and Rangamati and Bandarban for WFP | | | | |

II. Coordination

Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) took the overall lead and responsibility of the emergency response at the central level on coordination and facilitated the response quickly. They provided data on locations and populations affected by the cyclone. The data received from the GoB, UN assessment, and other sources was very important in the planning process for CERF funds. The Government of Bangladesh, at the central and local levels, and the UN pre-qualified NGOs were involved in the overall response process. UNICEF had been coordinating the inter-agency telecom response from the onset of the emergency. Several assessments were completed for UN offices in Barisal and Jessore in cooperation with UNDSS. Other telecom assessment missions were completed for affected areas in the South, with special attention to Barguna and Bagerhat. The assessments revealed the need for reliable connectivity in all affected areas. Almost no connectivity existed after the cyclone, therefore, it was important to ensure that the UN staff operating in the area were equipped with emergency radio telecom in addition to providing data communication services to UN missions and other agencies. Further analysis was required to identify the coverage area of the VHF network. The improvement of telecommunication infrastructure for data and voice connectivity resulted in fewer obstacles on staff's ability to work effectively and efficiently with help from four radio rooms established in Barishal, Jessor, Barguna and Bager

There are a number of UN pre-qualified NGOs who have been involved in the CERF application process. NGOs having similar kind of experience were contracted out for distribution of non food items on need basis. Information on the delivery process and cost were collected for budget and planning purposes. The local level NGOs provided the information on the needs for the affected communities, which was very effective for planning purposes

For interventions in other sectors such as WASH, Nutrition and Child Protection, the sections regularly coordinated with the sector counterparts, key partners, network members and Government bodies to avoid overlapping and to achieve synergies.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts area, even prior to being hit by the rodent infestation crisis, had undergone 25 years of conflict over land ownership, ethnic composition, people's rights, control of resources and local representative governance. The effect of the conflict was felt in human, social, economic and cultural terms. A Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord was signed in December 1997. It resulted in the surrender of arms of the tribal fighters. Its implementation has been slow and many key elements remain unrealised. The region is among the most remote and vulnerable in Bangladesh and is characterised by lack of social

services and economic opportunities. The affected area is populated by many ethnic minority tribal groups. Social marginalization is a problem, and a large share of the affected population does not have access to government social safety net programmes. The crisis has struck the most remote and inaccessible areas of CHT.

In view of this predicament, the UN Country Team, in coordination with Ministry of Food and Disaster Management prioritized the emergency food supply to the affected area for CERF funding. A rapid preliminary WFP/ UNDP investigation was carried out in January 2008, showing that the crop destruction caused by the vast rodent population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) has led to severe food insecurity for 25,680 households. A multi-agency follow-up needs assessment mission was carried out from 08 April to 12 April, 2008. The mission team included representatives from the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tract Affairs (MoCHTA), Disaster Management Bureau (DMB), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forest, CHT Regional Council (CHTRC), concerned Hill District Councils (HDCs), concerned District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers (DRROs), UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, USAID, AusAID, DANIDA and ADB. MoCHTA provided a lead role in terms of policy support, ensured permission/ concurrence of any GoB authority as needed, and ensured cooperation from all local authorities and officials. MoCHTA also coordinated the activities of the Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Chittagong Hill Tract Regional Council (CHTRC), concerned Hill District Councils, and the concerned District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers.

UNDP coordinated the needs assessment, necessary procurement, and logistical arrangements as well as the follow up of the relief programme. UNDP also facilitated budgetary support from various sources. WFP assessed food security needs and supported UNDP with assessment tools. UNICEF assessed women and children's needs, with a particular emphasis on the nutritional needs and health concerns of women and children. Several UN inter-agency coordination meetings on both Dhaka and the field level took place before, during, and after the needs assessment. This joint needs assessment led to CERF and ECHO proposals and generated \$ 3.1 million with which WFP was able to assist 133,660 food insecure beneficiaries. WFP regularly exchanged information and held meetings with UNDP and UNICEF staff on the field level throughout the operation.

In order to address the specific needs of undernourished children, UNICEF provided 103 metric tons of BP5/NRG5 biscuits to be distributed through the WFP distribution system to those families with children between 6 months and five years of age. NRG-5 biscuits were distributed to 13,003 households (ration size 4kg / family): approximately 60% of total households covered by WFP food distribution. During WFP and PNGO monitoring it was found that BP5/NRG5 biscuits were well accepted by the beneficiaries. Particularly by the third and fourth rounds of distribution, parents were very aware of the benefits for their children and stated that they kept them stored in a safe place for their children's consumption as advised. They were aware about the correct dosage and to drink plenty of water when consuming biscuits. Parents observed that their children felt less weak and appeared healthier after consuming the BP5/NRG5.

In July 2008, the Head of WFP's donor organization, ECHO Bangladesh, visited the programme area and two UNICEF representatives were present during the mission. UNICEF also undertook a media visit to food distribution sites in Belaichari Upazila, Rangamati district. There were three representatives from UNICEF, one from UNESCO and a five member media crew. WFP facilitated this media visit.

III. Implementation and results

Emergency Telecommunication

The implementation of the project was well within its defined vision and objective of providing Telecommunications Services in the operations centres. The aim of the project was to ensure availability of communications infrastructure and services in the affected area

and enhance operations capability of UN with ready to deploy ICT kits for eventual emergency response.

Already during the initial preparation of the project plan, an exit strategy with a proposal to hand over to UNDSS at project closure was discussed. The following table shows the 4 operational radio/telecom hubs established as a result of the CERF project implementation and the timeline for intervention and handover/exit plan. The following table shows an overview of the telecom profile for each of the four operational hubs.

| Location | Current Services till 15 Feb 2008-CERF | | Services Beyond 15 Feb 2008 | | Responsible Agency |
|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Security Communications | Data Communications | Security Communications | Data Communications | |
| Barguna | UNDSS Operators | UNDSS Operators | Barisal Radio Room | EDGE cards with UNICEF upon need. Datacomm services to be provided by UNICEF if needed. | UNICEF for Equipment and UNDSS Barisal for Security Comms |
| | UNICEF HF and VHF Base | UNICEF BGAN and EDGE | UNICEF HF and VHF Base handover to UNDSS | | |
| Barisal | UNDSS Operators | UNICEF ICT Staff | Barisal Radio Room | UNICEF iDirect till 30 June 2008 | UNICEF for Data comms Equipment and UNDSS for Security Comms |
| | UNDSS Equipment | UNICEF iDirect | UNDSS Equipment | EDGE Cards available on request | |
| Bagerhat | UNDSS Operators | UNDSS Operators | Jessore Radio Room | EDGE cards with UNICEF upon request. Data communication services to be provided by UNICEF if needed. | UNICEF for Equipment and UNDSS Jessore for Security Comms |
| | UNICEF HF and VHF Base | UNICEF BGAN and EDGE | UNICEF HF and VHF Base handover to UNDSS | | |
| Jessore | UNDSS Operators | UNDSS Operators | UNDSS Jessore Operators | EDGE cards with UNICEF upon request | UNDSS and WFP |
| | UNDSS Equipment | WFP iDirect | UNDSS Equipment | WFP iDirect | |
| <p>Overall TCA responsibility for Bangladesh is UNICEF Change in service provisioning and equipment distribution will be recommended /decided within the UN Interagency Telecoms Working Group and UNDSS.</p> | | | | | |

Child Protection

Immediately after the cyclone, Child Friendly Spaces were established by partner NGOs in five severely affected districts to address the psychosocial needs of children. The fund from this project was used for: a) collecting and distributing 1,000 recreational kits, previously pre-positioned in flood prone areas, to 220 Child Friendly Spaces established for provision

of psychosocial support to 22,000 children, and (b) the establishment and full operation of five Child Friendly Spaces which served 1,000 children. The child friendly spaces were established in schools, local government buildings, and tents; providing a safe space for children to play, learn, and socialise, and to receive a hot meal. This has helped in re-establishing normalcy and improving psychosocial well-being among children affected by cyclone Sidr. It has also offered families the opportunity to concentrate on rehabilitating their house and rebuilding their livelihoods while children are playing and learning at the safe spaces.

20 adolescent volunteers were trained on how to conduct various types of recreational activities for children and to register orphaned and separated children. This has contributed to building the capacity of adolescent volunteers to provide psychosocial support to children affected by disaster both for the current and future response.

UNICEF worked closely with the ministry of social welfare to assess the care of children orphaned by cyclone Sidr. The finding indicated that all children orphaned by the cyclone are being cared for either by surviving parents or extended family members through informal care arrangements. While government policy and practice for responding to orphans commonly focuses on the provision of institutional care, UNICEF has advocated for family based care for cyclone orphans and has encouraged the government to support children within a family environment. The government has already demonstrated interest in adopting this approach.

Non-Food Items

50,000 affected families who lost their houses due to cyclone Sidr received immediate shelter support. UNICEF provided plastic sheets to each family to cover the roof top and shelter them from the rain. 19,268 severely affected families received family kits since the cyclone Sidr destroyed their household items and it was difficult for the poor families to replace clothes (especially for the women), utensils, buckets, jug, mugs, spoons, etc. UNICEF provided one Family Kit to each most affected family in the districts. Women headed families having children got the priority to receive family kits and each kit contained 14 household items. 100,000 most affected families, or 500,000 members of the families, survived from cold after the cyclone since they received blankets. UNICEF provided the blankets to the government and the army distributed those in the affected districts;

31,700 children below 5 years of age survived from the cold immediate after the cyclone.

WASH

CERF funding contributed to the overall WASH Cluster effort, which provided and restored access to safe water supplies for the population affected by the cyclone. Initially this was through the provision of temporary supplies, transported by jerry cans from safe water sources. Later damaged water supplies, such as tubewells, pond sand filters were repaired and brought back into operation, while contaminated ponds were cleaned and purified. CERF funds were used to procure jerry cans, to provide funds to DPHE for temporary water supply provision as well as repair work, and to fund NGO partners for water supply provision and hygiene promotion. By means of the rapid provision of water supplies, major outbreaks of water-related diseases, such as diarrhea, were prevented.

Using the CERF funds, DPHE provided safe water to the cyclone affected people, installing about 300 tube wells, repairing 11,121 tube wells, cleaning 3,475 ponds, and distributing about 150,000 litres of water through mobile treatment plants, water containers, and water purification tablets. Four NGO partners are serving about 33,000 households with restoration of safe water and hygiene education.

The CERF funds arrived very quickly following the cyclone, which facilitated the rapid procurement of essential items, such as jerry cans, the provision of funds to DPHE, and the

preparation of the funding agreements with NGOs, which were initiated in December 2008. Other funding took much longer to arrive and so without the CERF funding being quickly in place, response activities would have been much slower.

Nutrition

UNICEF's Bangladesh Country Office received US\$ 701,015 from CERF for Flood emergency in September 2007 of which US\$ 689,389 was requisitioned for procurement of micronutrient fortified emergency rations and transport costs, to be spent within three months of receipt of fund. UNICEF also received USD 421,754 from CERF in November 2007 for Cyclone emergency of which USD 421,754 was requisitioned for the procurement of Emergency nutrition rations and transport costs, to be spent within three months of receipt of fund. The following results were achieved:

- 200.40 MT Emergency nutrition ration (BP5/NRG5) was procured.
- 133,600 families who have children 6-35 months, pregnant women and lactating mother in flood affected districts received BP5/NRG5.
- CERF fund was used for Land Transportation Storage and Handling (LTSH) and distribution cost for partner NGOs, in addition to procurement of BP5/NRG5
- Promotion of Infant and young child feeding were done by partner NGOs during distribution of BP/NRG5.

To determine who should receive essential non-food items, volunteers conducted house to house visits to identify those most affected by the flood. UNICEF provided criteria for selecting the most vulnerable population and briefed the NGOs accordingly. A token was given to the selected beneficiaries for collecting the relief items. District administration was aware with the whole process for selection and distribution. NGOs shared their advance distribution plan and reports with district administration and UNICEF. Distribution was done in presence of local leaders, district administration, or UNICEF officials.

UNICEF deployed officers at District level who monitored supplies, storage and assessment of beneficiaries, and distribution of relief items. Support from UNICEF colleagues improved effectiveness and capacity of the NGOs in emergency response. Regular monitoring was also done from central level which spearheaded the whole distribution process.

NGOs submitted updated a situation report, a distribution report, and a final report with UNICEF. Final payment for the NGO service cost was only settled after receiving final report from them.

In the WASH cluster, initial monitoring of response activities was done by 5 UNICEF WASH programme staff travelling to the field. This information was put together with information from other agencies and DPHE, to build up the WASH Cluster picture. An Information Management specialist was engaged during December 2007 to help set up a system to collate data and develop a picture of the situation and the response. Subsequently, the WASH Cluster has engaged an agency – Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) – to carry out mapping and monitoring activities, to assess the situation and the impact of the WASH Cluster response; however this only took place during 2008.

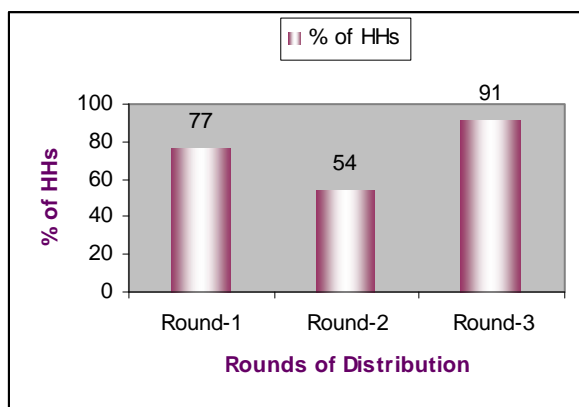
WASH Cluster partners have managed to respond to the cyclone using funding from a variety of sources. For example, UNICEF used its own available funding to provide immediate funding to DPHE, within four days of the cyclone and before the CERF funds were available. In addition, materials and equipment pre-positioned with DPHE by UNICEF could immediately be mobilized – one example is the ten mobile water treatment units provided in 2005. NGOs such as BRAC were also able to take some immediate steps in the affected areas using their own available resources. The CERF funding to the 4 NGOs partnering with UNICEF was complemented by funding from the Government of Japan, which was provided for the purpose of restoring sanitation facilities.

The Child Protection Co-ordination Team met regularly at the UNICEF office to monitor and co-ordinate apart from regular field visits and reporting from the implementing partners. The Nutrition sector also utilized field visits, reporting for regular monitoring apart from this Nutrition cluster will use baseline and endline survey in the SIDR affected areas to evaluate the Nutrition response.

Intervention in Chittagong Hill Tracts

Indicators for achieved result

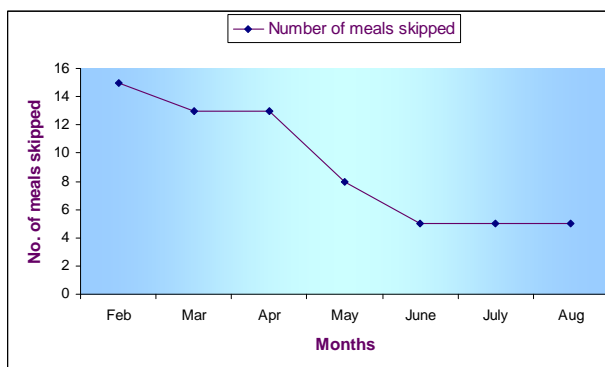
Percentage of Households consuming three full meals per day



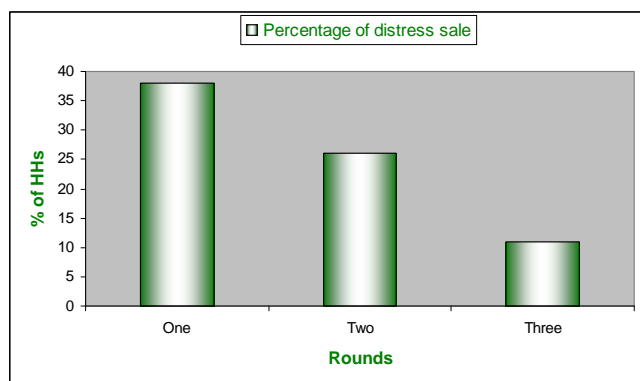
WFP's beneficiary contact monitoring revealed that there was a positive impact of the relief assistance on the food consumption of households. The percentage of households consuming three full meals per day reached its peak (91%) after the Round-3 distribution. The following graph represents the percentage of households consuming three full meals per day from data collected from the first three distribution rounds.

Average No. of meals skipped per month in post rodent crisis period

Similarly, a diminishing trend was observed in terms of number of meals that the household had to skip during the period February to August 2008. The following graph represents the number of meals households skipped during the months February to August 2008.



Proportion of households making distress sales of productive assets



A decreasing trend was also observed in terms of distress sale of assets that the household had to adopt during the period February to August 2008. The following graph represents the percentage of distress sale households adopted during the months February to August 2008.

Actual number of beneficiaries and tonnage against the plan, by category of beneficiaries (including under 5 children)

and type of commodities:

| Beneficiaries | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Beneficiary Breakdown | Planned | Actual |
| Total | 128,400 | 133,660 |
| Children < 5 | 14,336 | 14,923 |
| Children 5 - 19 | 44,124 | 45,932 |
| Adult | 69,940 | 72,805 |
| Total male | 64,200 | 66,830 |
| Total female | 64,200 | 66,830 |

| Commodities Distributed | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Commodity | Planned (MT) | Actual (MT) |
| Cereals | 5,150 | 4,153 |
| Veg. Oil | 390 | 189 |
| Salt | 110 | 67 |
| Shrimp paste | 103 | - |
| NRG5 biscuits | - | 103 |
| Total (MT) | 5,753 | 4,512 |

IV. Results

| Sector/ Cluster | CERF projects per sector | Amount disbursed (US\$) | Number of Beneficiaries | Implementing Partners | Expected Results/Outcomes | Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Emergency Telecommunication | Emergency Telecommunication response to the November 2007 cyclone emergency in South West of Bangladesh (07-CEF-088) | \$230,902 | All UN/iNGO missions to affected areas | UNICEF/UND SS/WFP/UND P/TSF with relevant co- operation from involved agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the requirement for emergency operations and establish operations centers fully equipped with IT & telecom equipment ▪ Provision of security telecommunication coverage using VHF/HF in addition to satellite voice terminals ▪ Provision of basic voice, fax and web-based e-mail access by installing portable high-speed data satellite terminals ▪ Provision of wireless data-connectivity from Internet “hot spots” using portable high-speed data satellite terminals (iDirects), or through local Internet Service Providers ▪ Administrating and billing of all costs for the delivered services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment missions conducted for affected areas. The assessment revealed the need for establishing security radio telecommunication in addition to data telecom connectivity for UN/INGOs missions operating in the cyclone affected areas ▪ 4 operational hubs have been created/upgraded with required radio/data communications equipment. In addition, 4 radio rooms were established in the affected areas to assume control over UN missions in the area. ▪ Deployment of equipment and IT & Telecom personnel took place. Affected areas were fully covered with secure radio/data connectivity. ▪ In total, four VHF repeaters were installed, covering the following areas: Barisal, Barguna, Bagerhat and Jessor. ▪ In terms of datacoms, BGAN systems with wifi capability were installed in 4 different locations, with 1 iDirect VSAT system successfully installed for Barisal. ▪ The improvement of telecommunication infrastructure for data and voice connectivity resulted in removing the obstacles on UN/INGOs staff ability to work effectively and efficiently within the affected areas in response to the emergency. |
| Child Protection | Creating protective environments for children in the six | \$47,001 | 24,000 children 400 adolescent volunteers | Society Development Agency Save the Children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children in communities affected by the cyclone receive the psychosocial care to restore their sense of normalcy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 22,000 children received psychosocial support ▪ Project supported the distribution of 1,000 recreational kits to child friendly spaces ▪ Project supported the establishment and full |

| | | | | | | |
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| | most cyclone affected Districts (07-CEF-086-D) | | | | | <p>operation of five child friendly spaces serving 1,000 children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project directly supported the training of 20 adolescent volunteer |
| Non Food Item | Essential non-food items support to vulnerable children and women (07-CEF-086-C) | \$1,480,000 | 500,000 SIDR affected population | UN Pre-qualified NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIDR Affected populations, especially women and children, are able to start normal life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 affected families who lost their houses due to cyclone SIDR received immediate shelter support 19,268 severely affected families received family kits as the cyclone SIDR destroyed their household items 100,000 most affected families or 500,000 members of the families survived from cold after the cyclone SIDR due to the distribution of blankets 31,700 children below 5 years of age survived from the cold immediately after the cyclone SIDR |
| WASH | Meeting the emergency needs in water supply, sanitation and hygiene for the population most-affected by cyclone SIDR (07-CEF-086-B) | \$556,400 | Approximately 500,000 people most affected by the cyclone | Department of Public Health Engineering, Oxfam, CARE, NGO Forum, Islamic Relief | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected population will have access to safe water supply and be able to practice proper hygiene Outbreaks of water-related diseases will be minimised | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CERF funds contributed to the provision of temporary safe water supplies and the restoration of regular supplies. There were no major outbreaks of water-related diseases in the affected areas following the cyclone. |
| Nutrition | Nutritional supplementation of children and women (07-CEF-086_A) (07-CEF-063) | \$1,201,026 | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent further deterioration in the nutritional status of children below 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women in Flood and Cyclone SIDR affected areas To maintain the prevalence of moderate and severe wasting in children at <15% and the prevalence of chronic energy deficiency in women of child-bearing aged at <40% during the emergency and recovery period. To maintain the prevalence of night blindness in children aged 18-59 months at less than 1%. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200.40 MT Emergency nutrition ration (BP5/NRG5) was procured 133,600 families who have children 6-35 months, pregnant women and lactating mother in flood affected districts received BP5/NRG5 CERF fund was used for Land Transportation Storage and Handling (LTSH) and distribution cost for partner NGOs, in addition to procurement of BP5/NRG5 Promotion of Infant and young child feeding were done by partner NGOs during distribution of BP/NRG5 Delay in receipt of fund and shorter duration |

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|---------------|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | of PBA hinders full utilization of refunded balance from obligated amount of supply items. |
| Food Security | Relief Assistance to Families Affected by Rodent Crisis in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bangladesh. (08-WFP-041)* | | Children < 5 years: 14,923 Children 5-18 years: 45,932 Adult: 72,805 Total male: 66,830 Total female: 66,830 Total: 133,660 | Three NGOs: GRAUS, CIPD, ALO. Funds disbursed to NGOs: US\$162,432. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of HHs consuming three full meals per day ▪ Average number of meals skipped per month in post rodent crisis period ▪ Proportion of households making distress sales of productive assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 95 percent of HHs have access to three full meals per day ▪ None of the assisted HHs skipped meals ▪ 5 percent HHs adopted distress sale of assets for coping |

* Actual amount pending confirmation from country team.

CERF IN ACTION

Bormo Chakma's painful struggle to feed his family

After careful calculations, Bormo Chakma knew he would be able to grow enough rice to feed himself and his family for the year. From his other crops he would gain enough income to meet his family expenses. He had cultivated virgin Jhum land and the crops grew well. "I dreamed I would pass a better time this year", he says. However, after the rat plague struck, his careful calculations were as devastated as his crops. "In just one or two nights, everything was lost."

Bormo is twenty-eight years old and has two daughters and two sons to feed. He owns no land of his own. After the rat plague destroyed his crops, he turned to manual labour to try and support his family. However, work simply was not available. Due to the flooded labour market, daily wage rates have dropped sharply to 100 Tk. per day and Bormo could rarely even find a day's work. In order to provide food for his family, he was forced to scrounge for food in the jungle.

His family was living on jungle potato roots, which have little nutritional value and did little more than temporarily fill the gnawing feeling in their stomachs.

The family was often living on shared meals of rice mixed with roots and were beginning to suffer from malnutrition and various diseases. "Starving became a common matter for my family. Because I have no land in my name, I could not mortgage land for a loan to buy food. Therefore I had no option but to collect wild potato nearly every day" laments Bormo.

Gathering jungle potato roots is not easy work and Bormo was struggling. His hands were severely damaged from the spades and other tools used to collect jungle potato roots. Collecting jungle potato requires much energy, which he couldn't gain by eating the fibrous roots. His physical condition was deteriorating and this meant even less food for his family. "I became accustomed to working with sore blistered hands, blocking out the pain" he says.

Now that he received food support from the World Food Programme for three months, Bormo can focus on Jhum cultivation for the next season. Now he has some food security for himself and his family, he no longer needs to gather food from the jungle. He can channel his efforts into the next plantation to ensure future food security for his family.

