

## Emergency Proposal

### 1.0 GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 Program Title, Location and Timing

<b>Program Name</b>	Bagerhat Relief and Recovery from Cyclone Sidr
<b>Country/Region/ Province/ Specific Location</b>	Bangladesh/Khulna/Bagerhat sub-district (Upazilas)
<b>Program Timing:</b>	
<b>Expected Start-up Date</b>	20 November 2007
<b>Expected Finish Date</b>	19 May 2008
<b>Project Duration</b>	6 months

#### 1.2 Agency Details

<b>Sponsoring Australian NGO</b>	CARE Australia
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<b>Email address</b>	
<b>Delivery Organisation(s) in Recipient Country/Countries</b>	CARE Bangladesh with local partner NGO/s

#### 1.3 Request

<b>Total funds requested</b>	\$ 250,000 AUS
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### 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION & ANALYSIS

#### 2.1 Situation Analysis

Late on Thursday November 15th 2007, cyclone Sidr ripped along the south-western coast of Bangladesh. The storm was categorized as a Category-4 Super Cyclone with peak winds at 250kms per hour. Sidr continued to travel in a North-North East Direction, affecting parts of Central Bangladesh, where it was subsequently downgraded into a Category-3 cyclone. Approximately thirty of Bangladesh's sixty-four districts were affected by the storm, mainly within the administrative divisions of Barisal and Khulna.

Strong winds and tidal surges left a trail of devastation over the coastal districts. Over 3,000 people were killed and more remain unaccounted for. Over a million homes were damaged; up to 95% of crops in eleven coastal districts were destroyed, along with shrimp farms and other livelihood activities. A massive effort saw 3.2 million people evacuated, but only 1.5 million found shelter in the evacuation centres. The rest were forced to weather the storm in the open. In total, over eight and a half million people have been affected.

### Cyclone Sidr Damage Report

Number of:	Total <sup>1</sup>	Bagerhat <sup>2</sup>
Sub-Districts (Upazilas) affected	200	9
Households affected	2,064,026	283,482
Total population affected	8,923,259	1,221,788
People dead	3,347	810
People injured	55,282	11,428
Houses fully damaged	563,877	118,899
Houses partially damaged	955,065	130,675
Crops fully destroyed (acres)	742,827	58,215
Crops partially destroyed (acres)	1,730,117	237,483
Livestock lost - cattle	1,778,507	207,085
Boats/trawlers lost or damaged		5,273
Fishing nets lost or damaged		10,224
Fish farms damaged		4,277
Shrimp farms damaged		1,889

While disaster preparedness helped to markedly reduce the loss of life compared with earlier cyclones, in terms of damage to household and livelihood assets this is a catastrophe of enormous proportions. Thousands of people have been left with no shelter and crops that were about to be harvested were ruined depriving people of income-generation possibilities. In Bagerhat, where the main livelihood activities are related to fishing, hundreds of thousands of people's means of generating income e.g. fishing boats and nets, have literally been washed away. The severity of this disaster means that all livelihood materials have been lost.

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the international community responded rapidly to meet the cyclone affected population's needs for food. Since late November, there have been no reports<sup>3</sup> of acute food insecurity in cyclone affected areas, and food needs are currently being met through the large and comprehensive food programs coordinated by WFP and GoB. Therefore, the GoB requests that NGOs provide assistance in other areas.

Now that it is possible to assess needs more accurately, and as various government and non-government actors are programming their responses, it has become clear that the unmet needs at this stage in Bagerhat, the district in which CARE Bangladesh is working, are for emergency shelter and non-food items to help people weather the coming cold, and livelihood inputs to help them rebuild their lives.

### Health and WATSAN

There are significant public health, water, sanitation and hygiene concerns in the aftermath of the cyclone. Local water supply sources (pond, canal, river etc.) have been polluted and public and household sanitary systems have been partly or entirely destroyed, creating a high risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases unless mitigation measures are undertaken. In addition, imminent winter weather and the prospect of more rain have the potential to increase the incidence of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and pneumonia, especially among those with inadequate shelter and clothing.

<sup>1</sup> Government Emergency Control Room, 14 December 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Government Emergency Control Room, 142 December 2007 and CARE Bangladesh assessments.

<sup>3</sup> Food Cluster meeting minutes 28 November 2007, [www.lcgbangladesh.org/derweb/cyclone/food/meetings/2007-11-28\\_Meeting%20minutes.pdf](http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/derweb/cyclone/food/meetings/2007-11-28_Meeting%20minutes.pdf)



In partnership with local NGOs and in coordination with Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), CARE is providing health, water, hygiene and sanitation programming to families that are most vulnerable to the threat of disease and exposure to harsh environmental conditions.

**Shelter:** Many people are still living without any form of shelter. Others have constructed emergency shelter from natural and recovered materials, as well as from plastic sheeting and other shelter materials provided. However, the average size of shelters is only about six square metres with almost no head height, and fall far below SPHERE standards. Even where they exist, these shelters, neither protect against ill-health, nor preserve the dignity of the people living in them. The need for interim, emergency shelter is particularly vital, as it is now quite cold in the cyclone affected areas.

**Non-food needs:** As many people have lost all their belongings, non-food items such as warm clothing and blankets are needed to reduce the risk of ill-health, including acute respiratory illnesses (ARI), which is particularly high, amongst vulnerable groups such as children.

**Livelihoods:** Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their means of generating income as a result of materials being destroyed by the cyclone. Replacing these livelihood assets will help people return to normality. Therefore, there is an urgent need for fishing inputs (e.g. nets, boats and fingerlings), and agricultural inputs (e.g. poultry, livestock, tools and seeds).

#### **CARE Bangladesh's response to the current Emergency**

CARE Bangladesh's response to Cyclone Sidr will be in three phases, namely relief (one month), recovery (three months) and rehabilitation (ten months).

#### **Phase I - Relief (mid-November to mid-December 2007)**

Activities include:

- Food distribution to almost 62,000 households in Pirojpur, Barguna and Bagerhat
- Distribution of BP5 biscuits to over 13,000 households in Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barguna and Bagerhat districts.
- Distribution of NFI to 22,500 households in Pirojpur, Barguna and Bagerhat districts.
- Water distribution: Priority was given to ensuring populations living in areas that were inundated by the tidal surge had access to clean water through a combination of supply of water treatment plants (WTP), transportation of water tanks by barges, and water supply rehabilitation. Water treatment plants will be phased out by 31 December.
- Health: CARE Bangladesh arranged with its partner Dhaka Community Hospital to deploy a total of 25 medical teams to cover basic medical care and psychosocial support to over 24,000 patients. Health activities will be phased out by 31 December.

#### **Phase II: Recovery (mid-December 2007 to mid-March 2008)**

Activities in phase II will include:

- Food distribution over three months to 345,000 beneficiaries (69,000 families) in all nine upazilas in Bagerhat district
- Food distribution to 6,656 families with special needs in Barguna
- Water and sanitation activities in Bagerhat and Barguna, including distribution of water containers, restoration of water sources and latrines, hygiene education, and community and partner NGO capacity building.



- Livelihoods and income generation support in Barguna and Bagerhat, based on needs assessed. It is expected that the items distributed will include fishing nets, boats and equipment, agricultural tools, and other small income generating inputs.
- Cash-for-work (CFW) in Bagerhat for activities that reduce vulnerability and support community development such as schools, latrines, water sources, road clearance and repair, embankments, etc. with a focus on disaster risk reduction.

### **Phase III: Rehabilitation (mid-March to end September 2008)**

CARE Bangladesh will continue to support the rehabilitation of water and sanitation, shelter and livelihoods and income generation for up to 40,000 families Bagerhat district through:

- Shelter activities including repair and reconstruction of individual houses, and repair and reconstruction of schools which can also be used as cyclone shelters when needed. Where possible, low-cost designs for cyclone-resistant buildings will be used.
- Water and sanitation activities in Bagerhat will be ongoing
- Local capacity building activities aimed at building the capacity and knowledge of partner NGOs and local communities.

## **2.2 Project Description including objectives**

This relief and recovery project aims to reduce the suffering and support the recovery of 3,820 cyclone affected people in Bagerhat District of Bangladesh (764 families), meeting their short to medium term needs through the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items and undertaking livelihood and income generation activities. The two main objectives are:

- **Emergency shelter and non-food items:** The project's first objective is to protect people against ill-health, and preserve their dignity, in the intervening period until people are able to move into permanent shelter. The project will do this by providing emergency shelter and non-food items that will protect against cold weather in the interim period.
- **Livelihoods and income generation support:** Based on needs assessed thus far, it is expected that the items distributed will include fishing inputs (e.g. nets, boats and fingerlings), agricultural inputs (e.g. poultry, livestock, tools), and other small income generating inputs to increase production. The approach of this intervention will be individual and group based. At the individual level the project will provide poultry and livestock recovery support and at the group level will provide fishing nets and boats (1 net and 1 boat per 10 families). The livelihood component will be supported by software intervention e.g. market information to increase access to local and regional markets, group formation and financial assistance. Each group will also be provided with a radio for early warning and market information access.

This project will be implemented through CARE Bangladesh's partner NGOs (PNGOs) that are operational in Bagerhat district. There are several local partners who have a permanent presence in the affected regions with whom CARE has substantial experience. Of these, CARE will initially prioritize delivery through four "long term partners"; Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Prodipon, and South Asia Partnership Bangladesh (SAP Bangladesh).

CARE's approach with partners has not only been to channel resources through them, but also to reinforce their capacity through secondment of CARE staff and associated capacity building approaches to ensure they can implement assistance programs using resources from CARE and other international partners and appropriate monitoring and accountability systems.

The project will be implemented through a partnership in which CARE Bangladesh will undertake overall monitoring, supervision, logistics support, coordination, and reporting. The partners will be involved needs assessment, beneficiary selection, and handling and distribution of inputs.

Wherever possible, CARE Bangladesh and partners will incorporate disaster risk reduction into the project implementation. The aim is to increase knowledge and awareness among communities, which will have a protective effect in future disasters.

### 2.3 Major Project Inputs

Major inputs will include:

- 764 families will receive emergency shelter materials and non-food item including spades, warm clothing for children, soap, women's cloth, mosquito net, bed-sheet.
- 382 families will receive poultry/livestock recovery support.
- 38 groups (382 families) will receive boat, fishing net and radio to re-establish their livelihood and income generation activity.
- A total of 764 families will be provided with technical assistance on access to market information.

The combination of these items may change, or substitutions made, based on improved needs assessments and coordination with other government and non-government agencies, as well as the availability of items.

### 2.4 Main Risks

Brief discussion on identified risks and approach to managing them.

Risks	Management Strategies
Repeat of immediate disaster occurs and hampers project intervention	If situation arises, consult CARE Australia and make necessary changes or adjustments in operation
Political situation becomes unstable	Observe the situation and if unstable situation arises consult CARE Australia
Local GoB authorities and communities do not extended their cooperation and support	Coordination, information sharing and lobbying with government and other stakeholders
Major price hike or excessive inflation and/or scarcity of the required commodities in the market	Monitor the market, consult CARE Australia and make necessary changes or adjustment in operation where required
Security situation deteriorates, impeding or stopping project activities.	Security risks are minimal, however to mitigate against security risks, CARE Bangladesh will adhere to established fieldwork security protocols, cooperate with other organisations, the security forces, and different levels of government and administration.
Unintended effects	CARE Bangladesh will take precautions to monitor the effect of project activities on the affected communities and to mitigate risks, for example, by ensuring that unnecessary workloads are not placed on vulnerable groups, such as women or children.



## **2.5 Benefits and Beneficiaries of Project**

The beneficiaries of the proposed project will be the households and individuals of Bagerhat district seriously affected by cyclone 'SIDR', especially the very poor and marginalised communities. Emphasis will be placed on especially vulnerable groups including women, children and the elderly.

Many of the affected have lost household assets and do not have adequate resources to meet their daily food and other requirements. Without external assistance they will be unable to recover from the huge loss they have sustained. Many beneficiaries are already poor and marginalised individuals who depend on selling labour to the agriculture and non-farm sectors and, who will now suffer a loss of income due to the disruption of their usual income opportunities. Any cyclone-related inflation and rising prices of essential commodities will put intense pressure on affected people. They are entering a cycle of increasing vulnerability and risk, whereby they use up whatever small savings they have, sell household assets, take loans from money lenders at high rates of interest, purchase goods on credit, and sell their labour in advance at wage rates substantially below the rates of normal periods.

Ultimately, people will not be able to return to normal life without support, and without both immediate relief and medium-term recovery assistance. In order to avoid this increasing vulnerability, CARE Bangladesh will work with beneficiaries to stave off further losses by providing emergency relief and livelihood recovery support as outlined above.

CARE Bangladesh will work closely with its local partners and other stakeholders to ensure that the most vulnerable beneficiaries in the worst hit areas are reached. Proposed beneficiaries will be identified and selected by level of vulnerability, according to the following criteria:

- Families living without suitable shelter.
- Families headed by women.
- Widows, divorcees and elderly people.
- Child headed households, and children orphaned by the storm
- Pregnant and lactating mothers with children under five years
- Families with disabled members.
- Families not registered by any other agency for relief supplies
- Families who have lost their primary source of earnings.
- Vulnerable households who have lost family member(s), household assets, and means of livelihood and income generation during the cyclone.

## **3.0 OTHER ISSUES**

### **3.1 Strategies for Transition towards Sustainability**

CARE Bangladesh's disaster management approach has evolved to embrace community-based disaster risk reduction. The poorest communities are the least able to withstand the shock to their livelihoods by major events such as a natural disaster, and thus suffer the worst consequences. This vulnerability often means that whole communities take several years to return to their pre-disaster status and are unable to better equip themselves to withstand future shocks. CARE Bangladesh's programming aims to reverse this cycle of vulnerability by providing immediate assistance in the aftermath of disasters, as well as building the capacity of

local communities and NGOs, and introducing disaster risk reduction mechanisms through livelihood regeneration. These strategies assist beneficiaries to build resilience to future disasters. CARE Bangladesh has significant experience in programming that incorporates disaster risk reduction.

This project incorporates disaster risk reduction, vulnerability reduction and sustainability in the following ways:

- Disaster risk reduction messages will be incorporated into the livelihoods and income generation support activities, in order to increase knowledge and awareness among communities, which will have a protective effect in future disasters.
- The project will promote sustainability by training appropriate members of the community and PNGOs to undertake emergency operations and disaster risk reduction.
- Targeted coordination among different local, national and international agencies including local and national government bodies will boost their ability to plan and coordinate future emergency activities.
- Coordination with different local, national and international agencies, and particularly with local and national government bodies, will deepen all actors' understanding of the particular vulnerabilities of people living in disaster prone areas.

### **3.2 Strategies for Promoting Australian Identity**

CARE Bangladesh will ensure that local government representatives (of union parishads, upazilas, and districts), as well as community representatives, and other relevant stakeholders, are aware of the activities supported by AusAID, which will raise the visibility of the project and the Australian Government. CARE Bangladesh will ensure that the Australian Government is provided with full credit for the funding of this operation in the following ways:

- During meetings, workshops, and seminars with communities and relevant stakeholders (government and non-government), the Australian Government contribution to this project will be duly recognised.
- Local authorities, communities and beneficiaries will be informed who the donor is.
- Australian Government donor status will be credited in all public statements and publications.
- Where appropriate, CARE Bangladesh team will coordinate with the Australian Government's local representative to ensure strong, appropriate media coverage of the project and its impact on vulnerable households and institutions.

## **4.0 BUDGET DESIGN AND FINANCIAL ISSUES**

### **4.1 Program Budget**



Line Item	AusAID	ANGO	Total
<b>Activity Personnel</b>			
In-Australia	3,288	3,395	6,683
In-Country	28,782		28,782
<b>Non Personnel Inputs</b>			
Material, Equipment, Freight, Commodity and insurance	173,074		173,074
Other	3,987		3,987
<b>In-Country Activity Support Costs</b>	17,833		17,833
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>226,964</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>230,359</b>
Administrative Overheads (up to 10% of AusAID contribution)	23,036		23,036
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>253,395</b>

#### 4.2 Program Assets and their Disposal

Approval from CARE Australia will be requested for disposal of all assets over AUD 1,000.

#### 5.0 DECLARATION

The following undertaking must be made by an appropriately Authorised Officer of the Non Government Organisation.

I, Robert Yallop

Principle Executive Overseas Operations and Program. CARE Australia, submit this Proposal and undertake that all funds provided will be expended for the purposes for which they are provided.

Signature:

Date:

19 December 2007