

Cyclone SIDR: Figures at a glance.
Damage and loss assessment

District affected – 30
(Worst: 4, Badly: 9, Moderately: 17)

Upazilas affected: 200
 Unions affected: 1700
 Families affected: 1322824
 Individuals affected: 5488216
 Total deaths: 2997 (may increase)
 Injured: 34508
 Missing: 17234 +
 Admitted in Hospital: 389
 Number of deployed Doctors: 599
 Number of Medical teams: 1189
 Number of deputed Physicians: 150
 Number of supervisory Physicians: 23

Damage and loss

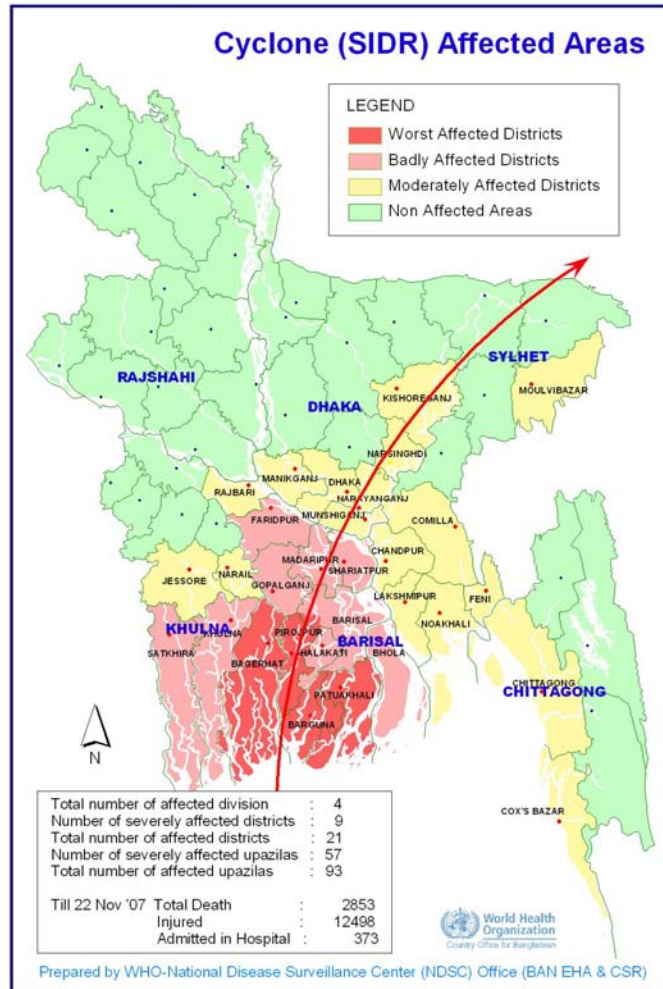
Standing crops (in hectare)
 Fully damaged – 62,076
 Partially damage – 512,693
 Houses
 Fully damaged – 458,429
 Partially damaged – 665,124
 Cattle and poultry – 352,363
 Educational institutions –
 Fully damaged – 1,780
 Partially damaged – 5,537
 Roads –
 Fully damaged – 538
 Partially damaged – 87,348
 Bridges and culverts – 1,654
 Ferries – 28 (out of 44) [13 restored]
 Embankment – 315
 Trees – 1684076
 Electricity-

33 KV line – 416 km
 11 KV line – 287 km
 Damage and loss – environment and forest
 Barisal circle – Tk. 5.3 crores (\$ 7.5 millions)
 Chittagong circle – Tk. 2.42 lacks (\$ 35000)
 Jessore circle – Tk. 11.24 crores (\$ 16 millions)

Damage and loss – roads and highways
 Road communications disrupted – 71 roads in 14 districts
 Communication established – 70 roads
 Total loss – Tk. 180.3 million or \$ 2.6 million

Damage and loss – Bangladesh Water Development Board
 Fully or partially damaged polders, embankments, sluice gates, river bank protection structures:
 Fully damaged – 134 + km
 Partially damage – 470 + km
 Total loss – Tk. 1885 million (\$ 27 million)

Damage and loss: Department of Public Health Engineering
 Affected tube wells – 901 in three districts
 Affected PSF (Pond sand filter) – 419



Support by WHO

- Medicine and medical support of US \$ 3.24 Million so far

Quick assessment: WHO (Bagerhat, Khulna, Barisal, Jhalokathi & Pirojpur districts)

- WHO assessment teams for assessed loss of lives, houses, infrastructures and put particular emphasis on assessing health sector damages including health infrastructure, medicine supplies and stocks, preparedness and needs for trained health manpower to cope with the damage.
- Teams also expressed concerns about forthcoming disease outbreaks that are likely to happen due to unavailability and contamination of water because of salinity of water, debris, and corpses.
- Teams visited to remote affected areas of Bangladesh and helped UN teams & DGHS to prepare reports for assessments and appeals to international community.



Preliminary Major Findings for Health Sector:

1. WHO EHA program created buffer stock of emergency medicine in 2004 with recurring replenishing according to needs which is being used for the immediate response to the affected populations.
2. The priority list for replenishment includes emergency medicines (ORS, WPT, IV Saline, Antibiotics, Antipyretics, Antihistamine, Topical ointments & drops), safe water (Chlorine drops, Bleaching powder, water desalination & treatment plants, Empty water container to transport safe water for affected people), Raincoat, Umbrella, Life jacket, Life-buoy, Search light, Torch light, speed boat etc. for strengthening the front line health workers to speed up the search, rescue and evacuation mechanism with adequate emergency health equipments
3. Water and food borne diseases may increase due to lack of safe water supplies and poor sanitation as well as inadequate health education and personal hygiene.
4. Lab reagents, hospital equipments/machineries like X-ray machines, generators, ambulances of the health facilities were also damaged by cyclone SIDR.
5. Psychological and psychosocial support needed for the affected population for improving mental well being.

Response Steps taken by WHO

- WHO have already supplied emergency life-saving medicine for US\$ 74,000 as immediate support to replenish buffer stock.
- Communicating with Government health sector's EPR program for technical support for capacity building & coordinating with UN agencies, LCG, UNDMT, DER & with additional support provided as per need by SEARO & HQ.
- Approved CERF funds for support to health sector with 1.5 million and Japanese Government funds with 1 million for supporting health rehabilitation.
- WHO as lead agency for UN DER Health sector cluster to support health related partners like NGOs, INGOs and Government in coordinating the cyclone response. The 1st meeting of the Health Sector will be held on 25 November 2007 for situation update and needs by partner organizations.
- Monitoring disease outbreak situation (Diarrhea, Dysentery, ARI, skin, eye, ear infections etc) in collaboration with Control Room, DGHS.

- Countrywide advocacy training on health education such as use of Safe drinking water, and maintaining personal hygiene and sanitation.
- Activated a Coordination Cell at WHO-NDSC project Office of the EHA & CSR where daily communication has been established between DGHS, UN Agencies & relevant health partners.
- At the request of WR, Bangladesh, 3 WHO specialists from HQ & SEARO are joining the BAN WHO team on technical support, resource mobilization and support for psychosocial aspects.

Steps taken by DGHS in Response of SIDR

- A total of 691 Medical Teams (consisting of Doctors, Medical Assistants and Paramedics) are in the field.
- Till 20 November '07 a total of 150 Physicians were sent to Field on deputation.
- Another 150 Physicians are under process for deputation.
- Letter has been sent to the Directors of Chittagong, Khulna, Barisal and Faridpur Medical College hospital to make available the In-Service Training doctors to support health service in the affected areas.
- Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant directors are deployed to ensure efficient management of health services.
- Emergency life-saving drugs have been supplied.
- DGHS requested WHO and other agencies to supply emergency medicines.

