



# Humanitarian assistance of NGF during Covid-19 & super cyclone Amphan



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### 1. Background:

By nature Bangladesh is located within the area of the risk zone of climate change.<sup>1</sup> As it is a densely populated and agriculture based country so any natural disaster always

<sup>1</sup> The Unfolding Tragedy of Climate Change in Bangladesh **By** Robert Glennon on April 21, 2017

keep a disastrous tail on the area, put its impact on the lives of the people and on their economic activities<sup>2</sup> It is estimated that the low-land of the southwest coastal part of the Bangladesh could entirely be submerged by the sea water in near future<sup>3</sup>. Research findings implied that the frequency and intensity of the severe cyclone have increased in the last couple of decade so as its destruction and disastrous impact on the people of the area.<sup>4</sup> From that context cyclone Amphan was not a new event for the area, however, the impact was much more devastating because it got the combine effect. The Corona virus did have an impact that had brought the life, economy, education, social norms and culture into a new phenomenon made everything almost static, that's why when cyclone Amphan hit the area it shaped the way of response and the degree of ruination. The impact increased too many fold when the embankment or the protection barrages break down due to combine effect of Amphan and the reason of continuous soil erosion from the base as well as the lacking of regular maintenance.

In the 12 to 15 May a recession had been created in the mid sea in the bay of Bangle that was turned into super fast category-5 cyclone later. In the 18 May the weather bureau of Bangladesh forecasted that a severe cyclone would hit the area of the coastal belt of Bangladesh in and around of 20th May. The wind power and force could be almost as fast as 200 to 275 km per hour. Compared to the wind speed the cyclone was so devastating that the Ayla and the Sid'r would be considered nothing.

In the 20th May mid-day the super cyclone hit the west bangle of India left a disastrous tail through the moving path of the terrifying cyclone. It is proved that once again the nature sunderban put a life saving role in face of natural disaster like cyclone, flood and tidal surge. The Sunderban once again swallow the most vehement part of the wind absorbed the speed from over 200 km to the 130 km. Moreover, the most vital hit took place at the time of the downstream so that some area of the coastal part got saved from being inundated by 15 to 17 feed tidal surges.

## 2. Impact on Bangladesh:

<sup>2</sup> Moniruzzaman M. (2012) Impact of Climate Change in Bangladesh: Water Logging at South-West Coast. In: Leal Filho W. (eds) Climate Change and the Sustainable Use of Water Resources. Climate Change Management. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg

<sup>3</sup> Climate Change Impact: The Experience of the Coastal Areas of Bangladesh Affected by Cyclones Sidr and Aila. Russell Kabir, Hafiz T. A. Khan, Emma Ball, and Kay Caldwell. Journal of Environmental and Public Health, Volume 2016, Article ID 9654753, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/9654753>

<sup>4</sup> Climate Change Impact: The Experience of the Coastal Areas of Bangladesh Affected by Cyclones Sidr and Aila. Russell Kabir, Hafiz T. A. Khan, Emma Ball, and Kay Caldwell. Journal of Environmental and Public Health, Volume 2016, Article ID 9654753, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/9654753>

Amphan caused significant destruction in Bangladesh. Over a million people were affected by Amphan all across the nine districts in the Khulna and Barisal Divisions, that damaged an estimated loss of BDT 11 billion (US\$130 million). Winds-speed in Satkhira topped out at 151 km/h (94 mph). Nearly 220,000 homes were damaged, of which 55,667 were destroyed, rendering an estimated 500,000 people homeless according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. A 2.7-m (9 ft) storm surge breached 150 km (93 mi) of embankments, leading to the inundation of roughly 100 villages. In Purba-Durgabati, part of a levee was washed away by floodwaters up to 4 metres (13 ft) high, causing 600 houses to be inundated. Low-lying areas in Barishal were submerged 0.9–1.2 m (3–4 ft) under water. Flooded rivers affected parts



of Rangabali and Galachipa upazilas in Patuakhali district and parts of Khulna district. Three hundred shelters in Cox's Bazar were damaged by flooding and landslides. All 65 freshwater ponds in the Sundarbans were inundated by saltwater and numerous kewra trees were uprooted; however, damage to the mangrove forest was less than initially feared. Across 26 districts, approximately 1,100 km (680 mi) of roads and over 200 bridges were damaged.

The Department of Fisheries estimated that a 2.17 billion (US\$25.7 million) in losses to crab, finfish, and shrimp were sustained by 40,800 farmers due primarily to the flooding of farms. These losses were most significant in Khulna and Barisal. Floods severely damaged or destroyed around 3,000 shrimp and crab farms. An estimated 176,000 hectares (435,000 acres) of farmland were affected by Amphan



according to the Ministry of Agriculture, with mango farmers in Satkhira taking the brunt of the agricultural impacts; the Department of Agricultural Extension estimated that Amphan damaged 16 percent of Bangladesh's annual mango production, while as much as 70 percent of mangoes in Satkhira were damaged. Boro rice paddies, beans, and betel also sustained significant losses due to Amphan. Amphan left 22 million electricity customers without power. Roughly 2,500 phone towers operated by the Association of Mobile Telecom Operators of Bangladesh were disabled by the cyclone.

### 3. Impact and damages caused by the super Cyclone Amphan across south-west area of Bangladesh:

The cyclone Amphan cause a massive destruction on its way through Bangladesh but most crucial damages it caused in the southwest coastal part of the country. Southwest Coastal region of Bangladesh mainly is the hub of the Shrimp and Crab production. The people of this area, therefore, are heavily dependent on the livelihood of fish shrimp and crab culture. Because of being submerged by the tidal surge, the farming area became severely affected especially when the protection barrage were smashed, that flood of saline water created an unavoidable destitution for the people living in those area. They were out of drinking water, cooking food on top the boat, Sanitation facilities completely wiped out or became unusable. Most sufferers were the women mother and child. Moreover the shrimp and the crab were fled from the pond and the Gher due to the water overflow.<sup>5</sup> Among the entire southwest region, Shayamnagor, Asashuni and Kaligang Upazilla under Satkhira District and Koyra of Khulna District were mostly affected. It was unfortunate that from long before the embankment was quite narrow in nature due to the soil displacement from its bottom, was unable to take the hit of the tidal wave at the time of full upstream current. Therefore, narrowest part the embankment was broken and wiped out in the first hit of the Cyclone. Mr.Sasanko, a school teacher of the of the

#### What actually happened during Amphan

Mr Sasanko a school teacher of Kola primary school of the Kola Union under the Asashuni Upazill of Satkhira District shared his terrible experiences

“I was sitting down in the balcony of my cottage- suddenly I saw the water around my home .... it was the salt water from the river . I knew what could be happened afterward. I took my baby child on my shoulder sought to my dad “ get out, get ready” I shifted my daughter to the neighbor to a secure home came back save the cattle , help my parents to go the nearby brick build house. All movement took 30 minutes and I saw that house roof is moving away floating . You saw next day, there was nothing left on the ground as if there were no house , there was nothing, no house no trees nothing else!

<sup>5</sup> Daily Prothom Alo 22 May 2020.

Kola primary school of the Kola Union under the Asashuni Upazilla of Satkhira District was saying “ I was sitting down in the balcony of my cottage- suddenly I saw the water around my home I asked my father what is this, from where it comes, he replied perhaps it is the salt water from the river . The sound made me freeze because I knew what could be happened afterward. I took my baby child on my shoulder sought to my dad “ get out, get ready” I shifted my daughter to the neighbor to a secure home came back save the cattle , help my parents to go the nearby brick-build house. All movement took only 30 minutes and I saw that house-roof moved away floating on top of the water. You could see that there is nothing left on the ground, as if; there were no house. There was nothing, no house, no trees, nothing left! <sup>6</sup>

A report of the district administration of Satkhira mentioned that money value of the fully damaged house can exceed as much as 4533 million (BDT). Whereas total losses of livestock was about 57 million (BDT) and total crop/fish/shrimp/crab of 13531 hector of land valued BDT of 676.57 million were destroyed. On top that total of 712 kilometer river embankment and 281 kilometer of seaside embankment was damaged in Satkhira District according to the district commissioner report published by his office on 22 may 2020. <sup>7</sup>

The summary table 1.1 in heading 5 depicts the scenario of the most damage areas of Satkhira and Khulna district. It is noted that the whole coastal areas were affected by the super cyclone Amphan. However Shyamnagar, Kaliganj, Ashasuni upazilla under Satkhira and Koira upazila of Khulna were most affected rather than other areas of the district.

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<sup>6</sup> Video interview available in the face book of NGF net.

<sup>7</sup> “Cyclone Amphan” a assessment report of Satkhira District in “D-form” of Commissioner office Khulna Bangladesh Government, - 05.44.000.001.16.006.20-199(add)(10)



#### 4. Actions of NGF to fight the Cyclone Amphan

Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF) is a top most strong and leading actor in the southwest coastal part of Bangladesh due to its tireless meticulous effort to work in the micro credit and development program to alleviate poverty in partnership with government and other national and international organization. Due to its core activities the organization has to work with the people very closely and intimately. As NGF work in the coastal area so it knows very well how the people, what the obstacle are are, what they need and how to solve it. Therefore, it kept a recognizable role to operate, rescue and rehabilitation program whenever the natural disaster strikes in this area. In 2009 at the time of Ayla NGF took the responsibility of supplying drinking water and food after that it operate the rehabilitation program to recover the economic activities. In that long period NGF made the partnership for humanitarian work with Muslim Aid, PKSF, Aus-Aid DFID and more than that they tried to do many things from their own fund from the view point of social responsibility. It became easy for the NGF as they have the field offices in all across the coastal region of the southwestern part of the country.

In the same way NGF did their activities of rescue relief and rehabilitation work at the time of COVID-19 and cyclone Amphan. In view of the years of experiences of work with local people NGF not only take part in the relief and reconstruction activities by providing the financial support but also many times its employee take part in such

non-financial activities that indeed encourage them to retain hope and increase strength which are particularly necessary in face of natural disaster.

#### 4.1. Preparation stage:

- Initiate Campaign program to aware the people on signal regarding the Cyclone Amphan across costal area.
- Revive the disaster monitoring cell of NGF and the member of the cell seated in the meeting repeatedly to outline the solution and necessary pre-staged and post-stage action.
- Multiple assistance cells were formed and responsibilities were distributed to assist the people in that locality and to provide emergency support.
- The monitoring team visited the Cyclone Shelter and encouraged the unwilling people to move into the shelter.
- Sufficient dry food was preserved in the local office to support the people who would take shelter in the office and the managers were especially instructed to oversee and monitor the situation in the cyclone center.
- Helped people to come in cyclone Shelter.
- Helped the people who took shelter in the center to keep the social distance.

#### 4.2. During Amphan:

- Operated rescue activities in the most vulnerable areas
- Dry food items and drinking was supplied for the people who took shelter
- Maintained effective coordination among the Government organization and other NGO in rescuing people and support activities.



#### 4.3. The mitigation work/repair and construction of embankment



NGF is working in this area from long ago; therefore, it knows the local knowledge, local need, and way of help desperately need for the local people. Cyclone Amphan took place at the time of the COVID 19, therefore, the rescue and humanitarian assistance program was quite different than that of any other time. Many organizations that normally operate their humanitarian program during the natural disaster were not present at the time of Amphan due to the requirement of social distance and for the health issues amid Corona virus. Because of this the reconstruction work of embankment faced a real challenge. Even Bangladesh army and coast guard faced challenges to arrange the reconstruction work as it need couple of thousand people together due to time constrains of 6 hour in between the up and down stream. This repair work required money and physical labor together.

Ironically, without the repair work any other rehabilitation work was utterly meaningless. Everything normally went underneath the water as the sea water came back during the up-stream. People went back to the boat after each 6 hours. It was a quite strange life people were experiencing. So repairing the dam was the first priority. Md Raju, a young man, from the Hajrakhali union meet us in the Sreeula Bazer told “ My family live in boat, however, I have to get back to my temporary tent made of polythene and putting a cot on top of other to keep the necessary good safe . We can't keep everything on the boat, can we? So I sleep on the cot at night to protect and guard the necessary item from being theft. We need relief but what we need more is assistance to repair all the broken part of embankment all across the coast or riverbank. We need money and we need hand.... do you get it ...we need hand to chop the mud for the barrage.

**. Crucial barrage repair work**

Md Raju a young man from the Hajrakhali met us in the Sreeula Bazer pointed out how important the barrage repair work.

“My family live in boat, ... We can't keep everything on the boat, can we? Yes, we need relief but what we need more is assistance to repair all the broken part of embankment all across the coast or riverbank. We need money and we need hand.... do you get it ...we need hand to chop the mud for the barrage.

Therefore, NGF took part in repairing work:

- **Committee formation:** A 5 member committee was formed that was responsible for the monitoring and reporting on the progress of repairing work of barrage.
- **Providing physical labor:** Staff from head office and field office both were physically participated with the local people to reconstruction the barrage.
- **Cash Assistance:** Provided BDT 226000 as assistance to purchase the necessary item like rope, bamboo and snacks.
- **Drinking Support:** Provided drinking water of 10000 liter to the repair team which is considered as very crucial support as couple of thousand volunteer



requires water at the time of working in the scorching hot weather. It was much more crucial than handed money to them.

- **Bamboo and other materials:** Assist the work by providing the 850 piece Bamboo considered as very elementary to prevent displacing chopped- mud from the bottom of the under-built barrage.
- **Sac:** Provided 3200 sack required for preparing the sand bag.
- Help collecting people and volunteer in repairing work.

All those help is no doubt, not financially measureable all the time, however, it was a support needed by local people at the time of the tidal flood and barrage-reconstruction work. Not all the part of the broken-barrage has been repaired but people and NGF as well as the local and government administration is putting effort to do the job.





A details table -1.A. shows the support given to Barrage/Embankment repair:

| Upazilla     | Union             | Type of support           | Number/kg/l<br>abor | Total<br>Amount in<br>(BDT) |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shyamnagor   | Atulia            | Cash support              | 1000                | 100000                      |
|              | Burigoalini       | Bamboo and Water          | 100                 | 26000                       |
|              | Kashi,mari        | Bamboo                    | 650                 | 162800                      |
|              |                   | Sac                       | 2200                | 13200                       |
| Asashuni     | Protapnagor       | Bamboo                    | 100                 | 25500                       |
|              |                   | Sac                       | 1000                | 6000                        |
|              |                   | Cash Support and<br>water | 100                 | 10000                       |
|              | Sreeula           | Cash support              | 300                 | 30000                       |
| Koyra        | South<br>Bedkashi | Cash support and<br>Water | 100                 | 50000                       |
|              | Ganura            | Cash Support              | 360                 | 36000                       |
| <b>Total</b> |                   |                           |                     | <b>460500</b>               |

NGF's humanitarian activities during COVID-19 and Cyclone Amphan



## 5. Damages at a glance : Table 1.1

| Dist. Name   | Upazilla Name | Total population | Partially damaged union no. | Partially damaged union name                     | Severely damaged union | Severely damaged union name   | Name of the notable village affected by landslide  | No. of embankment are broken | Affected population | Description of damage |              |                                      |                |                        |                      |                        |                                   |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|              |               |                  |                             |  |                        |   |  |                              |                     | Damaged home          |              | Financial value of damaged home (Tk) | No. cattle     | Financial value (Tk)   | Damaged of fish farm | Damaged of agriculture | Total financial values of damaged |
|              |               |                  |                             |  |                        |   |  |                              |                     | Fully                 | Partially    |                                      |                |                        |                      |                        |                                   |
| Satkhira     | Shyamnagar    | 566236           | 5                           | Isharipur, Nurnagar, Shyamnagar, Atulia, Vurulia | 7                      | Padmapukur gabura kashimari Burigoalini Munshiganj Koikchali Ramganagar | Total 21 village are inundated that are Zhapa, Kamalkathi, Napitkhali, labubunia, Datinakali, Vamia, Gholi, Japali | 46                           | 145000              | 22800                 | 34200        | 47 krore                             | 2.5 lakh       | 14 krore               | 50 krore             | 20 krore               | 131 krore                         |
|              | Kaliganj      | 525635           | 4                           | Varasimla, Moutala, kaliganj, kushli             | 5                      | South @ east sripur, tarali, krishnanagar, mothureshpur                 | Total 4 village are inundated that are mothbaria, rupsa, daria, kasi mpur  | 5                            | 60000               | 9070                  | 13200        | 18.88 krore                          | 32000          | 1.4 krore              | 11 krore             | 5 krore                | 36.28 kr.                         |
|              | Asasuni       | 478214           | 5                           | sovnali, budhhat, kuila, dargapur, kadakati      | 6                      | pratapnagar, sriula, simla, khajura, anulika, asasuni                   | Total 17 village are inundated that are bichat, anulika, kallanpur, pratapnagar, talta, baona                      | 47                           | 124000              | 10732                 | 16098        | 22.53 kr.                            | 180,000        | 11 kr.56 kr.7 kr.96.53 | 56 kr.               | 7 kr.                  | 96.53 kr.                         |
| Khulna       | Koira         | 360534           | 3                           | bagali, mohesharpur, amadi                       | 4                      | South @ East bedkashi, koira, maharajpur                                | Total 15 village are inundated that are kasirhat, gajipara, angtiara, hatkhali, gobra                              | 25                           | 120,000             | 7264                  | 11326        | 15.4 kr.                             | 215000         | 13 kr.                 | 52 kr.               | 9 kr.                  | 89.4 kr.                          |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>1530619</b>   | <b>17</b>                   |  | <b>22</b>              |   |  | <b>123</b>                   | <b>449000</b>       | <b>49866</b>          | <b>74824</b> | <b>103.81kr.</b>                     | <b>677,000</b> | <b>39.4kr.</b>         | <b>169kr.</b>        | <b>41 kr.</b>          | <b>353.21 kr.</b>                 |

## 6. Covid-19

COVID-19, later declared as an epidemic was first detected in December in China. After that gradually it has been spread out across the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 219 countries have been affected by COVID-19 till June 15. The virus was confirmed to have found in Bangladesh on March, 2020. The first three known cases were reported on 7 March by the country's Epidemiology Institute (IEDCR). Infections stayed low till the end of March but saw a steep rise in April.



In this situation, on 26 March the government first introduced a 10 day lockdown until 4 April. From that time, Bangladesh government repeatedly extended the time of lockdown. It had continued till the month of May. What is more important is the disease is keep continuing to be dispersed.

The government has repeatedly been asking people to stay home in efforts to control the spread of the virus. The economic shutdown sparked by COVID-19 threatens millions of livelihoods in the country imminently. Shutdown, for the people who survive on daily wages, suffered from starvation. Millions in Bangladesh have lost their livelihood embrace the abject situation.

During this pandemic crisis ; NGF has been providing emergency food and others needed support among the people in different unions of Shyamnagar and other nearest areas adjacent to Shyamnagar upazila from the beginning of the crisis among the workless, hopeless & helpless people. In the meantime NGF declared that, NGF wants to take responsibility of delivering others support to the people who need it most on the ground.

### 6.1. Initiatives of the NGF during COVID-19

NGF has provided the support of total BDT 526673 to the affected people of the area through various ways. Among the fund a significant portion was expended from the own finance. As at the beginning it was difficult to raise the fund due to the world wide impact so NGF decided to provide initial support to the most affected people from its own fund . BDT250000, was, however, received from the Manush Manusher Janno.

**6.1.1. Awareness building:**

For creating awareness NGF's first initiative was to let the learn. As a part of that NGF design the promo materials containing the information on the measures need to be taken to be protected from COVID-19 Moreover, the leaflet were distributed among the area of Shyamnagor of Satkhira District. The leaflet tried to pass the message of health guideline of the WHO and other measure that were necessary to follow for protection.

**6.1.2. Food Support:**

from the social responsibility viewpoint, NGF had stretched its hand to the affected people at the time of the lockdown. In the southwest coastal region, people live on the crab culture and china bans on crab import put the crab farmers and other fish exporter in a unbearable situation. It not only had affected the farmers but also it imposed a quite great impact on the lives of the entire value chain actor related to the crab and fish. As soon as the export postponed the whole cycle of the market actor collapsed down. On top of that in March, when the Government of Bangladesh had announced the shutdown, the people's miseries had intensified many folds. They lost livelihood, lost the way of earning. To help them to be survived NGF took the initiative to provide the food among the people were in severe destitution. NGF under the coordination of local and upazilla administration, distributed food of about BDT 7.5 hundred thousand in which BDT 5 hundred thousand was given from the NGF's own fund. 900 families got that support from that amount.

**6.1.3. Provide Support to the institutions/local administration:**

To provide cordial support to the Government relief initiative NGF maintain a fruitful cooperation and coordination with the Upazilla administration and other government body. To fulfill the governments goals and based on the prime minister's announcement NGF initiate giving institutional grant support to the Upazilla level disaster fund so that a mass relief work could be proceeded. An amount of BDT 4.85 hundred thousand were handed to the UNO disaster fund and MP's relief fund.



6.1.4. table shows the total support provided for corona Virus:

| Item                         | Quantity (Piece/ba g/kg) | Covered Area                        | Total cost (BDT) | Donor                                | Remarks                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Leaflet                      | 20000                    | Shyamnagor                          | 20000            | NGF-Own Fund                         | Spent for Awareness building           |
| Banner & Festoon             | 10                       | Shyamnagor                          | 10000            | NGF-Own Fund                         | Spent for Awareness building           |
| Sub Total of Promo Materials |                          |                                     | 30000            |                                      |  |
| Food                         | 500                      | Gabura                              | 250000           | ManushManusherJonno Foundation & NGF |  |
| Food                         | 400                      | Shyamnagor & Vuruliya               | 394673           | NGF-Own Fund                         |  |
| Food                         | 200                      | Sreeula&Anuliya                     | 80,000           | NGF-Own Fund                         |  |
| Sub-total of Food supply     |                          |                                     | 724673           |                                      |  |
| Types of Grant               | Number/ kg/piece         | Given to                            | Amount in (BDT)  | Source of Fund                       | To whom the fund handed-over           |
| Cash grant                   | 1                        | Disaster Fund of Shyamnagor Upazila | 200000           | NGF-Own Fund                         | Given to the UNO Shyamnagor Upazilla.  |
| Cash grant                   | 1                        | Disaster Fund of Kaligang Upazilla  | 100000           | NGF-Own Fund                         | Given to the UNO Kaligang Upazilla.    |
| Cash grant                   | 1                        | Disaster Fund of Debhata Upazilla   | 100000           | NGF-Own Fund                         | Given to the UNO Debhata Upazilla.     |
| Food/Rice                    | 2500                     | Disaster fund of MP                 | 82000            | NGF-Own Fund                         | Given to the MP's fund for 300 family. |
| Cash grant                   | 300                      | Atuliya&Ramjanna gor                | 90000            | NGF-Own Fund                         | 300 family got the support of BDT300   |
| Sub Total of grant support   |                          |                                     | 572000           |                                      |  |
| Total of the COVID support   |                          |                                     | 1326673          |                                      |  |

6.2. Health and medicine service:

From the beginning of the covid-19 crisis NGF tried to help helpless people. NGF opened 7 Static-Clinic services in collaboration with PKSF under the Prosperity Project for the disadvantaged people who had the lack of access to the health and medicine services because of the COVID-19 and cyclone Amphan. NGF is still operating such health camp in 7 places.

6.3. Others health service:

| Item             | Quantity | Total cost | Donor    |
|------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Soap             | 1,000    | 14,000     | NGF&PKSF |
| Hand sanitizer   | 1,000    | 14,000     | NGF&PKSF |
| Savlon           | 89       |            | NGF&PKSF |
| Detergent powder | 89       |            | NGF&PKSF |
| Total            |          |            |          |

Assistance after Amphan:

| Support for the Cyclone Amphan |                |                                     |            |                | Support for the COVID-19              |            |       |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Upozila                        | Union          | Type                                | Total Cost | Donor          | Type                                  | Total Cost | Donor |
|                                |                |                                     |            |                | Promo Materials                       | 40000      | NGF   |
| Shyamnagor                     | Gabura         | Food & Medicine                     | 400000     | NGF & People   | Food                                  | 250000     | NGF   |
|                                | Burigoalini    | Food, water supply & barrage repair | 66000      | NGF & PKSF     |                                       |            |       |
|                                | Paddopukur     | Cash Foreword                       | 30000      | NGF            |                                       |            |       |
|                                | Shyamnagor     | -                                   | -          | -              | food and support to the disaster fund | 522000     | NGF   |
|                                | Vurulia        |                                     |            |                |                                       | 194673     | NGF   |
|                                | Atuliya        | Cash support                        | 30000      | NGF            |                                       | 45000      | NGF   |
|                                | Ramjannagor    |                                     |            |                |                                       | 45000      | NGF   |
|                                | Nowabenki      | Barrage repair                      | 100000     | NGF            |                                       |            |       |
|                                | Kashimari      | Barrage repair                      | 40000      | NGF            |                                       |            |       |
|                                | Munshigange    | Barrage repair                      | 36000      | NGF            |                                       |            |       |
| Ashasuni                       | Ashasuni       | Food                                | 25000      | NGF            |                                       | 40000      | NGF   |
|                                | Sreeula        | Food, Barrage repair                | 45000      | NGF            |                                       | 40000      | NGF   |
|                                | Anuliya        | Food, Barrage repair                | 50000      | NGF            |                                       |            |       |
| Kaligang                       | kaligang sador |                                     |            |                | Disaster Fund                         | 100000     |       |
| Debhata                        | Debhata Sader  |                                     |            |                | Disaster Fund                         | 100000     |       |
| Koira                          | Uttorbedkashi  | Food                                | 210000     | NGF & People   |                                       |            |       |
|                                | Doxinbedkashi  | Food, Barrage repair                | 120000     | NGF & personal |                                       |            |       |

## 7. Challenges we faced:

### 7.1. Organizational financial capacity to continue massive support operation:

The report from the venous source has reviled that the affected people are more than 449000 and damages caused by the COVID-19 in conjunction with Cyclone Amphan is more than a 4 billion in BDT as per the rep[ort of the District commissioner office. The damage of road and other infrastructure is out of this calculation. All the NGO and the Government itself find it challenging to meet the response need especially at the time of corona. Therefore, NGF find it really challenging to operate the massive scale response work by its own fund considering its size and financial capacity.

### 7.2. Lack of available donation.

NGF contribute a satisfactory amount for the response work where more than 90% comes from the own fund. It is also recognizable that the whole world is inflected from epidemic virus caused an economic downturn across the world. For the same reasons the area found fewer international donor for the response, relief and rehabilitation activity than that of before. Considering the massive need availability of the fund were insufficient.

### 7.3. Pandemic Covid-19

The world wide corona pandemic alters the way of living. People are always under pressure on health issues and their safety from corona virus infection. As the cyclone Amphan heading forward with high velocity, it was our first duty to bring the people in the cyclone shelter in time. NGF faces the dilemma that people denied to reach to cyclone shelter thinking that they will get corona infection due to lack of maintenance of social distance. As a cyclone center is normally built up for the people of a entire community so because of its limited space it was really challenging to accommodate people within the center maintaining social distance.

### 7.4. Barrier to establish connection with the affected people

As soon as the cyclone-protection-dam smashed by the strong current of the tidal force a significant number of the brick-buit road and other mud-built road were damaged and went underneath the water. There were only one way to establish connectivity was the water way. It therefore became a real challenges to reach to the people need rescue and help.

### 7.5. Repeated breakdown of the barrage

It was the reality that the repaired dam went to be broken again and again as it happen all time immediately after fresh repair. Sometimes it is not possible to complete the repair the whole part of the damages with in the days. Therefore, the area got flooded again and again creates pressure on the local people and administration. It disrupted the rescue and rehabilitation work of NGF.

## 8. Recommendations:

- Regular supervision and maintenance
- Strengthen the activities of local body of water development board
- Increase the source of fund for the southwest coastal region as this area is marked as risk zone.
- Design program on Covid-19 pandemic adaptation through adjusted lifestyle.

## 9. Scope of working in southern part of Bangladesh:

- Climate resilience
- Advocacy work is an utmost urgency for continuously repair and maintenance of the embankments.
- The area have unutilized resource can be shaped to build sustainable resilience.

## 10. Conclusion

Supporting NGO like Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation, it is said that NGF is blessed for extreme poor people in southern part of Bangladesh. NGF have strong management and man power for development activities. NGF is always ready with its strong stuffs to collaborate any donor organization and person who want to work for people.