

Report on ISDR-Cyclone-2007, Bangladesh

By

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Introduction to Bangladesh Disaster Profile:

Bangladesh is a country that has been intrinsically associated with natural disaster and vulnerability. Bangladesh's geographical vulnerability lies in the fact that it is an exceedingly flat, low-lying, alluvial plain covered by over 230 rivers and rivulets with approximately 580 kilometres of exposed coastline along the Bay of Bengal. In addition, there are three geological faults running underneath the capital of Dhaka. As a result of its geography, Bangladesh frequently suffers from devastating floods, cyclones and storm surges, tornadoes, riverbank erosion, and drought as well as constituting a very high-risk location for seismic activity. With the prolong natural calamities & geographical location makes it one of the poorest countries among the third world countries. Whole economy of Bangladesh ruined and level of poverty increases with the prevailing disaster scenario. Though after 1991 Super Cyclone Bangladesh government has taken some bold steps like; introduction of multi hazard warning system, National Disaster policy and action plan for sustainable disaster management .Still its long to take to tackle the disaster effectively as we seen in post math SIDR scenario.

Background of SIDR-Cyclone, Bangladesh

Cyclone Sidr hit the coastal part of Bangladesh on November 15. The category 5 cyclone has claimed more than 3,000 lives with the death toll still rising. With winds of 220-240km (136 -149 mph) an hour the hurricane has destroyed homes, crops, schools and roads as well as causing electricity and communications problems. Hundreds of thousands of people have been evacuated from their homes and are taking refuge in cyclone shelters and schools while some are living without any shelter or The extent of the devastation caused from the cyclone is not yet known, but this cyclone is said to be more violent than the cyclone that occurred in April 1991 which left 143,000 people dead.

With winds over 150 mph, storm surge was inevitable, flooding the low-lying areas of the nation and surrounding islands. The storm surge reached heights of 4 feet, easily sweeping through the region. This storm was called a tropical cyclone as it originated in the Southwest Indian Ocean, increasing its strength over the Bay of Bengal, finally making landfall in Bangladesh and India.



Source: Disaster Resource Network, 2007 December





Source: SIDR-Bangladesh-Akash, BDPC-2007

Source: WFP-Bangladesh, 2007

Suffering of the SIDR-Cyclone, 2007

.N.B: On the spot Relief operation, 2007. Preparation: Ashutosh Mohanty, Researcher, USAR, USA (Contract assignment).



Memories of SIDR-Bangladesh Cyclone:

“November 19, 2007 – Cyclone Sidr which left behind a trail of devastation affecting the lives of at least 4 million people, and leaving a path of damaged houses, uprooted trees, destroyed schools, flattened crops, dead livestock, contaminated streams and ponds, and disrupted road links. The storm has left more than 3,000 dead – a number that rises with every passing hour.” It can be remembered as 2nd most devastating cyclone of the Bangladesh (history) ever faced. The young generation of Bangladesh called “SIDR” as bad dream of Bangladesh.

Of the total lives lost to Sidr, 40 per cent are believed to be children. Many of the children that have survived are now orphans. Children under five, pregnant women, new mothers and the elderly are the people most seriously affected. The number of victims is expected to rise dramatically as rescue crews and aid workers make their way to remote areas and islands. Hope is fading for finding survivors from missing ships, trawlers and fishing boats that were swept away. Thousands of people are still living in the open with inadequate food, safe drinking water or medicine. The threat of disease outbreak is rising.

INGOs and UN bodies (UNICEF, UNDP) are on the ground, actively working to ease the pain for children and their families in Bangladesh. UNicef teams will help 50,000 people, including women and children living in Barisal, Barguna and Patuakhali districts, which faced the eye of the storm when it hit.

Number of International organizations like ; UNICEF, Red Crescent (Int.) and Plan international distributed said item given bellow: as: 1. Medicine, 2. Household kits (including plastic sheeting), 3. Blankets, 4. Sanitary Soap, 5. Kitchen equipment and utensils 6. Water purification tablets, 7. Hygiene items, 8. Zinc sheeting, timber and construction materials for shelter.

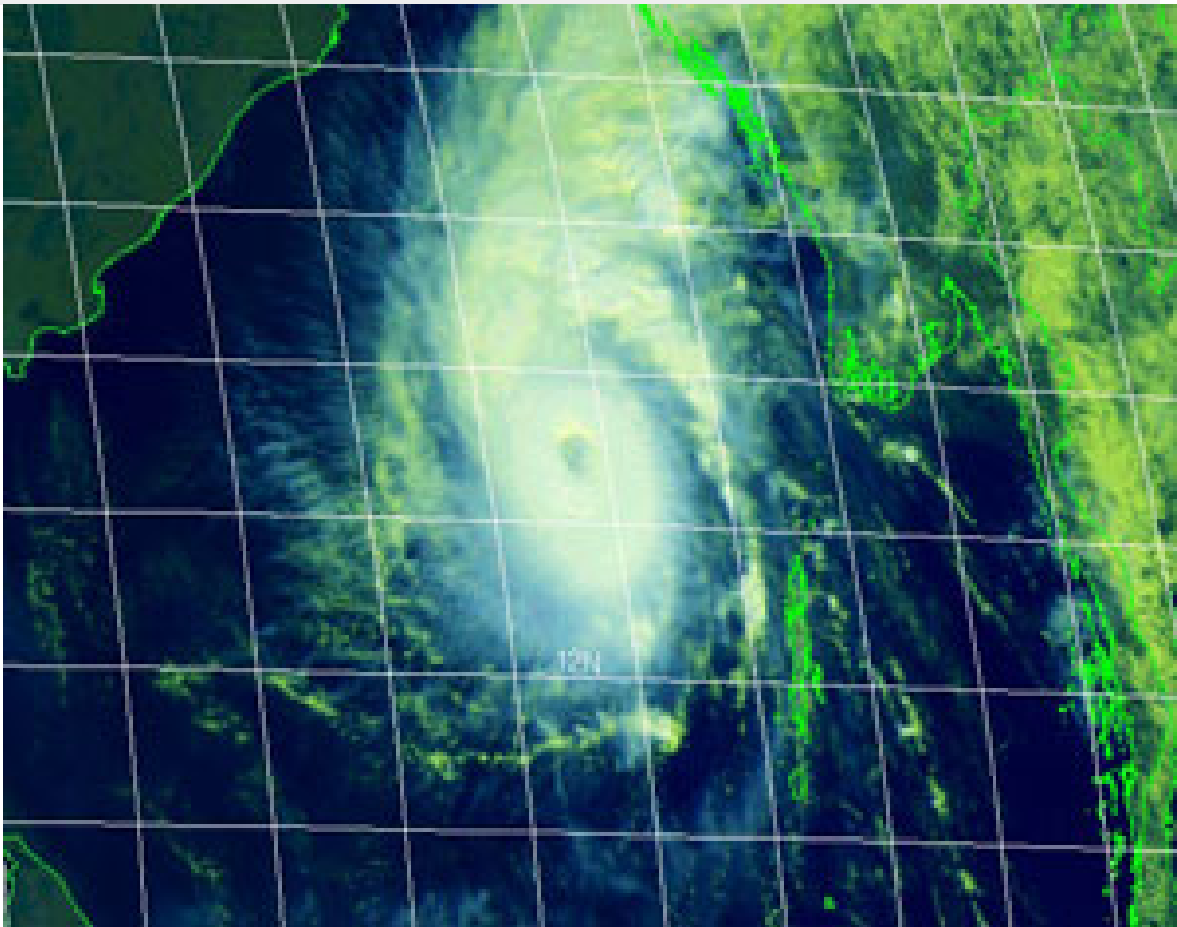
There is a great need of mobilizing community members to dig temporary sanitation facilities, and Plan will begin psychosocial support training for school teachers to ensure that children are supported in this difficult time. Throughout all of this, Plan will continue coordinating with other partners to have the greatest impact on the children, families and communities of Bangladesh.

N.B: Up to December 13, 2007 GoB has allocated approximately 1721 million BDT from Honorable Chief Advisor's Relief & Welfare Fund and DRR, MoFDM for the Sidr victims. GoB has also allocated 17240 MT GR Rice, distributed 43,000 food bags, 66,700 blankets, 16,904 tents, 3,348 carton utensils and 13,000 bundles of CI sheets by the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation (DRR).

Application of Early Warning System:

The Government of Bangladesh's early warning and preparedness systems were activated in advance of the cyclone making landfall, which greatly reduced the humanitarian impact of this disaster. Preparedness measures included the evacuation of approximately 3.2 million people and the stockpiling of relief and rescue items. As of November 20th, army relief and rescue teams have reportedly reached 70% of the affected areas.

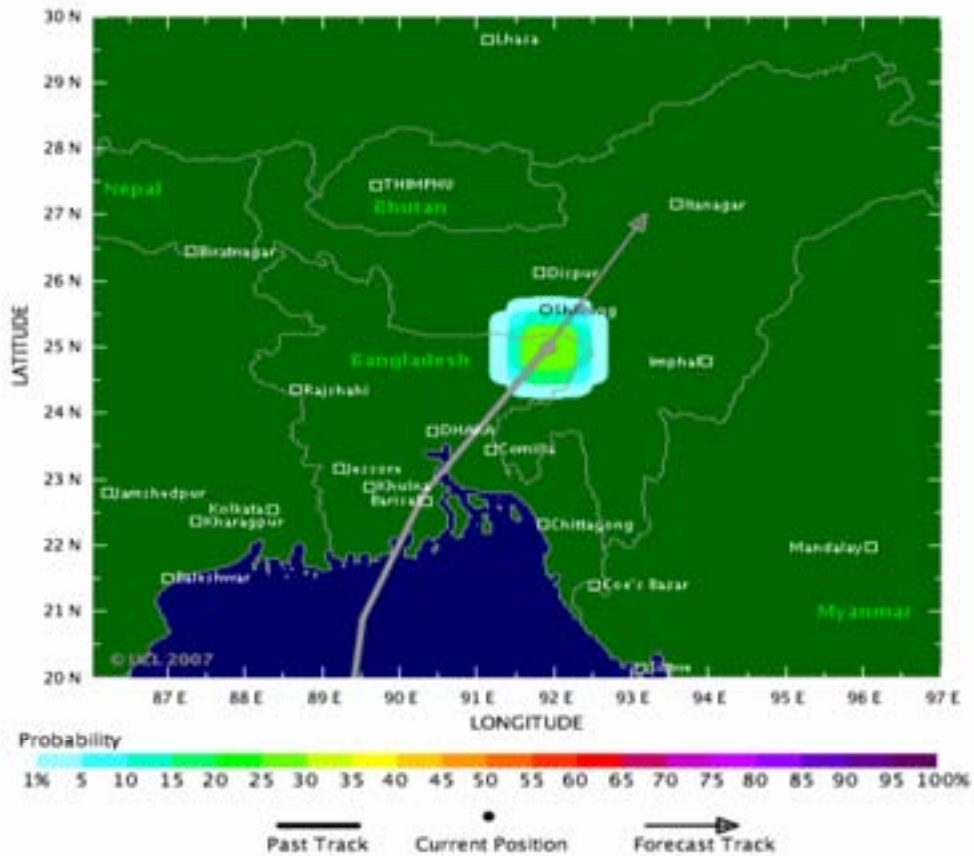
If we compare between 1991 Super Cyclone Bangladesh, (it cause massive destruction and loss of Crossed Chittogong (Bangladesh) across Sandweep Island.13200 people died Colossal loss of property. One among The most devastating cyclones affected in recent past in Bangladesh) and the intensity of the SIDR-cyclone, 2007 is more but the death tole is reduced dramatically to 3,000 because of government's special initiatives and application of Early warning System in country level. It is one of the successful and best examples of early warning system in global scenario.



Cyclonic Eye of Sidr-Cyclone.

Sidr was labeled the 2nd most powerful storm ever to hit Bangladesh. This image is from Nov. 14, before landfall. Photo: U.S. Navy, 2007.

Tropical Storm SIDR: Current probability of Cat 1 or above winds



Probability Scale			
Chance of Happening	Value	Chance of Happening	Value
Extremely Low	10%	Medium-High	60%
Very Low	20%	High	70%
Low	30%	Very High	80%
Medium-Low	40%	Extremely High	90%
Medium	50%	Certain	100%

Note that all probabilities refer to the occurrence of 1-min sustained wind speeds
 [Source: Tropical Storm Risk – TSR]

The Disaster Management Information Centre is the information hub of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management for risk reduction, hazard early warnings and emergency response and recovery activities



Government Response / initiatives with the Post math SIDR Scenario:

- An emergency meeting of Government DER group on “Early Recovery” was held (December 26, 2007) at CDMP Conference Room, Dhaka (State Capital). The main agendas of the meeting were updates on Government and Cluster response, early recovery need assessment, the rapid environmental assessment and the status of the preparation on National Workshop on Early Recovery.

- Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is supplying water in Khulna by 38 High Density Plastic (HDP) mobile tanks capable of containing 500 litres of water.

- In Patuakhali, Madaripur, Gopalganj and Shariatpur 619 ponds of different upazilas were cleaned by DPHE for household works. Other unclean ponds are not being used. DPHE also cleaned other 327 ponds in Bagerhat (Morelganj – 8), Pirozpur (Swarupkathi – 2), Borguna (Sadar – 39, Amtali – 30, Bamna – 6), Jhalokathi (Sadar – 79, Nalchhiti – 46, Kathhalia – 63, Rajapur – 54) for household works.

- 15000 tarpaulins received from UNICEF, India has been distributed in worse affected Bagerhat, Borguna, Patuakhali and Pirojpur districts.

- 6200 pcs blankets, 4000 pcs towels, 4000 pcs soaps, 4000 pcs toothbrushes, 150 cartons of milk and medicines provided by the Government of Korea have been handed over to armed forces division today to send promptly to Bagerhat, Borguna, Pirojpur and Patuakhali.

- Post Sidr Relief Operation Coordination Cell (PSROCC) has been shifted to a new location. The new location of PSROCC is at the Barisal Stadium and their new Telephone No: 0431-217-6250, new fax No: 0431-217-6249.

The Government Record given on SIDR-2007(26/12/2007):

Total Death: 3,363

People Missed: 871

Family Affected: 2,064,026

People Affected: 8,923,259

Houses Damaged: 1,518,942

Crops Damaged: 2,742,944 acre

Trees Destroyed: 4,065,316

Economic Damages by the Cyclone SIDR:

Bangladesh has been burdened by three adverse shocks this year. First, is the unabated increase in the price of oil. Second, is the damage caused by the floods in July-September and third, is the destruction by Cyclone Sidr.

The increased oil prices likely to contribute 2.3% in losses to the national GDP, which amounts to \$1.6 billion. The rising oil and fertilizer prices are likely to place an inordinate fiscal burden on the federal budget in 2008.

While firm estimates of damages caused by Cyclone Sidr are not available yet, the preliminary numbers on damages suggest that the magnitude of loss suffered by the economy due to the two natural disasters is very large—floods causing over \$1 billion and cyclone probably over \$2 billion. The Bangladesh government alone cannot deal with a problem of such enormous magnitude. As per World Bank Report on Sidr-Bangladesh December, 2007.

Whole savings of the costal areas and infrastructure and livelihood -Fishing boats, nets is damaged .As most of the poor families are bankrupts as they lending loan from the Bangladesh Grameen banks and various micro credit programme. As most of the infrastructure (road, eletriccity, telephone) and means of communication disrupted and severely damaged due Sidr Cyclone.

Agriculture and Aquaculture Damage/ Loss:

Bangladesh had already lost crops in northern and central areas after severe floods in July. Government fears the combined impact of these two disasters on one of the world's poorest countries could be massive. The cyclone damaged power and communications networks, killed livestock and caused tidal surges which swept away scores of people. As per the present information southern districts of Sidr affected areas most of the prone hatchery and fish farms are totally destroyed due to Sidr cyclone.

SIDR-Cyclone ravages 95pc crops in 11 districts and increasing peoples suffering:

There are around 95 percent standing crops in 11 coastal districts have been affected badly by the hurricane Sidr, agriculture ministry sources said. They said farming of shrimp and cattle were also damaged by the hurricane. Economists feared the Sidr would take its toll on the livelihood of ultra-poor people, as inflation rate will increase. They suggested increasing funds for different social safety net programmes and initiating rehabilitation activities immediately. Ayub Mia, acting secretary of the food and disaster management ministry, in a press conference was mentioned Aman cultivation might be hampered due to the hurricane.

An agriculture officer of Golachipa upazila under Patuakhali district said, "We have been able to save people...but we didn't have the ability to save their crops,

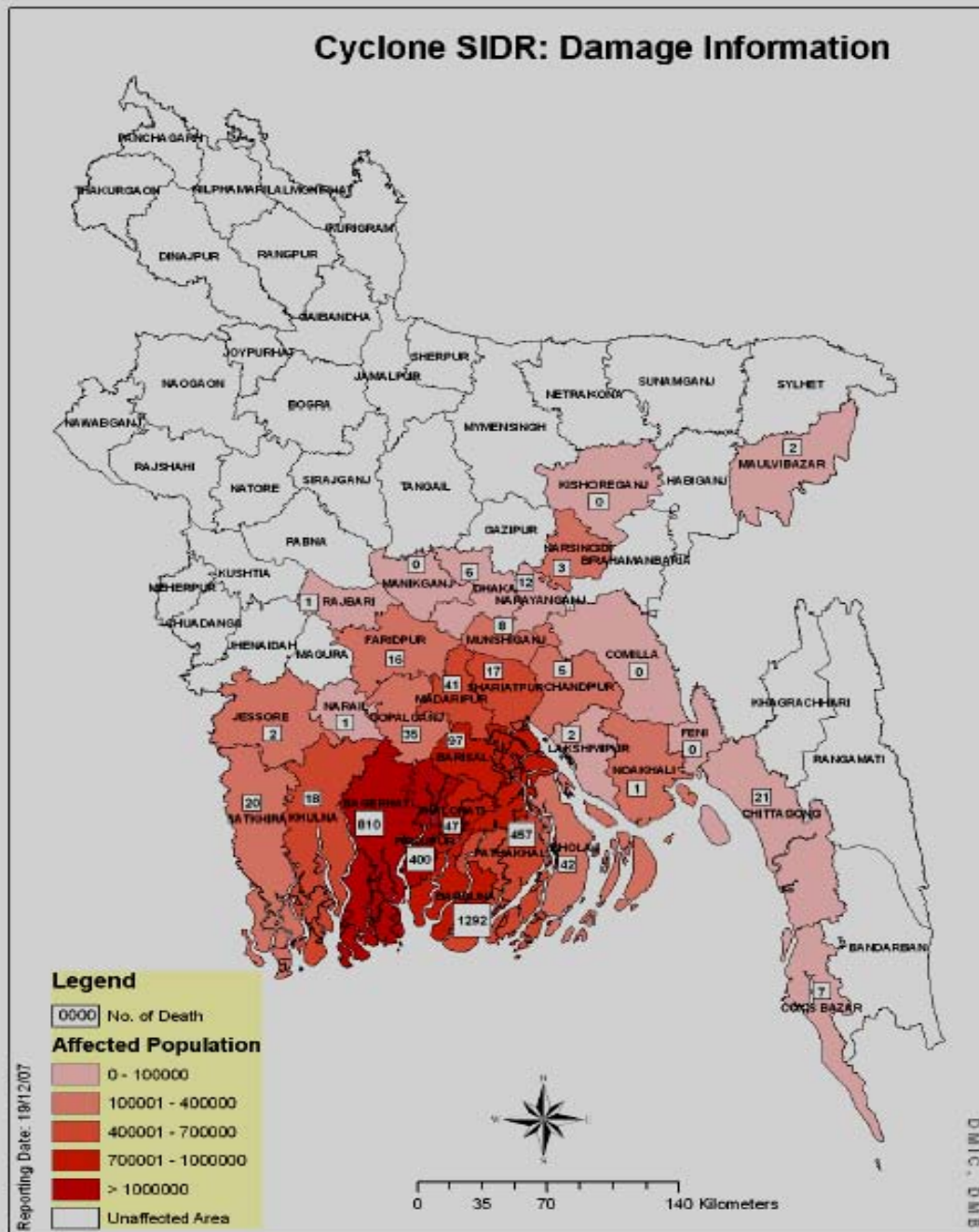
cattle and other resources." Meanwhile, as per the information from Noakhali that Aman crops on at least 23,000 acres of land were damaged by the hurricane. In Manikganj, cultivation of potato, cabbage, onion and mustard seed on 15,000 acres of land was affected seriously, according to our district correspondent. Shrimp hatcheries in Satkhira, Khulna and Cox's Bazar were badly hit by the hurricane." Shrimp industry could be the major victim of Sidr," Enayet Kabir, president of Shrimp Hatchery Association of Bangladesh, told The Daily Star. He said it is difficult to estimate the losses at the moment, as they are yet to contact field level shrimp farmers. Field preparation for salt farming, which was to start shortly, also suffered a setback. "All field level preparations in Cox's Bazar, Moheskhalia and Teknaf were damaged by the hurricane," Yakub Ali Montu, proprietor of Habib Salts of Chittagong, said. Zaid Bakht, research director of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, said, "Poor people will become poorer as inflation rate will increase due to the Sidr." With the Sidr- ravage farmers were presently trying to recover their losses caused by two recent floods. Bakht said the government should allocate more funds in social safety net programmes by cutting this year's Annual Development Programme.

(Curtsy: The daily star, Bangladesh.)

Infrastructure and means of communication damaged:

SIDR- cyclone Bangladesh, which was rated as category 4 cyclone (Bangladesh Metrological department). It is considered as one of the most powerful catastrophe in the recent past, which leads to country economy in a jeopardy. It ravages all types socio-economic infrastructure (government buildings, hospital, school, telephone exchange, bridge and road etc). Sidr brings big turmoil to counties economic development. Without proper health service the suffering of the women and children increases dangerously. With the contaminated water and lack of sanitary facilities the level of water borne diseases and health hazards increases dramatically. Most of the school are remain closed right after the Sidr occurred. All forms of communication (road, water ways, electronics and telephonic) was damaged. People's livelihood totally disrupted .People are now in a confuse state and hoping for help from international communities and government assistance to revive their life and livelihood.

SIDR Damage



Most affected areas by Sidr

The most affected areas of the Sidr in terms of deaths are Borguna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali and Pirozpur. Other most affected districts are Barisal, Khulna, Satkhira, Jhalokathi, Bhola, Madaripur, Gopalganj, Shariatpur etc.

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Disaster Profile Bangladesh: A History of Deadly Cyclones

131 Years, 80 Cyclones and 200 Million Dead

In 131 years, Bangladesh has lost 200 million people to 80 cyclones, according to a tally by Chinese state-run media. (The territory now called Bangladesh has held different names during that time, including East Pakistan.)

A separate tally has it that nine of the world's 13 deadliest hurricanes have struck in the Bay of Bengal, which borders India and Bangladesh.

The toll from Cyclone Sidr, which made landfall as a Category 4 hurricane Nov. 15, is still being tallied. Bangladesh is among the most vulnerable nations for storms of this kind, due to the ease with which low-lying areas flood, and its densely populated coastline.

Here's a look at some of the five most deadly storms to have struck, according to figures from the Xinhua General News Service report and elsewhere:

- Nov. 1, 1876 - About 200,000 people died.
- Nov. 12, 1970 - Up to 500,000 people died.
- May 24, 1985 - 11,000 people died.
- April 29, 1991 - 140,000 people died.
- Nov. 29, 1997 - 150,000 people died.
- Nov. 15, 2007 - 3,363 people died.

Bangladesh: A country Of Disaster and Hazard

Bangladesh has its own history of major disasters. The 1970 cyclone and subsequent flood where over 300,000 people perished, the 1991 major cyclone killed over 120,000 and the 2004 floods which inundated over 34% of the country resulting in 747 deaths.

Major storms since 1822

Chronology of major storms that hit Bangladesh in different periods since 1822.

May 1822: A cyclone, accompanied by storm surge, hit Barisal, Hatiya Island and Noakhali, claiming lives of about 40,000 people.

October 31, 1876: A cyclone with a storm surge of 40 ft above the normal astronomical tide hit Meghna River estuary near Chittagong, Barisal, and Noakhali, leaving about 200,000 people dead.

October 30-31, 1960: A severe cyclonic storm hit Chittagong, Noakhali,

Bakerganj, Faridpur, Patuakhali and eastern Meghna estuary at a speed of 210-km per hour, leaving about 10,000 people killed.

May 9, 1961: A severe cyclonic storm at a speed of 161-km per hour hit Bagerhat and Khulna, leaving about 11,468 people killed (mostly in Char Alexander).

May 28- 29 May, 1963: A severe cyclonic storm lashed Chittagong, Noakhali, Cox's Bazar and coastal islands of Sandwip, Kutubdia, Hatiya and Maheshkhali, killing about 11,520 people.

November 12, 1970: A cyclone hit the entire coast of Bangladesh with a maximum wind speed of 222-km per hour. The official death toll was 500,000, but the unofficial figure was about 120,0000

May 24 -25, 1985: A severe cyclone hit Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali and coastal islands. Death toll: 11,069.

April 29 -30, 1991: A cyclone hit Bangladesh at late night of April 29. The storm originated in the Pacific Ocean and reached the Bay of Bengal coast after 20 days. The maximum wind speed reached 225-km per hour. Official death toll: 150,000

April 15-16, 2007: On November 15-16, 2007, a strong tropical cyclone, Cyclone Sidr, caused massive damage, killing over 3,000 people in Bangladesh. The category 5 cyclone, with winds of 220-240km (136 -149 mph) an hour the hurricane has destroyed homes, crops, schools and roads as well as causing wide range of communications problems. Sidr immense pressure towards life and lives of the people.

Geography:

Bangladesh, on the northern coast of the Bay of Bengal, is surrounded by India, with a small common border with Myanmar in the southeast. The country is low-lying riverine land traversed by the many branches and tributaries of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. Tropical monsoons and frequent floods and cyclones inflict heavy damage in the delta region.

Geographically, Bangladesh is prone to disaster and it occur in different forms e.g.; Flood, cyclone, hotwave, land slide, tsunami or sea storm. As per the ISDR report 2007, it located on the cyclonic fault line .Almost every year one disaster is happens and it cause massive loss to its socio-economic development. Though with the development of science and technology, people awareness & own development of disaster resilience mechanism and government's focus on DRM programme / special initiatives reduced the vulnerability in some extent. Anyway Naturally Disaster occurred mainly because of its Geographical location.

**Historical records of Severe Cyclones which formed in the Bay of Bengal and made
landfall at the eastern coast of India during the period from 1970-1999
(Cyclones of Arabian Sea | Back to RSMC)**

Sl. No.	Date	Landfall/Devastation
1.	September 7-14, 1971	Crossed South Orissa coast and adjoining North Andhra coast on September 10 and moved up to eastern Delhi. 90 People died and 8000 Cattle heads perished. This system caused considerable damage to crops, houses, telecommunications and other property in the coastal districts of Orissa.viz. Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack.
2.	September 20-25. 1971	Crossed South Orissa coast near Gopalpur on September 22.Caused considerable damage to crops and houses due to flood and heavy rain at Vamsadhura village in Srikakulum and koraput districts.
3.	September 27 -October 1,1971	Crossed West Bengal coast near Sundarban. Continued its movement towards NW, weakened into a low over Bihar State on October 1.60 People died and thousands of houses were collapsed in West Bengal.
4.	October 26-30,1971	Crossed Orissa coast near Paradip early in the morning of October 30.Maximum wind speed recorded was 150-170KMPH (81-92 kt).Lowest Pressure recorded 966.00 hPa.near the centre of the storm. 10,000 People died and more than one mullion people rendered homeless.50, 000 Cattle heads perished, 8, 00,000 Houses damaged.
5.	September 7-14. 1972	Crossed the extreme North Andhra Coast near Baruva on the afternoon of 10th. Maximum wind speed recorded at Puri was 175 KMPH (94 kt) The maximum wind speed estimated from the satellite picture was 204 KMPH (110 kt).100 people died and 8000 cattle heads lost. Near about 2 lakhs people were affected due to this system. Heavy damage to crops and other property was reported from Ganjam, Puri &Cuttack districts, the worst affected being Ganjam district.
6.	September 20-25, 1972	Crossed extreme South Orissa coast near Gopalpur on the afternoon of 22nd and weakened into a depression by the morning of the 23 rd. Max. wind recorded in gust was 136 KMPH (73 kt) at Gopalpurat about 0740 UTC on 22nd.Caused. Caused damage to crops &houses. No loss of life was reported.
7.	November 15-23, 1972	Crossed extreme south Andhra coast near Sri harikota Island during the early part of the night on 22nd .The maximum wind was reported 111 KMPH (60 kt) gusting to 167 KMPH (90 kt) recorded by the ship ATAF. Lowest pressure recorded near the storm centre was 983.0 hPa.80 People killed. Many trees were uprooted and several thousands of people rendered homeless in their districts.
8.	December 1-8,1972	Crossed Tamilnadu coast close to and north of Cudalore at 2330

		UTC on 5th December and was within 50 km WNW of Cuddalore at 0300 UTC on December 6. Maximum wind speed recorded at Cuddalore was 111 KMPH to 148 KMPH (60-80) between 2230 UTC of 5th & 0230 UTC of 6th. 80 People killed and 30,000 people rendered homeless in Madras due to flood. Total loss Rs. 40 crores.
9.	November 3-9, 1973	Crossed Orissa coast close to and north of Paradip on the early morning of 9th. It weakened rapidly and lay as a trough over Orissa the same day. Maximum wind reported 100 KMPH (54 kt) at Paradip and Chandbali experienced surface wind of 100 KMPH (54 kt). This cyclone caused some damage to standing crops in the coastal districts of Orissa between Paradip and Chandbali.
10.	August 13-20, 1974	Crossed West Bengal coast near Contai at about 0700 UTC on 15th afternoon and remained cyclonic storm over land until August 17. Maximum wind speed was 139 KMPH (75 kt). The storm caused floods in parts of districts of Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah and 24 districts of West Bengal.
11.	September 6-19, 1976	Crossed coast near Contai around noon of September 11 and reached Southeast Madhya Pradesh as a cyclonic by 13th morning. Maximum wind 160 KMPH (86kt) was in gust reported. 40 people died and 4,000 Cattle heads perished. Crops damaged were of the order of 1.25 Lakh.
12.	November 3-6, 1976	Crossed Andhra Coast just north of Masulipatnam on the night of 4th. It maintained its intensity over land up to 5th morning when it was centred about 50 km southeast of Hyderabad. Then it gradually weakened into a depression and emerged into the Arabian sea off North Maharashtra coast by 6th afternoon. 25 people killed. and 25,000 huts damaged. 13 fishermen were missing.
13.	November 15-17, 1976	Crossed South Andhra Pradesh coast between Nellore and Kavali on 16th midnight, weakened thereafter it lay as a deep depression over South Andhra Pradesh coast and adjoining Ralaseema on 17th morning. Maximum wind speed was estimated to be between 222-259 KMPH (120-140 kt) 30 People died and 10,000 houses damaged, 24 country boats damaged Total loss of property was estimated to be Rs. 3.9 crores. Kavali and Kavur taluks of Nellore districts of A.P. were most affected by this cyclone.
14.	October 27-November 1, 1977	Crossed South Andhra Pradesh coast near Kavali between Nellore and Ongole around noon of 31st. Weakened into a depression over the interior parts of Karnataka by morning of November 1 and emerged into the Arabian sea as a low. It caused huge damage to property and Telegraph posts over 80 km stretch from Kavur to Singaray Konda about 40 km on either side of the storm track stood slanting.
15.	November 8-12, 1977	Crossed Tamilnadu coast within 10 km to south of Nagapattinam early in the morning of 12th around 2230 UTC of 11th. Weakened

		into a cyclonic storm by that evening over interior parts of Tamilnadu and emerged into Laccadives off North Kerala coast on the morning of 13th as a deep depression. Maximum wind recorded about 120 KMPH (65 kt) on 12th morning at Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Podukottai. 560 people died and 10 lakh people rendered homeless. 23,000 Cattle heads perished. Total damage to private and public property estimated to be Rs. 155 crores.
16.	November 14-19.1977	Crossed near Chirala in A.P at 1200 UTC on 19th Nov and weakened into a low on the evening of 20th. It dissipated over Southeast M.P and adjoining Orissa by 21st evening. Maximum wind speed recorded by the ship Jagatswami recorded at 1030 Utc on 17th was 193 KMPH (104kt) Loss of human lives reported as 10,000. 27,000 Cattle head perished. Damage to the crops and other property was estimated to be around 350 crores
17.	November 19-24. 1978	Crossed between Kilakkarai and Rochemary and Ramanatharam District of Tamilnadu on 24th evening as a severe storm and emerged into the Arabian Sea off Kerala coast as a deep depression on 25th morning. Batticola of Sri Lanka reported maximum wind speed northerly 145 KMPH (78 kt). In India 5,000 huts damaged and total damage estimated to be around Rs. 5 crores. In Sri Lanka ,915 people died and one million people affected One lakh Houses were damaged in SriLanka.
18.	May 10-13 1979	Crossed near Ongole in A.P. early morning morning of 13 th May 1979. Nellore reported maximum wind speed of 100-160 KMPH (51-86 kt) The storm surge was 12' above mean sea level at Pedddaganjam .Some coastal villages of Kavour. 700 People killed and 3 Lakh cattle heads perished. Near about 40 Lakh people affected. House damaged 7 Lakh.
19.	September, 24-28. 1981	Crossed Orissa coast near Puri on the early morning of September 26 and weakened into a depression on that evening over interior Orissa and adjoining East Madhya Preadesh. 5 Launches were lost in the Bay and many housed were damaged in Midnapur districts of West Bengal and Cuttack distrists of Orissa.
20.	December 4-11. 1981	Crossed West Bengal Coast near Sagar Island around 1300 UTC on December 10 and weakened into a depression on 11th morning over Bangladesh and into a low the same evening over Assam and Meghalaya. 200 people died in 24 Parganas district of West Bengal One Million people affect in the districts of 24 Parganas.
21.	May 31 to June 5th 1982	Crossed on 3rd June near Paradip , Orissa As a result of high tides damage caused all along this Coastal stretch. This cyclone caused heavy damage in the coastal districts of Puri , Cuttack and balasore.
22.	October 11-17 , 1982	Crossed A.P. coast and adjoing Telengana as a low on 17th morning. Heavy rainfal cuased damage to roads.

23.	16-21 Oct. 1982	Crossed between Sriharikota and dugaraja patinam(A.P). 60 people died and 300-400 huts damaged.
24.	October 9-14.1984	Crossed North Orissa coast near Chandbali in theforenoon of 14th This system caused some damage in Cuttack and Balasore districts of Orissa and Midnapore districts of West Bengal.
25.	November 9-14, 1984	Crossed between Sriharikota and Durgarajupatnam between 0800 and 0900 IST.Sea water oof2 feet height entered the village Durgarajupatnam on14th and the village Durgarajupatnam on14th and reached 3 km inland from the coast 54 lives in Tamil Nadu,livestocks perished were 90650 and number of buildings destroyed completely were 3,20,000 in A.P
26.	November 27-30 , 1984	Crossed south Tamilnadu coast near Nagapattinam in the afternoon of December 1 near Karaikal.About 35,000 people were affected in East Thanjavur and South Aroot districts of Tamilnadu.50,000 acres of Inad was submerged in Thanjvur districts.
27.	17-21 Sept. 1985	Crossed on 20 th Sept. close to Puri Orissa Krishna Prasad, Chilka,Tangi submerged for Three days due to inundation of sea water 1.5 meter sea wave off puri coast was
28.	13-17 Oct. 1985	Crossed near Balasore on16th Oct. High tidal Crossed near Balasore on16th Oct. High tidal wave of about 16' to 18' was observed
29.	31 Oct. -3 Nov.1987	Crossed north of Nellore(A.P.) 50 People died in A.A.P. 50 people died and 25,800 livestock claimed in A.P. 68,000 Housed damaged It affected 6.8 Lakhs population.
30.	November 23-30 1988	Crossed 20 Km west of Indo-Bangladesh b border in West Bengal. At 0000 UTC of 30th it lay centered near Dhaka.2000 People killed. 6000 people reported missing in Bangladesh
31.	23-27 May 1989	crossed 40 Km northeast of Balasaore 61 persons died in Orissa and West Bengal 1000 Cattle heads perished in West Bengal
32.	01-09 Nov. 1989	Crossed near Kavali (A.P.). 69 people died and 7100 cattle heads perished. Loss of property estimated to be Rs. 14 Crores.
33.	04-09 May 1990	Crossed 40 Km SW of Machilipatnam 967 people died. 3.6 million Livestock perished. 14.3 lakh houses damaged
34.	24-30 April 1991	Crossed Chittogong (Bangladesh) across Sandweep Island.13200 people died Colossal loss of property. One among The most devastating cyclones affected The most devastating cyclones affected In Bangladesh
35.	11-15 Nov. 1991	Crossed Tamil Nadu Coast north of Karaikal 185 people died and 540 cattle perished 16 people died in A. P.
36.	11-17Nov. 1992	Crossed near Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu).175 people died and 160 reported missing Damage to standing crops due to flood Reported.
37.	01- 04 Dece. 1993	Crossed on 4th Nov. 30 Km north of Karaikal.100 People died in

		Tamil Nadu.
38.	29 April - 02 may 1994	Crossed near Technaf in Bangladesh around midnight of May 2. Loss of life was limited to 188 due to timely and adequate cyclone warning issued by Bangladesh Met. Office
39.	07-10 Nov. 1995	Crossed North A.P. Coast south of Ichchapuram around 05 UTC of 10 Nov. 93 Persons and 81 boats were affected. 2631 houses damaged. 153 fishermen were reported to be missing.
40.	05-07 Nov 1996	Crossed A.P. Coast 50 Km south of K Kakinada around 1600 UTC of 6th Nov. 978 Persons died. 1375 Persons reported to be missing. 1380 Villages affected in A.P. 6464 boats lost in sea.
41.	28 Nov.-06 Dec 1996	Crossed near Chennai around 2100 UTC of 6th Dec. 1996. The cyclone persisted for 9 days which is reported to be very long life compared to any cyclone in the Indian Ocean. It caused severe damage to life and property.

UN bodies, EU, NGOs launch relief operations

UN bodies, European Union and NGOs yesterday disbursed emergency relief aid and started distributing relief materials among the victims of cyclone Sidr that battered the southern part of the country. European Commission in Brussels said it disbursed 1.5 million euros (US\$2.2 million) in emergency relief aid to Bangladesh.

"Preliminary indications are that the most pressing needs will be food, safe drinking water, emergency shelter, clothing, blankets and medicine," Commission spokesman John Clancy told the journalists, reported AFP. United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in a statement released in Dhaka said it started distributing 98 metric tons of ready food from its emergency hub to feed 400,000 victims of the cyclone that left thousands of people homeless." We have to move as quickly as possible to provide food to the most vulnerable," said WFP Representative Douglas Broderick.

"People's life and health cannot be endangered. We all should come forward to save lives first. Dry food like high energy biscuits (HEB) will be very useful, specially these days when there is a scarcity of potable water for drinking and cooking."

WFP's food distribution programme for the affected coastal districts is part of a major effort to feed the cyclone-affected people for three days. Food is being distributed in several affected districts by UN staff, government officials, and NGO representatives. WFP and UNICEF have extensive presence in the affected districts including Jessore and Cox's Bazar providing assistance to the cyclone victims in coordination with other organisations. Raphael Palma,

communications manager of World Vision Bangladesh told The Daily Star that they distributed flattened rice and sugar among 500 affected families in Mongla.

World Vision Bangladesh, Caritas Bangladesh, Rupantor and Seba held meetings with the thana nirbahi officer (TNO) at Mongla to determine strategies for the relief and rehabilitation operation for the affected people, he said.

Appeals from the INGOs, IFRC and UN bodies for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and Resettlement:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is appealing for 24.5 million Swiss francs (US \$22.2 million/€ 15 million) to provide long-term support for more than 1.2 million people affected by Cyclone Sidr.

The funds will be used to provide affected individuals and families in nine districts with a well planned combination of immediate relief, shelter, health, water and sanitation and early recovery assistance, as well as support for future capacity building and disaster risk reduction. The relief component, the most urgent one, aims to address the immediate needs of the affected population by providing shelter materials, food, clothes, clean water and basic health care. The capacity building and disaster risk reduction component will support strengthening the capacity of the national society and affected communities in the longer term to prepare for and respond to future disasters. This is a key role for the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, whose Cyclone Preparedness Programme saved lives during Cyclone Sidr. It is important that this role and programme are strengthened in the future.

The provision of safe shelter, with nearly 500,000 homes having been destroyed, will be a major component of both immediate and longer term efforts. The International Federation serves as the lead agency for shelter support with the UN shelter cluster.” With winter fast approaching, the families whose homes have been lost desperately need materials and technical support to make basic shelters for themselves and their belongings,” said Graham Saunders, Head of the Shelter Department at the International Federation. “We specialize in working with displaced families to utilize locally available materials, even materials from homes that were destroyed, to help them build improved shelter that makes sense for them and that is more resilient in the future,” Saunders continued.

The latest figures indicate that the death toll from the Cyclone Sidr disaster has risen to 3,363, with over 34,508 injured and more than 1,020 people still listed as missing. Other official figures show that the disaster affected some six million people and completely destroyed as many as 500,000 houses in 30 districts in the southwest of Bangladesh. The cyclone also reportedly caused the contamination of many drinking water sources, killed thousands of livestock and destroyed an estimated 1.7 million acres of crops.

Summary of Cyclone Sidr Response

Updated official report from MoFDM illustrates that the number of death caused by tropical cyclone 'SIDR' has risen to 3,363 affecting 8.9 million people of 2 million families. These casualties and damages of houses, livestock, crops, educational institutions, roads and embankments have been reported from 1,950 unions of 200 upazilas of 30 districts. Most deaths and damages have been attributed to the storm surge.

AFD is working on non-stop basis and carrying the relief goods to the local administrations, communities at the very remote locations by both BAF Aircrafts and also by river.

Summary of SIDR-impact on Bangladesh, mostly on the loss of life and socio-economic profile as given below: The Geneva-based International Federation promotes the humanitarian activities of 186 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies among vulnerable people. By coordinating international disaster relief and encouraging development support, it seeks to prevent and alleviate human suffering. The Federation, National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross together, constitute the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

“The last time a cyclone this strong hit Bangladesh, in 1991, over 138,000 people were killed. Since then the government, aid agencies and local organisations have worked hard to help people prepare for disasters and this is reflected in the much lower death toll,” said Heather Blackwell, Head of Oxfam in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh had already lost crops in northern and central areas after severe floods in July. Oxfam fears the combined impact of these two disasters on one of the world's poorest countries could be massive. The cyclone damaged power and communications networks, killed livestock and caused tidal surges which swept away scores of people.

Since the storm hit, more than 10,000 family kits were distributed, along with 5,100 plastic sheets, and 20,000 emergency food packs. 18 mobile medical teams provided emergency first aid and primary health care. More than 100,000 water purification tablets and tens of thousands of oral rehydration salt packs have also been provided to affected households. More services and supplies are being delivered daily.

A preliminary appeal requesting 4 million Swiss francs (\$3.6 million US/ €2.4 million) was issued on November 16 and is now incorporated into this more comprehensive appeal.

Conclusion:

There is a great need of coordination between INGOs and UN bodies for relief and rehabilitation work. Sidr cyclone is considered as an alarm for preparing a sustainable DRM national policy for Bangladesh. Still people required assistance for rebuild their house and livelihoods. Though Bangladeshi people are hard working there is great need of support from every sector of government .There is great need of multi hazard warning system for future preparedness for Disaster.

Among the South Asia, Bangladesh is considered as most disaster prone countries.

Source:

Ministry of Food and Disaster Management/CDMP, Bangladesh
Plan Bangladesh
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
Societies (IFRC)
UNDP, CDMP, DFID, EU, DER Group
RedR, India
Oxfam, GB Bangladesh
DRN-India
Action Aid, Bangladesh
Care, Bangladesh
Muslim Relief, Bangladesh
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center (BDPC)

N.B: The Report is prepared for giving a clear picture on SIDR-Cyclone -2007 scenario and try to asses the present need. I am preparing 2nd analytical and comprehensive report SIDR-Bangladesh-2007. I am giving to Special thanks to Akash from BDPC, Bangladesh for his thought and contribution for preparing this report.

I have already worked in **Bangladesh for TOT programme as trainer for Oxfam, GB Bangladesh with RedR India**. Please contact me for any information or ideas or quarry for SIDR-Bangladesh, Cyclone.

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Relief Activities to Cyclone SIDR Victims by DRR

Sl. No.	District	Allocated								Allocation from Honourable Chief Advisor's Relief and Welfare Fund
		GR Rice MT	GR Cash BDT	House Building Grant BDT	Others					
					Foods (Bag)	Blanket (pcs.)	Tent (pcs.)	Utensils (Carton)	CI Sheets (Bundle)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Patuakhali	2740	3800000.00	184500000.00	6500	9230	2676	500	2000	80000000
2	Bagerhat	2450	4297000.00	34500000.00	8000	9230	2775	500	2000	388830000
3	Borguna	2800	3550000.00	31925000.00	6500	9120	2677	500	1500	389660000
4	Jhalokathhi	1190	2289000.00	16000000.00	6000	4220	200	0	1000	45000000
5	Pirozpur	2535	4120000.00	181900000.00	0	8900	2366	500	1500	80000000
6	Satkhira	875	1369000.00	10500000.00	0	5000	700	500	500	40000000
7	Barisal	1500	1283000.00	15300000.00	0	4000	710	500	2000	35000000
8	Bhola	350	1050000.00	16000000.00	0	2000	700	0	500	35000000
9	Laxmipur	200	375000.00	0.00	0	1000	300	0	0	10000000
10	Khulna	850	1650000.00	6000000.00	0	3000	350	348	500	32500000
11	Gopalganj	400	250000.00	6000000.00	0	2000	300	0	500	12500000
12	Shariatpur	250	250000.00	6000000.00	0	2000	300	0	500	12500000
13	Madaripur	350	250000.00	6000000.00	0	2000	300	0	500	17500000
14	Faridpur	100	0.00	0.00	0	1000	0	0	0	3000000
15	Munshiganj	100	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dhaka	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Cox's Bazar	0	0.00	0.00	0	1000	600	0	0	0
18	Chittagang	0	0.00	0.00	0	1000	700	0	0	0
19	Chandpur	200	425000.00	0.00	0	1000	350	0	0	0
20	Noakhali	0	0.00	0.00	0	1000	450	0	0	0
21	Narshingdi	50	0.00	0.00	2000	0	0	0	0	0
22	Narayanganj	50	0.00	0.00	2000	0	0	0	0	0
23	Rajbari	50	0.00	0.00	4000	0	0	0	0	0
24	Feni	50	0.00	0.00	0	0	450	0	0	0
25	Comilla	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Jessore	50	0.00	0.00	2000	0	0	0	0	0
27	Narail	0	0.00	0.00	1000	0	0	0	0	0
28	Moulvibazar	50	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Kishorganj	0	0.00	0.00	2000	0	0	0	0	0
30	Manikganj	50	0.00	0.00	3000	0	0	0	0	0
Total		17240	24958000	514625000	43000	66700	16904	3348	13000	1181490000

[Source: Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation – DRR; Date: December 13, 2007]

The Disaster Management Information Centre is the information hub of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management for risk reduction, hazard early warnings and emergency response and recovery activities

