



**SOS CHILDREN'S
VILLAGES**
BANGLADESH

Endline Evaluation and Impact Assessment

Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh



Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Jalil

2023

SOS Children's Village Sylhet
Dayamir, Osmaninagar, Sylhet, Bangladesh.

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Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
ABBREVIATION	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
1. INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT	9
1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW	10
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION	13
1.4 STUDY AREA	13
2. METHODOLOGY	14
2.1 STUDY DESIGNS, SAMPLES AND SAMPLING METHOD	14
2.2 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	15
2.3 STUDY LIMITATIONS	15
3. EVALUATION RESULTS	16
3.1 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	16
3.2 NATURE OF LOSS	21
3.3 TYPES OF SUPPORT	21
3.4 TRANSPARENCY	23
3.5 APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROJECT	23
3.6 RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT	24
3.7 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT	26
3.8 EFFICIENCY OF THE PROJECT	27
3.9 IMPACT OF THE PROJECT	28
3.10 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT	32
4. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED	33
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	34
ANNEXURE 1: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE	36
ANNEXURE 2: CASE STUDY 01	38
ANNEXURE 03: CASE STUDY 02	40
ANNEXURE 04: FD-07 FOR ERP-FLOOD PROJECT	41
ANNEXURE 05: FUND RELEASE LETTER FROM NGO BUREAU BANGLADESH	44

List of Tables

Table 1: Project Beneficiaries	12
Table 2: Sociodemographic Profile of the Participants.....	16
Table 3: Flood-Induced Loss.....	21
Table 4: Nature of Support	22

List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: Map of the Study Area</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Figure 2: Age of the participants</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Figure 3: Gender Distribution of the Participants</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Figure 4: Monthly Household Income</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Figure 5: Occupation of the Participants</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 6: Religion of the Participants</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 7: Types of support received</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Figure 8: Appropriateness of the project</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Figure 9: Spending of UCT</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Figure 10: Spending of CCT</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Figure 11: Spending of Livelihood Recovery Programme</i>	<i>32</i>

Abbreviation

CHFM	Complaint and Feedback Mechanism
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
NGO	Non-government Organization
SOS CVI	SOS Children's Villages International
UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfer
UP	Union Parishad
WaSH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
NFI	None Food Items
FSP	Family Strengthening Programme

Executive Summary

SOS Children's Village, Bangladesh implemented a project titled "Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh" under the Humanitarian Action Programme of SOS Children's Villages International. The project intended to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of flood-affected households and post-flood coping in the north-eastern areas of Bangladesh. The flood-affected households have been offered unconditional cash transfers (UCT) to mitigate their immediate needs, conditional cash transfers (CCT) to help them repair the houses affected by flash floods and financial support for their livelihood recovery. Additionally, the WaSH intervention was implemented in the project areas. The awareness sessions were also arranged to promote hygiene practices among flood-affected households.

The project has been implemented for eight months. The project was designed to be implemented from August 2022 to January 2023. However, an extension for another two months was allowed due to a delay in the implementation process. A total of 2440 households received support from the project whereas recipients from UCT, CCT and livelihood recovery received BDT. 5,000, BDT. 19,000 and BDT. 21,300 respectively. Additionally, a WaSH Kit was given to 2,000 households in the project area.

The endline evaluation study intended to understand the contribution of the "Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh" project to the lives of the project beneficiaries, their household members and the community. The research design incorporates both qualitative and quantitative approaches. A systematic random sampling procedure was used to recruit an appropriate sample for the study. Data were collected from the beneficiaries through face-to-face interviews. Both quantitative and qualitative data were used to assess project interventions in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

The findings confirmed the relevance of this project in terms of achieving its main objectives, relationships with the philosophy of SOS Children's Village International and its suitability with the crying needs of the targeted population. Almost all the respondents opined that project interventions were appropriate, timely and praiseworthy. Though around one-third of the recipients

considered that benefits were inadequate compared to their flood-induced loss, they appreciated the support acknowledging its contribution to their coping with the post-flood conditions.

The survey results revealed that the project was effective since the project interventions achieved the targeted outcome and contributed to the project objectives. The project offered immediate and multi-sectoral support to help the flood-affected households cope with the post-flood situation. Many participants described that they would have to borrow money to meet their immediate needs for food, medicine and shelter. Some of them even failed to get loans from their social and kinship network. This project was effective in offering them support for food, medicine and a safe shelter at the right time. A few participants were also able to invest in income-generating activities that will help ensure livelihood recovery.

The evaluation study highlighted that the project adopted cost-effective measures to provide quality support efficiently to the targeted households. The selection of beneficiaries and disbursement of funds were transparent. The priority was given to the marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged households, especially those having a member with a disability, widow and older age.

The project has an immediate and long-term impact on the lives of targeted beneficiaries, their household members and the community in multifarious ways. The flood-affected households were able to address their immediate needs of food, medicine and shelter by utilizing UCT and CCT. The livelihood recovery programme assisted the beneficiaries to invest in income-generating activities that will support them in the long run.

Since the project was an emergency response to flood-affected households, it is difficult to assess its sustainability. However, it seems that many participants spent a portion of the support on income-generating activities such as buying goods for the small shops and purchasing cows, goats, chickens and ducks. This means the outcome of the project will continue for many of the participants to some extent.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

Sylhet, a north-eastern region of Bangladesh, experienced heavy rains and unprecedented flooding in June 2022 stranding more than 4.3 million people and leaving large areas on the verge of being inundated. The sudden flood left millions of people homeless and without belongings. Meghalaya and Assam, an upstream region of India located near the north-eastern region of Bangladesh,



recorded their highest rainfall in 100 years. Record-breaking rains also fell in the north-eastern districts of Bangladesh. Therefore, sudden flash floods occurred in different areas of Sylhet, Sunamganj and other parts of the region.

The sudden flood crushed homes floated away objects, overflowed the rivers and excess water swept through the region. More than 4.3 million people were impacted by the devastating flood. Moreover, millions of people have been inundated. More than 9 million people including children, women and old were displaced and took shelter in the unfamiliar location. The physical infrastructure including roads and culverts was also destroyed in many areas. The electricity supply was disrupted due to the flash flood meaning people were unable to communicate with their friends and family members to ensure their safety. Most of the people in the flood-affected area could not even charge their mobile phones because of the lack of electricity. As tube wells of the flood-hit region submerged, an extreme crisis of drinkable water and food became imminent in Sylhet.

Considering the circumstances, SOS Children's Village Sylhet, Bangladesh decided to stand by the flood-affected people in the Sylhet district and appealed to the international community for their generous support. Based on the unmet needs, response gaps of the current humanitarian community intervention, and the priority needs of the flood-affected people in Bangladesh, SOS Children's Village Sylhet, Bangladesh undertake multisectoral and multi-purpose interventions aiming to address the immediate and basic needs of flood-affected households, provision of a safe shelter, promoting hygienic practices and livelihood recovery activities.

1.2 Project Overview

SOS Children's Village Sylhet undertakes a project titled "Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh" under the Humanitarian Action Programme of SOS Children's Villages International in Bangladesh. This project focused on preventing family separation, enabling family reunification and strengthening by prioritizing interventions that save



lives, reduce human suffering and maintain the dignity of unaccompanied and separated children at risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence amplified in humanitarian crisis. The project aimed to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations with provisions for

unconditional cash transfers (UCT) and WaSH intervention in the worst affected areas of Sylhet, Bangladesh.

In line with the SOS Children's Villages International Global Humanitarian Strategy, this flood response considers both immediate and medium-long-term strategies. In the immediate term, life-saving interventions aimed at meeting basic needs were prioritized, and in the medium-long term, interventions like climate adaptation, and resilience interventions at the family and community level were emphasized.

The project was implemented for six months, from 01 August 2022 to 31st January 2022. However,



an extension for another two months was allowed due to a delay in the implementation. The project supported 2440 households, of whom 2050 families received Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) of BDT. 5,000, 200 households received Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) of BDT. 19,000 aiming to support them in repairing their damaged homes, and 190 households received BDT.

21,300 to support their livelihood recovery. Some 2000 households also got WaSH Kits. The project also arranged 10 awareness sessions in the project areas to promote hygiene practices among the flood-affected population.



Table 1: Project Beneficiaries

Types of support	Name of Union Parishad			Grand Total (HH)
	Dayamir	Osmanpur	Boaljur	
Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT)	720	659	671	2050
Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)	65	92	43	200
Livelihood Recovery	79	52	59	190
Total	864	803	773	2440
WaSH Kits	687	643	670	2000
Hygiene Promotion	4	3	3	10

The project adopted a pragmatic mechanism in the selection of the beneficiaries to avoid biases, external influence and unwanted debate. It prioritized women-headed families, large families, elderly or disabled individuals, families who have lost assets and livelihoods and are in vulnerable economic positions, and households not likely to return to their villages soon due to continued insecurity resulting from the loss of houses and assets. In order to identify the neediest beneficiaries, a rapid survey, transect walk, secondary demographic data, and coordination meeting with Panchayat and key community leaders from diverse groups were conducted. A list of the flood and landslide-affected families was collected from the local government offices and verified the list through a door-to-door survey. Consultations with the local and district administration and community groups were in place to select the project areas and appropriate beneficiaries.



1.3 Objectives of the evaluation

The main objective of this endline evaluation was to assess the impact of the project based on the key indicators outlined in the project log frame. This endline evaluation also aimed to understand whether the objectives of this project have been achieved by implementing the project and to what extent it contributed to the post-flood recovery of the flood-affected population.

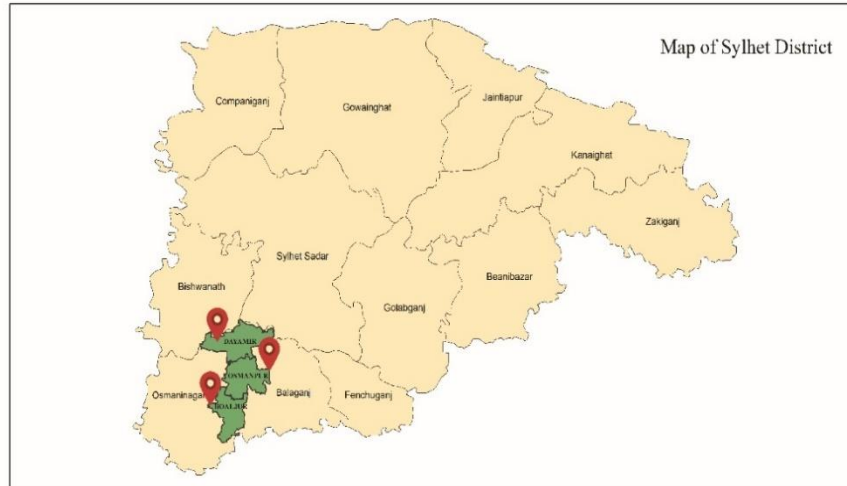
The specific objectives of the evaluation study are to:

- Examine whether the project achieved its stated objectives
- Assess the immediate impact of the project on the targeted beneficiaries
- Understand the contribution of this project to the post-flood recovery of the targeted households

1.4 Study Area

This endline evaluation study was conducted in the SOS Children's Village Sylhet, Bangladesh. The project was implemented in the three unions of Usmaninagar and Balaganj Upazilas of Sylhet district.

Figure 1: Map of the Study Area



2. Methodology

2.1 Study Designs, Samples and Sampling Method

This evaluation study followed a mixed-method design to understand the impact of the humanitarian response to flood victims in Sylhet. A desk review of project documents including project concept note, project plan and log frame matrix was also conducted to understand the context, aims and implementation strategies of the project. A systematic random sampling method was adopted to select the appropriate sample for the study. The study recruited 182 recipients. The sample size was determined using a sample size calculator with a 95 % confidence level and a 7% margin of error. Among the respondents, 152 were selected for the unconditional cash transfer, 15 for the conditional cash transfer and 15 for the livelihood recovery.

2.2 Data Collection and Analysis

The quantitative data were collected through a sample survey. The survey tool for the endline evaluation was developed by a pre-test and a discussion with the project staff. Four research assistants were recruited and trained to conduct the interviews. The selected participants were contacted over the phone and informed about the evaluation study. Following their verbal consent, face-to-face interviews were then conducted at their home.

The survey data were analysed using statistical tools. First, interview schedules were coded to maintain privacy. The data were then summarized and analysed using descriptive statistics. The quantitative data was supplemented by the in-depth interviews of the five (05) service recipients. The Pseudonyms have been used throughout this document to maintain the privacy of the participants. The quotes mentioned in the paper are directly taken from the raw data that is transcribed from the audio-recorded interviews and then translated from Bengali to English language.

2.3 Study Limitations

The study had some limitations:

The accessibility to the respondents was a challenge in conducting this evaluation study. The participants were dispersed in large geographical areas and therefore, it was difficult to find the selected sample for the interview. The extremely hot weather was another reason we experienced difficulties in conducting the study. However, we were aware of the dispersed geographical locations and the hot weather. Therefore, the study took longer time as expected.

3. Evaluation Results

3.1 Sociodemographic Information

The present study interviewed 182 men and women systematically selected to understand the impact of the “Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh” project. Table 1 shows the sociodemographic profile of the participants.

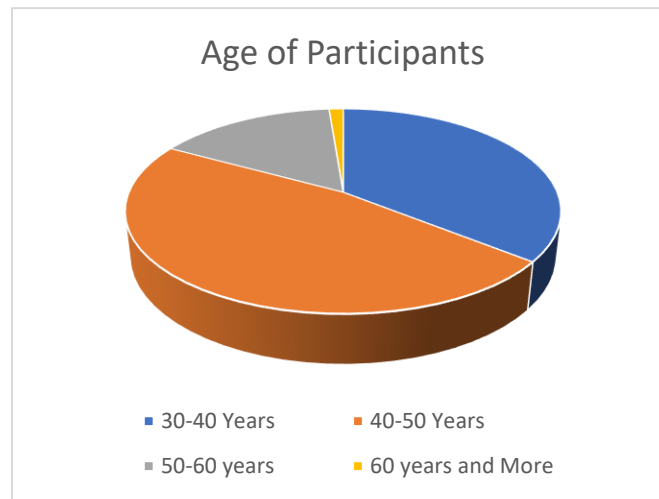
Table 2: Sociodemographic Profile of the Participants

Participants Characteristics	Indicators	n (%)
Age	30-40 years	62 (34)
	40-50 years	81 (45)
	50-60 years	28 (15)
	60 years and more	11 (6)
Gender	Female	59 (32)
	Male	123 (68)
Monthly Income	No income	16 (9)
	Less than 10,000 BDT	56 (31)
	10,000 – 20,000 BDT	98 (54)
	20,000 – 30,000 BDT	11 (6)
	30,000 BDT and more	1 (0.5)
Occupation	None	4 (2)
	Day labourer	34 (19)
	Rickshaw Driver	17 (9)
	Farmer	59 (32)
	Fisherman	13 (7)
	Tailor	9 (5)
	Auto driver	4 (2)
	Handicraft	2 (1)
	Housewife	26 (14)
	laundry	3 (2)
	Small Business	11 (6)
Religion	Islam	147 (81)
	Hindu	35 (19)

Age Distribution

The table shows that most of the participants (45%) belong to the age group of 40-50 years. Participants from 30-40 years are 34 per cent, and 50-60 years are 15 per cent. Only 13 per cent of the participants are more than 60 years old.

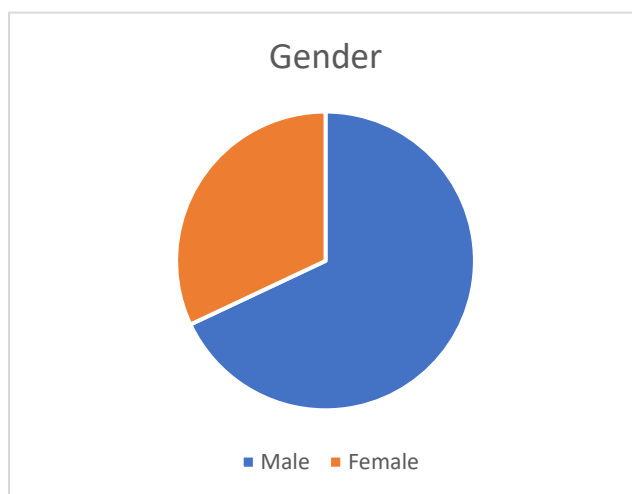
Figure 2: Age of the participants



Gender distribution

The findings of the evaluation study indicated that most of the participants (68 per cent) are male. However, a significant number (32 per cent) of study participants are female.

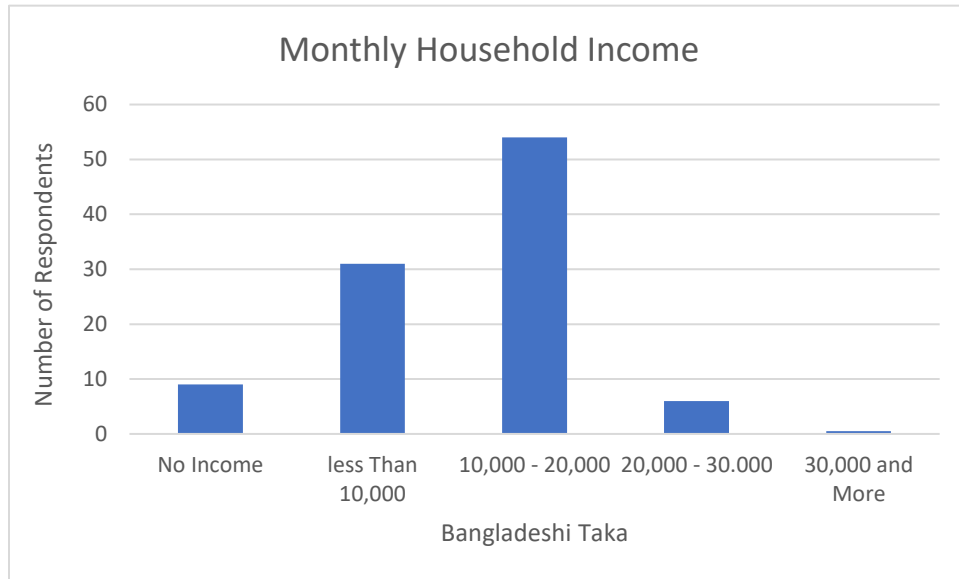
Figure 3: Gender Distribution of the Participants



Income

The study results show that most of the participants of this research are from low-income groups. The self-reported income of more than half of the participants is BDT. 10,000 to 20,000. A significant number of participants (31 per cent) earn less than BDT. 10,000. Only 6 per cent of participants earn more than BDT. 20,000. It is worth mentioning that 9 per cent of study participants reported that they are not involved in any economic activities because of their older age, lack of skills and unavailability of informal jobs. This result conforms to the underpinning philosophy of the humanitarian response to the flood victim project initiated by SOS, which aimed to offer immediate and long-term support to the deprived, vulnerable and disadvantaged people of the flood-affected areas in Sylhet.

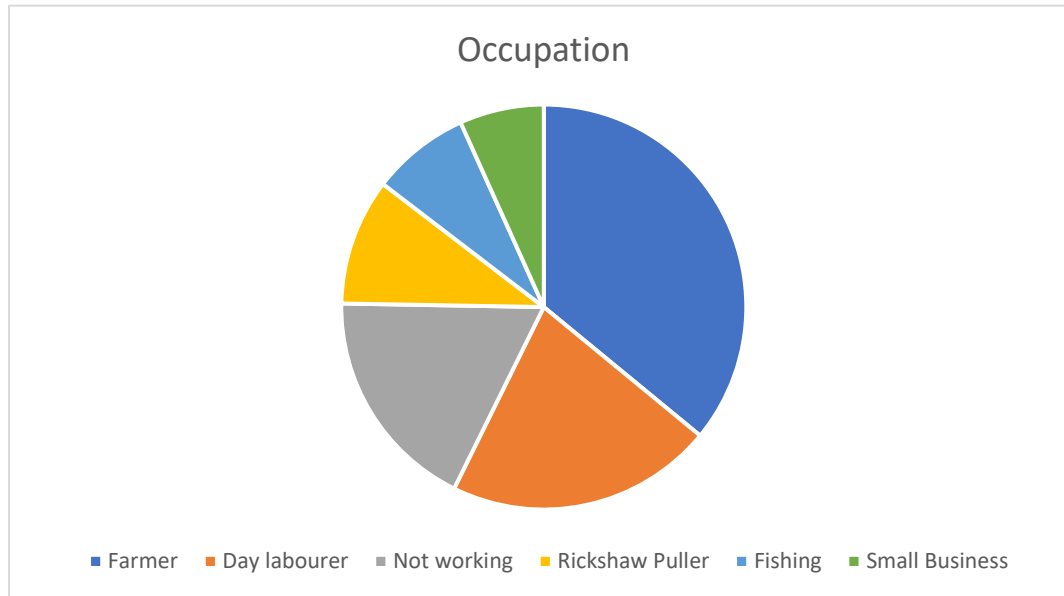
Figure 4: Monthly Household Income



Occupation

The findings of the present study illustrated that most of the participants (32%) are farmers. A significant number of participants are day labourers (19%). A large number of participants (16%) are not engaged in any economic activities since they are housewives (12%) and are unable to work due to old age (2%). The rest of the participants earned their livelihood from fishing (7%), small businesses (6%), and pulling rickshaws (9%). The occupational distribution of the study participants indicates that service recipients were selected mostly from low-income groups.

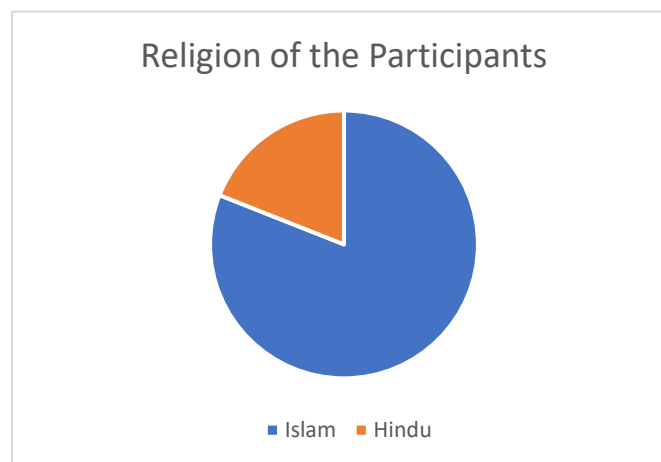
Figure 5: Occupation of the Participants



Religion

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the participants (81 per cent) belong to Islam, while 19 per cent belong to Hinduism.

Figure 6: Religion of the Participants



3.2 Nature of loss

The devastating flood affected people in many ways. Since most of the areas in Sylhet district were inundated, many people had to take shelter at other places leaving their valuables and household items unattended. Since many of the houses were submerged, the furniture, beds, clothes, and other household valuables were soaked and damaged. The cows, goats, chickens, and ducks were also floated away during the devastating flood. Some participants described that they earn their livelihood through maintaining a small shop in the nearby markets and roadside areas. However, the goods and valuables of a few shops were soaked and destroyed.

Table 3: Flood-Induced Loss

Flood induced loss	n=182
House was inundated	119
The fence, rooftop or floor was mildly damaged	77
Furniture, beds, and clothes were soaked	66
Displaced and took shelter in the nearby house	67
Went to the shelter home	37
The kitchen was soaked and broken	117
The toilet was submerged and damaged	91
The tube well was submerged	97
Cow, goat, chicken, or duck have died	55
Only the courtyard was underwater	21
The goods of the shop were soaked and destroyed	13
Total	760*

*Multiple answers

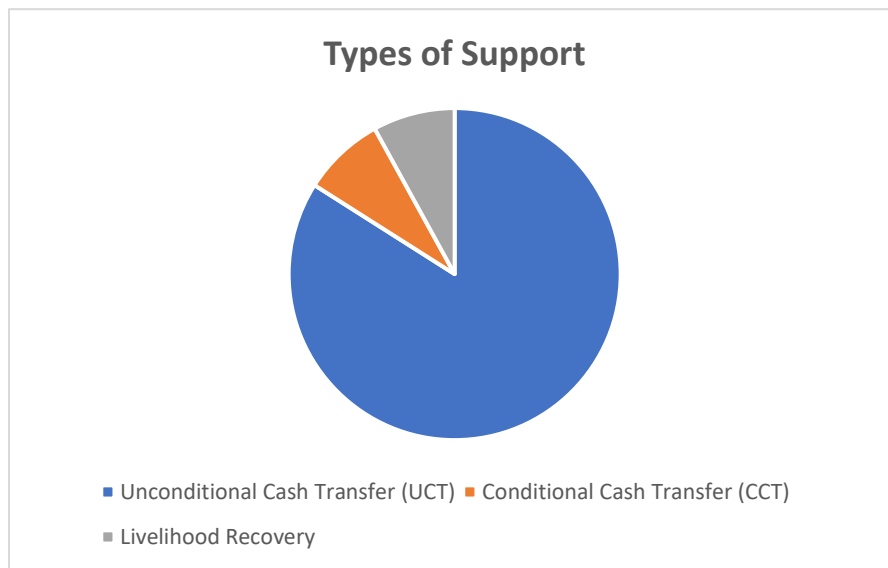
3.3 Types of Support

This study interviewed a total of 182 service beneficiaries. Among the participants, 84% were recruited from the unconditional cash transfer programme. The participants from the conditional cash transfer and livelihood recovery are 8% each.

Table 4: Nature of Support

Types of Support	n	%
Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT)	152	84
Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)	15	8
Livelihood Recovery	15	8

Figure 7: Types of support received



3.4 Transparency

The project adopted measures to ensure accountability and transparency. The selection of the beneficiaries was done following a transparent process so that appropriate people were selected for the support. The list of flood victims from the local and district authorities was verified by a rapid survey. The participants of the study acknowledged that they did not have to contact anyone to be included in the list. All the participants also reported that they did not have to provide bribes for receiving the support. They were asked to open a bank account and allocated money was deposited to their bank account directly. All the participants were satisfied with the selection process.



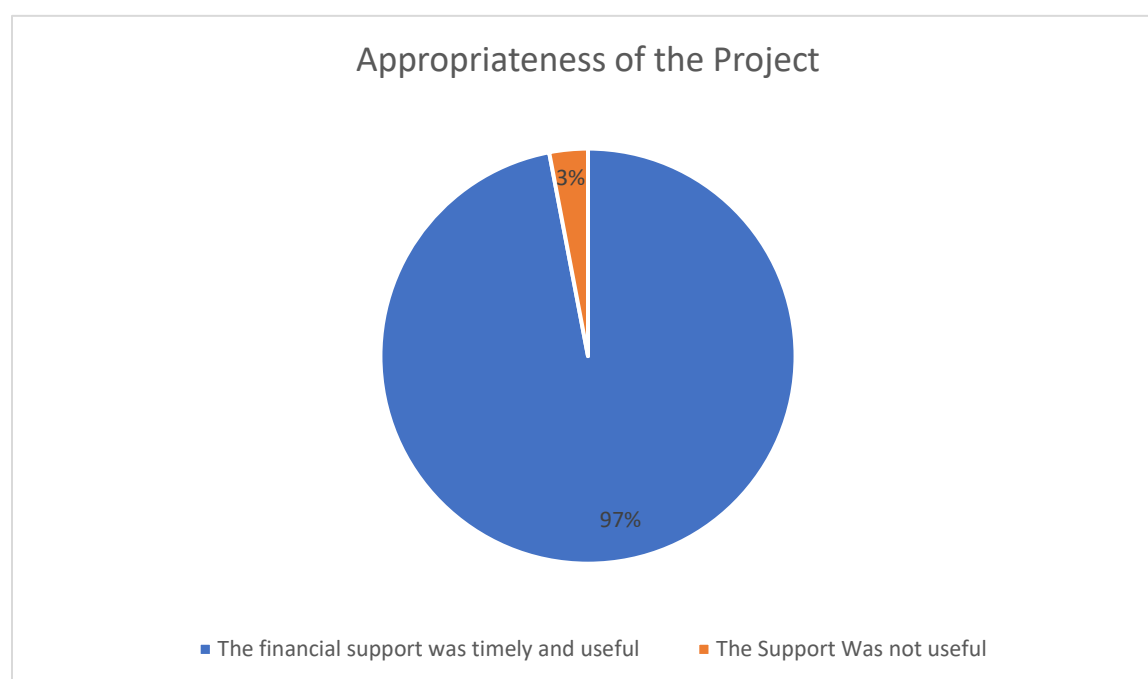
Furthermore, the project adopted a complaint and feedback system conforming to the suggestions of SOS CVI. Towards this end, three suggestion boxes were set up in the office premises (open place) of three Union Parishads where this project was implemented. Secondly, a dedicated mobile number was given to all the beneficiaries to complain if any discrepancies were found. Thirdly, a WhatsApp number was fixed and informed to the household members of the project areas so that they could easily make any complaints and provide their feedback. Fourthly, household members of the project area can directly visit the SOS CV Sylhet office and lodge any complaints or provide their feedback. It has been learnt from the project staff that they addressed 129 complaints where recipients from the UCT, CCT and Livelihood recovery were 79, 34 and 16 respectively. It is noted that project beneficiaries mostly preferred face-to-face visits to the SOS CV Sylhet office over other methods of complaint lodgement.

3.5 Appropriateness of the Project

The findings of the study indicated that the humanitarian response to flood victims was a timely and appropriate project initiated by SOS Children's Village Sylhet, Bangladesh. Though many

participants of unconditional cash transfer viewed the allocated money as insufficient compared to their loss due to the flood, almost all the participants hailed the support maintaining that it helped them a lot to cope with the post-flood recovery. A significant number of participants opined that they might have to take a loan if this support was not available to them. Some of the participants observed that they needed cash to survive with their families just after the flood. Many of them were unable to get a loan from their social network. Therefore, participants considered this project appropriate to help them cope with the flood-induced losses.

Figure 8: Appropriateness of the project



3.6 Relevance of the project

The relevance of the humanitarian response to flood victim households is assessed by examining the extent to which the project activities are suited to the needs of the targeted people and whether the project objectives are appropriate and to what extent the project interventions are consistent with achieving these objectives. Almost 95% of participants stated that the support they received

met their immediate need to cope with the post-flood situation. Many participants described that though the amount of money was little, the UCT was very useful to address their immediate needs.

Key Indicators	Participants Responses
Do the project activities focus on the crying needs of the flood-affected households?	Almost all the respondents acknowledged the contribution of CCT, UCT and livelihood recovery programmes to meet their immediate needs after the flash flood. In particular, cash transfer was very helpful for them since most of them were looking for money from their social and kinship network. Therefore, this project focused on the crying needs of flood-affected households.
How likely was it that the project activities would increase the households' capacities to cope with the post-flood situation?	The majority of the recipients of the CCT programme stated that they were able to reconstruct their damaged house, in particular, fence, roofs, kitchen and toilet with the support from SOS. A significant number of the recipients of the livelihood recovery programme stated that they spent the support on income-generating activities such as buying goods for their small shops and purchasing cows, goats, chickens and ducks. Though almost all of them spent a portion of the money to mitigate their immediate needs, it can reasonably be assumed that the support increased the households' capacities to cope with the post-flood situation to some extent.
Whether the project is related to the philosophical foundation of SOS?	SOS Children's Villages is primarily committed to improving development outcomes for disadvantaged children and young people, SOS Children's Villages International's 2030 strategy emphasises the 'humanitarian response' in its key areas of activities. Therefore, this project will support to fulfilment of the SOS Children Village's philosophical underpinnings.

3.7 Effectiveness of the project

The present study assessed the effectiveness of the project by collecting information on the extent to which planned outcomes have been achieved. The effectiveness of this project is assessed through the following key indicators outlined in the project log frame:

Objectives/Key Indicators	Participants Responses
Have the beneficiaries received immediate and multi-sectoral support to cope with the post-flood situation?	All the participants received allocated financial support to cope with the post-flood recovery. Apart from this, they were provided a WaSH kit which includes 2 pcs. of buckets, 6 pcs. of bathing soap, 6 pcs. of laundry soap and 2 packets of sanitary napkins. The project also arranged 10 awareness sessions in the project areas to promote hygiene practices among the flood-affected population. Therefore, the implemented intervention achieved the objectives of this project.
Has the purchasing capacity of flood-affected marginalized households with poor financial conditions increased through UCT?	Most of the recipients of UCT acknowledged that despite the limited amount of money, it was helpful for them to buy food, medicine and other necessary items when they were in severe crisis. Therefore, it can be concluded that the purchasing capacity of poor and marginalized households increased to some extent.
Have the hygiene items been accessible to flood-affected households?	Most of the respondents confirmed that they received a WaSH kit along with financial support. It was learnt that among 2440

	recipients, 2000 received the WaSH kit additionally.
Whether extremely vulnerable and marginalized families affected by the flood have access to safe shelters through CCT?	A total of 200 extremely vulnerable and marginalized households received BDT. 19,000 each to repair their house damaged by the flood. Therefore, the project is effective in terms of providing access to safe shelters for vulnerable and marginalized households.

3.8 Efficiency of the project

This endline evaluation study assessed the efficiency of the project by examining the quality of project interventions, operating costs, and timeframe. The efficiency of the project was assessed through the following key indicators:

Key Indicators	Participants Responses
Does the project implement its programme as it was designed?	The project has been implemented as it was designed in terms of beneficiary selection, disbursement of funds through Bank accounts, activating the feedback and complaint mechanism and conducting the endline evaluation. The project was supposed to be implemented from August 01, 2022, to January 31, 2023. However, the project had to be extended for two months due to a delay in the implementation.
Whether the operating cost rational?	It is learnt from the project staff that they adopted austerity measures to minimize the operating cost to ensure cost-effectiveness in the implementation process so that a maximum number of flood-affected people can benefit. Towards this end, SOS Children's Village used

	its own office and transportation facilities instead of renting an office room and purchasing vehicles for implementing the project activities. Moreover, the additional amount received due to money exchange gain has also been disbursed to the programme participant.
Does the project ensure the quality of the intervention?	The findings of the study revealed that all the participants were satisfied with the procedure that has been adopted to select the beneficiaries and disburse the funds. Therefore, it can be concluded that the quality of the intervention was maintained in this project.
Could the alternative strategies achieve the same output with less input?	The participants were asked to describe whether they think of any alternative strategy that could help them get support in a better way. A few participants stated that since they had to open a bank account to get the benefit from SOS, they may need to pay a certain amount of fees to the bank to continue the account. However, they also opined that the transfer of cash through alternative ways may open the window of monetary abuse. Therefore, almost all the participants appreciated the strategy adopted by SOS.

3.9 Impact of the Project

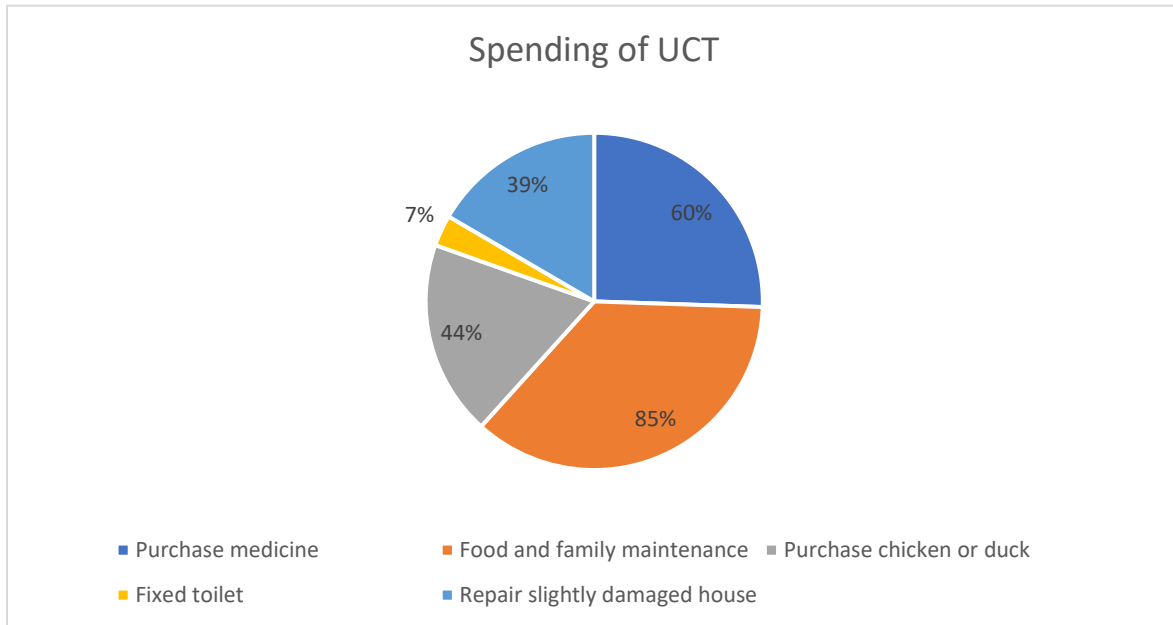
The present study measured the impact of the humanitarian response to the flood victim families in Sylhet by assessing its short-term and long-term impact on the targeted beneficiaries. The Survey findings revealed that the project was effective in meeting the immediate needs of the participants. However, the long-term impact of the project was not widely reported by the target beneficiaries.

A total of 95 per cent of respondents stated that the humanitarian response to the flood victim families project had an impact immediately since they were in a severe financial crisis after the devastating flood. The survey results revealed that, in a few cases, a portion of the CCT and livelihood recovery programme was spent to buy medicine, food and family maintenance. The rest of the money is used for achieving its intended outcome such as ensuring a safe shelter through CCT and promoting income-generating activities for flood-affected households through livelihood recovery.

Spending the money

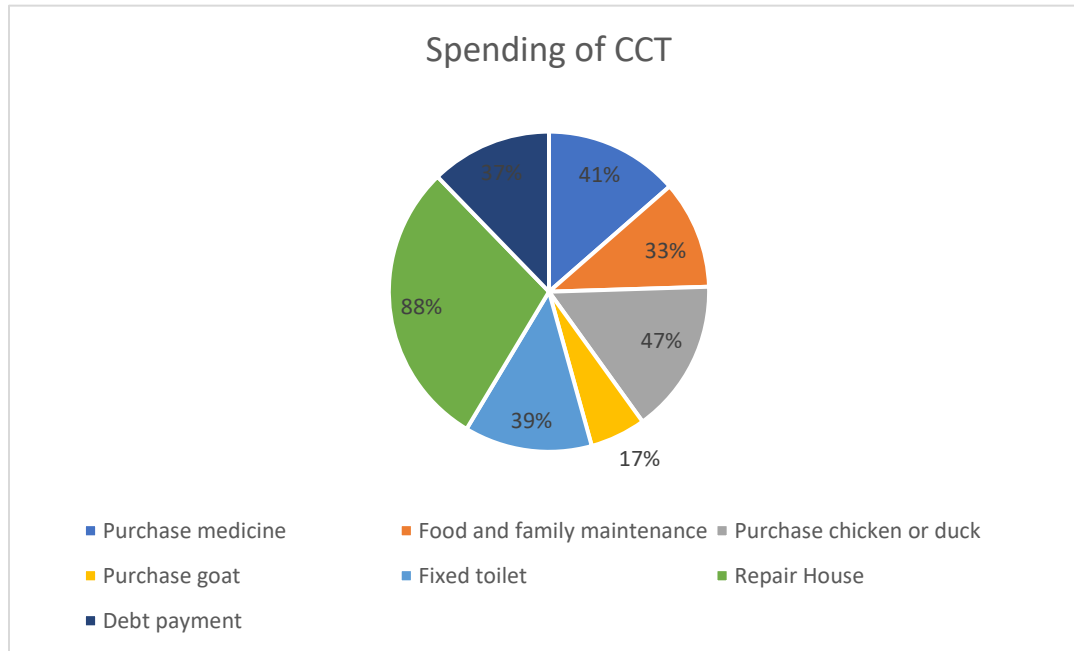
The project aimed to support flood victims based on their needs and taking into consideration the flood-induced loss. The support for the mitigation of immediate needs and post-flood recovery was the intention of UCT. The CCT aimed to offer a safe living place by helping them repair houses that were affected by the flood. The livelihood recovery programme aimed to assist flood victims to be engaged in income-generating activities so that they earn their livelihood. However, the findings of the survey revealed that beneficiaries of this project spent money in different ways. In many cases, they did not spend the money in the designated field. One significant finding of this research is that the majority of the beneficiaries had a plan to spend a portion of the support for buying goats, chickens and ducks so that the benefits of this project may last for a longer time. For example, UCT provided only BDT. 5,000 so that flood victims can meet their immediate need to cope with the post-flood situation. Though most of the participants stated the money insufficient compared to their needs, more than half of the participants bought a goat, a few chickens and ducks so that it contributes to their family income.

Figure 9: Spending of UCT



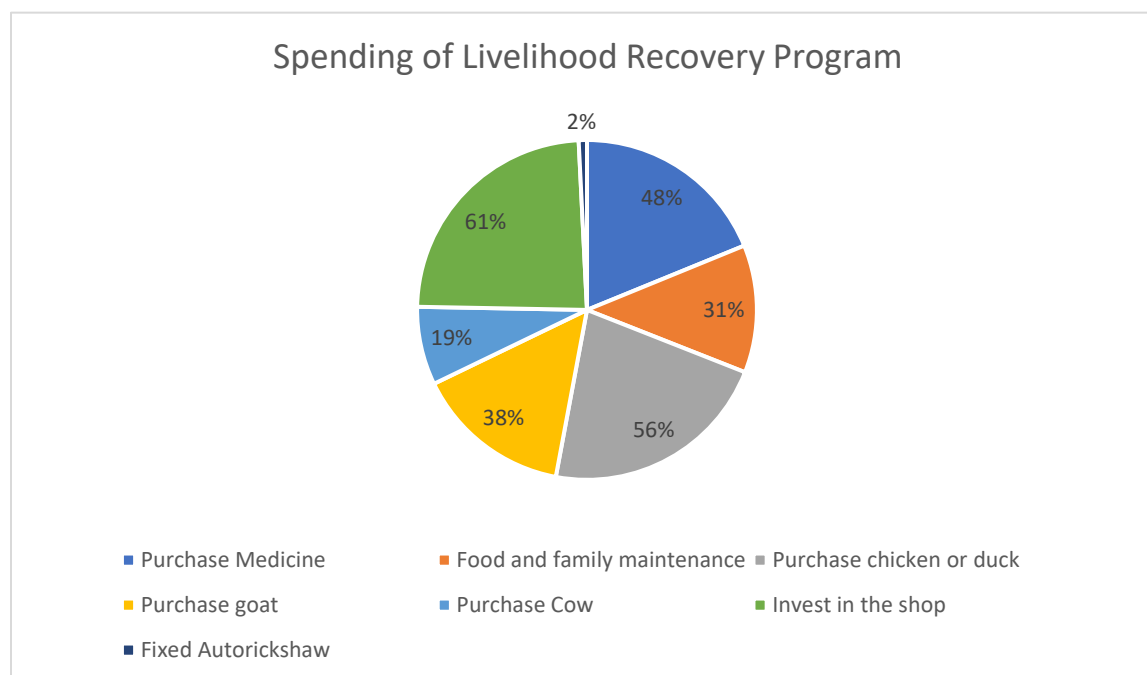
Similarly, around half of the participants from CCT bought medicine, food and other necessary items to meet immediate needs from a small portion of support that was given to repair the house and ensure a safe living place. However, around 95 per cent of the participants stated that they spent most of this money to fix the house.

Figure 10: Spending of CCT



In the livelihood recovery programme, around 30 percent of the participants spent a small portion of the money to buy food, and medicine, repair the fence of the house, and fix the toilet. The rest of the money is used to support their livelihood recovery.

Figure 11: Spending of Livelihood Recovery Programme



3.10 Sustainability of the Project

Sustainability is a continuation of an intervention for an extended period. Since the current project was an emergency humanitarian response, its sustainability will not be as strong as other development projects. However, this study assessed the sustainability of this project in the following ways:

Key Indicators	Participants Response
To what extent project activities can achieve sustainable long-term outcomes and impacts?	The survey findings revealed a tendency to invest for future family income among the participants. More than 70 per cent of the recipients of the livelihood recovery programme spent most of the money on buying goods for their shops and purchasing cows, goats, chickens and ducks. Around half of the beneficiaries of UCT and CCT programmes

	bought cows, goats, chickens and ducks with a small portion of the money they received aiming to increase their family income in the coming days. This means the project activities have a long-term outcome and impact on the lives of beneficiaries and their households to some extent.
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4. Challenges and Lessons Learned

The devastating flood in the north-eastern region of Bangladesh had a catastrophic impact on the people, in particular those living under the poverty line, marginalized and vulnerable. The flash flood broke the records of the last 100 years and therefore, no one imagined such heavy rain and subsequent flood. Therefore, the government, NGOs and concerned authorities could not prepare for the flood and post-flood recovery. During the flood, flood-affected people practised resilience and self-care in multifarious ways. Several challenges and learnings are documented while we interact with the flood-affected people during the evaluation of this project.

There was a severe humanitarian crisis during the flood and its aftermath since no one was prepared for the sudden flash flood. The support from the government and other stakeholders for flood-affected people was inadequate, less coordinated and disorganized. Therefore, flood-affected households had to lead an inhuman life with future



uncertainties. The survey results revealed that SOS Children's Village Sylhet experienced challenges in addressing the unmet needs of a large number of people in the project area with

limited financial support. The SOS Children's Village Sylhet kept contact with local administration, union parishad, village panchayet and other stakeholders in the project area to identify and select the appropriate service recipients. One of the achievements of SOS Children's Village is that they were able to demonstrate their capacity to implement the emergency humanitarian response programme in a large area effectively, efficiently, and transparently.

SOS Children's Village co-workers, in particular the staff involved in this project, developed their skills in humanitarian response that might be used in the future potential humanitarian crisis. They interacted with people from different socio-economic backgrounds, learnt how to deal with different stakeholders and were trained on the implementation of a larger humanitarian and development project. Therefore, SOS can utilize these skills and experiences in future similar emergency humanitarian crises.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Bangladesh is frequently affected by natural calamities and disasters. A flash flood is a common phenomenon among people living in the north-eastern region of the country. The marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged people mostly depend on the support from government, NGOs, voluntary agencies and philanthropic personalities to survive during the flood and cope with the post-flood situations.

The SOS Children Village's humanitarian response to flood-affected households in Sylhet was a very effective humanitarian project. The timely and sensible initiatives supported thousands of people from vulnerability and marginalization. The project intervention prevented food insecurity and the immediate humanitarian crisis of the flood-affected people. There have been tremendous efforts and goodwill to make the project a success. The immediate and inclusive multi-purpose and multi-sectoral assistance to the socially excluded and most vulnerable communities in the flood-affected area was appreciated by the beneficiaries and the community people. The purchasing capacity of flood-affected marginalized people was increased through UCT interventions. The access to safe drinking water at the household and community level, access to hygienic items, and awareness about hygienic practices were improved through CCT and WaSH

interventions. The livelihood recovery programme helped to sustain the household's economic security during the post-flood time. Finally, it can be concluded that the humanitarian response to flood-affected households in Sylhet, Bangladesh was an effective, efficient, and successful project.

The survey results highlighted that SOS Children's Village effectively implemented the 'humanitarian response to flood victim families in Sylhet' project. Most of the people were also satisfied with the project intervention, though the inadequacy of the fund was reported by many respondents. Therefore, the following measures can be adopted in the future potential project on humanitarian responses:

First, addressing the immediate needs of food, medicine and shelter is a top priority for the marginalized, disadvantaged and those who live below the poverty line. Survey results show that most of the beneficiaries are from the underserved group of the community. Therefore, it would work for both the SOS and the service recipients if further development or humanitarian projects can be undertaken in the same project area. It will reduce operating costs and maximize project outcomes.

Secondly, it is learnt that the project does not have any provision for follow-up of the project activities. Though it is a humanitarian response to an emergency, CCT and livelihood recovery programmes have some specific aims that may produce long-term outcomes. Establishing a follow-up mechanism might help in increasing the likelihood of spending the money in the designated areas. It will assist in ensuring their access to a safe shelter and livelihood and sustainability of the project outcomes.

Annexure 1: Interview Schedule

SOS Children's Village Sylhet
Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh
Endline Evaluation and Impact Assessment

Union:.....Ward:.....Village:.....

Upazila:

District: Sylhet.

A. Demographic Information

01. Name of Programme Participant (Support Recipient):

Age:

Occupation:

Religion:

02. Address:

Contact Number:

03. Family Members:

SL. No	Name	Relationships with Support Receiver	Age	Occupation	Education	Marital Status	Monthly Income

04. Total Monthly Income of the Family:

Total Expenditure:

Savings:

B. Information about Flood

05. Has your family been affected by a recent flood?

☐ Yes

☐ No

06. Nature of Losses (Please describe in brief):

C. Support/Services from SOS Children's Village Sylhet

07. What Type of Support have you received from Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh Project?

☐ Unconditional Cash Transfer-UCT(BDT 5,000.00) ☐ Conditional Cash Transfer-CCT(BDT 19,000.00)

☐ Livelihood Recovery (BDT 21,300.00)

☐ WaSH Kits (Bucket 2pcs, Bathing Soaps 6pcs, Laundry Soap 06 pcs, Sanitary Napkin 02 packets)

08. Please provide your opinion on transparency in getting support:

D. Impact of the Support

09. Please provide your opinion about the support from SOS:

10. How did you utilize the support received from SOS?

11. Do you think that this support helps your family to cope with the flood-induced losses?

☐ Yes

☐ No

12. Did this support help in strengthening your family relationships? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. What was the immediate impact of the support:

14. What would be the long-term impact of this project:

Signature of Data Collector

Place & Date:

Flood survivors of Sylhet are fighting to turn around

Answar Ali lives in Raghampur, Kurua of Osmaninagar Upazila of Sylhet district. He manages his family by selling vegetables in the nearby market. In June 2022, he realized at midnight that his house was getting submerged due to heavy rainfall and subsequent flash floods. Without thinking about his belongings, he went to a nearby school with his family members. He found many families had already taken shelter at the school. He could not bring all his poultry and household items with him. The flash flood swept away his vegetable shop. He could not think of asking for food. However, he had to survive with his family members with the relief distributed by local philanthropic personalities, voluntary organizations and NGOs. Since his shop was flooded away and the vegetables were rotten, he spent almost all of his savings during his stay in the shelter house.

Mr. Anwar back home after the flood. However, he could not start the vegetable business because of the financial crisis. He has been struggling even to maintain the family. His friends and relatives suggested resuming the vegetable shop. But what about the money? He then took a loan from a local NGO and started the vegetable shop again. Now his vulnerability even increased! He found it difficult to pay the loan instalments after maintaining the expanses of food, medicine and other needs of the five members of his family from the profit of the vegetable shop. During that time of struggle and uncertainty, SOS Children's Village Sylhet came forward as a blessing.

Mr. Anwar received 21,300/- (Twenty-One Thousand Three Hundred) taka as livelihood Recovery from the **“Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh,”** project initiated by SOS Children's Village Sylhet. This support enormously helped him find a soil where he could stand up with the family members. He was overwhelmed by getting a ray of hope for his survival and post-flood recovery. Now he concentrated on prospering the vegetable business.

***“SOS has given me this support like many others, and for this, I am grateful to SOS.
The support SOS has given me during this difficult time has been unparalleled.”***

The storm will come, and the storm will also stop one time. But a little companionship and a little advice can change a family's future. We hope that this small support will be an example to many more people like Answar Ali in this difficult time.

SOS is an Organization for the Poor!

Saleha Begum, a 60-year-old widow, lived in the shelter centre for 27 days during the devastating flood in June 2022. There was heavy rain for a week. One night, she noticed that her bed already drowned under the water. She somehow managed to come out of the home and took shelter at the local school with the assistance of neighbours. During her stay at the shelter centre, she ate mostly dry food such as puffed rice, biscuits, etc. offered by philanthropic individuals, charitable organizations and NGOs.

Saleha Begum lives in Dayamir village of Osmaninagar upazila of Sylhet district. She got her daughter married at a younger age as she could not manage the family expenses by working in other people's houses. Her only son also gets married and lives separately and does not look after her.

Upon returning home from the flood shelter centre, Saleha Begum became frustrated and overwhelmed with the condition of her house. The house was severely damaged, the fence of the house was broken, the kitchen was destroyed, and the toilet was no longer usable. However, being a widow and destitute woman, she cannot repair the house and is unable to make it in useable condition.

In the meantime, she received BDT. 19,000/- (Nineteen Thousand Taka) for repairing her house from the **“Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh,”** project taken for the flood victims of Sylhet by SOS Children’s Village Sylhet. She was overjoyed to receive this money through the bank.

“I have never seen so much money together. This organization is for the poor. SOS Children’s Village has given me this support. I am grateful to SOS.” Saleha Begum said this with tears of joy and happiness. She has repaired her house with this support.

Annexure 04: FD-07 for ERP-Flood Project

ফরম এফডি-৭

[দুর্যোগে ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের জন্য জরুরী ত্রাণ কার্যক্রম/প্রকল্প-এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য]

১. এনজিওর নাম: এস ও এস চিলড্রেন ভিলেজ ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ইন বাংলাদেশ
(SOS Children's Village International in Bangladesh)
২. বিতরণের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত ত্রাণ সামগ্রীর বর্ণনা (আনুমানিক মূল্যসহ):

ক্রমিক নং	বিবরণ	পরিমাণ	একক মূল্য	মোট	সর্বমোট ব্যয়
১.	খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা (শর্তহীন নগদ হস্তান্তর, যা মোবাইল ব্যাংকিং বা ব্যাংক একাউন্টে প্রদান করা হবে)	২০০০ টি পরিবার	৫,২০০.০০	১০,৪০০,০০০.০০	১০,৪০০,০০০.০০
২.	আশ্রয়ন গৃহ সংস্কার/মেরামত (শর্তসাপেক্ষ নগদ হস্তান্তর যা মোবাইল ব্যাংকিং বা ব্যাংক একাউন্টে প্রদান করা হবে)	১২০ টি পরিবার	২৫,০০০.০০	৩,০০০,০০০.০০	৩,০০০,০০০.০০
৩.	জীবিকায়নে সহযোগিতা (গৃহপালিত পশু, ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা, কৃষিজ উপকরণ ইত্যাদি)	১২০ টি পরিবার	৩০,০০০.০০	৩,৬০০,০০০.০০	৩,৬০০,০০০.০০
৪.	স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষা সামগ্রী প্যাকেজ (WaSH – NFI) (ফেস মাস্ক, সাবান, ডিটারজেন্ট, হ্যান্ড স্যানিটাইজার, স্যানিটারি প্যাড ইত্যাদি)	২০০০ টি পরিবার	১,০০০.০০	২,০০০,০০০.০০	২,০০০,০০০.০০
	প্রাক-মোট:				১৯,০০০,০০০.০০
৫.	কমিউনিটি উদ্বুদ্ধকরণ কর্মসূচি (স্বাস্থ্য ও সুরক্ষা বিষয়ক)	১০ টি	১০,০০০.০০	১০০,০০০.০০	১০০,০০০.০০
৬.	প্রকল্প সম্পৃক্ত কর্মীদের সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি ও প্রশিক্ষণ কর্মশালা	১ বার	২৮০,০০০.০০		২৮০,০০০.০০
	প্রাক-মোট:				৩৮০,০০০.০০
৭.	পণ্য পরিবহন খরচ	৬ মাস	২০,০০০.০০		১২০,০০০.০০
৮.	মুদ্রণ ব্যয় (টি-শার্ট, ক্যাপ, ব্যানার, প্রচারপত্র ও অন্যান্য)	এককালীন	৮০,০০০.০০		৮০,০০০.০০
৯.	প্রকল্প স্টাফ ও মাঠ-কর্মীদের যাতায়াত খরচ	৩ জন x ৬ মাস	১০,০০০.০০		১৮০,০০০.০০
১০.	জরুরী সাড়াপ্রদান কর্মসূচী (ERP) এশিয়া অঞ্চলের ফোকাল পারসন এর প্রকল্প পরিদর্শন ব্যয় (যাতায়াত, আবাসন ও আনুষঙ্গিক)	২ বার	১১৫,০০০.০০		২৩০,০০০.০০



পৃষ্ঠা ১/৩

১১.	প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী কর্মকর্তা, কর্মচারীদের বেতন ও ভাতা ক) কোঅর্ডিনেটর- ১জন খ) ফিল্ড ওয়ার্কার- ২জন গ) একাউন্টেন্ট- ১জন ঘ) কোওয়ার্কারস্ হার্ডশিপ আলাউপ-৬ জন	প্রকল্প মেয়াদকালীন ডামাস	৬০,০০০.০০ ২০,০০০.০০ ৩০,০০০.০০ ৬,০০০.০০	৩,৬০,০০০.০০ ২,৪০,০০০.০০ ১,৮০,০০০.০০ ২,১৬,০০০.০০	৯৯৬,০০০.০০
	প্রাক-মোট:				১,৬০৬,০০০.০০
১২.	অডিট খরচ	১ বার	২০০,০০০.০০	২০০,০০০.০০	২০০,০০০.০০
	সর্বমোট				২,১১,৮৬,০০০.০০

৩. অর্থ বা ত্রাণ-সামগ্রীর উৎস:

ক. বৈদেশিক অনুদানের ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যাদি সংযুক্ত করুন

অ. দাতা সংস্থার বার্তা/ প্রতিশ্রুতিপত্র

আ. দাতা সংস্থার বিবরণ

- প্রধান নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা/দাতার নাম: Ingrid Maria Johansen
 - দাতাসংস্থার নাম: SOS Kinderdorf International and its different Promoting & Supporting Associations (PSAs) worldwide
 - যোগাযোগের ঠিকানা: (অস্ট্রিয়া) হারম্যান মাইনার স্ট্রাস-৫১, এ-৬০২১, ইন্সব্রুক, অস্ট্রিয়া।
 - টেলিফোন ও ফ্যাক্স: +43-512-3310-5234
 - ইমেইল এবং ওয়েব সাইট: ইমেইল: info@sos-kd.org
ওয়েবসাইট: www.sos-childrensvillages.org
- মানিভারিং এবং সন্ত্রাসে অর্থায়ন প্রতিরোধের নিষিদ্ধ United Nations Security Councils Resulation (UNSCR) কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত তালিকার সঙ্গে দাতা সংস্থার/ব্যক্তির তথ্য যাচাই করা হয়েছে কিনা? : হয়েছে
- উক্ত তালিকাভুক্ত সংস্থার/ব্যক্তির সাথে দাতা সংস্থার সংশ্লিষ্টতা আছে কিনা? : নাই

খ. যদি চলমান প্রকল্পের অর্থের দ্বারা হয় তাহলে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যাদি সরবরাহ করুন। : (প্রযোজ্য নয়)

অ. চলমান প্রকল্পের নাম এবং মোট ব্যয়

আ. সরকারী অনুমোদনের তারিখ (অনুমোদন পত্র সংযুক্ত করুন)

ই. কেটে আনা অর্থের অংশবিশেষ দ্বারা এ কর্মসূচী গ্রহণ করলে চলমান প্রকল্পের উপর কি প্রভাব ফেলবে

ঈ. কেটে আনা অর্থের বিষয়ে চলমান প্রকল্পের দাতার সাথে কি আলোচনা হয়েছে? যদি হয় তাহলে দাতার বক্তব্য/সম্মতি দাখিল করুন:

৪. প্রকল্প এলাকা:

ক্রমিক নং	জেলা	উপজেলা	ইউনিয়ন	উপকারভোগীর সংখ্যা
১.	সিলেট জেলা	ওসমানীনগর ও বালাগঞ্জ	দয়ামীর, উসমানপুর, বোয়ালজুর	২০০০ টি পরিবার

টীকা : স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষ/ জেলা প্রশাসকের পরামর্শ অনুযায়ী নির্ধারিত এলাকার কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে।

পৃষ্ঠা ২/৩

৫. ত্রাণ কার্যক্রম কিভাবে বাস্তবায়িত হবে তার বিবরণ দিন। (এটি যতদূর সম্ভব সুস্পষ্ট করুন যাতে কর্তৃপক্ষ যখন প্রয়োজন মনে করে তখন তদারকি/পরিবীক্ষণ করতে পারে)। সংলগ্নী-ক'তে রক্ষিত হকের মাধ্যমে এনজিওগুলো আবশ্যিকভাবে সচিব, ত্রাণ ও খাদ্য বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, মহাপরিচালক, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো, মহাপরিচালক, দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা ব্যুরো এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসকগণকে সাপ্তাহিক অগ্রগতি জ্ঞাপন করবে।

সিলেট জেলার সাম্প্রতিক বন্যার সার্বিক পরিস্থিতি বিবেচনা করে এস ও এস চিলড্রেন্স ভিলেজ ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ইন বাংলাদেশ একটি বিশেষ প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন করতে যাচ্ছে। সংস্থাটির পরিবার শক্তিশালীকরণ ও কিনশীপ কেয়ার কর্মসূচীর ৪৯৫ টি পরিবার এবং স্থানীয় কমিউনিটির ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত আরো ১৫০৫ টি পরিবার সহ সর্বমোট ২০০০ টি পরিবার এই বিশেষ কর্মসূচীর আওতায় সহযোগিতা প্রাপ্ত হবেন। স্থানীয় প্রশাসনের সাথে সমন্বয় সাধন করে উক্ত প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে।

৬. কার্যক্রমের মেয়াদকাল :

ক. আরম্ভ করার তারিখ: ০১ আগস্ট ২০২২ ইং

খ. সমাপ্ত করার তারিখ: ৩১ জানুয়ারী ২০২৩ ইং

৭. প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন সংক্রান্ত অন্যান্য প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্য দিন (ভবিষ্যতে পরিকল্পনাসহ যদি থাকে): আর্থিক অনুমোদন পেলে পরবর্তীতে প্রকল্পের মেয়াদ বৃদ্ধি হতে পারে।

ঘোষণা

আমি এই মর্মে ঘোষণা করছি যে আমাদের দ্বারা সরবরাহকৃত উপরোক্ত বিবরণ সত্য এবং সঠিক। আমি/আমরা স্থানীয় প্রশাসনকে ত্রাণ কার্যক্রম এবং কর্মএলাকা সম্পর্কে অবহিত করে এবং স্থানীয় প্রশাসনের সাথে কার্যক্রম সমন্বয় করে কার্যক্রমের দ্বৈততা পরিহার করব। সংলগ্নী-ক' ফরম ব্যবহার করে কার্যক্রমের সাপ্তাহিক অগ্রগতি প্রতিবেদন সরবরাহ করব। আমি/আমরা কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন হওয়ার ২ মাসের মধ্যে অডিট প্রতিবেদন এবং কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন প্রতিবেদন সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে অবহিত করব মর্মে ঘোষণা করছি।



প্রধান নির্বাহীর স্বাক্ষর:

নাম: ডা. মোঃ এনামুল হক


পদবী: ন্যাশনাল ডাইরেক্টর

ঠিকানা: শ্যামলী, ঢাকা

তারিখ: ২৮ জুলাই ২০২২ ইং

Annexure 05: Fund Release Letter from NGO Bureau Bangladesh

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো
প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়
প্লট-ই-১৩/বি আগারগাঁও
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা
www.ngoab.gov.bd


মুজিব বর্ষের অঙ্গীকার
বৈদেশিক অনুদানের যথাযথ ব্যবহার

স্মারক নং-০৩.০৭.২৬৬৬.৬৬৫.৬৮.৩২০.২০- ৬১৪

তারিখঃ ০৭ আগস্ট ২০২২

বিষয়ঃ 'এস ও এস চিলড্রেন ডিলেজ ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ইন বাংলাদেশ' সংস্থার "Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh" শীর্ষক জরুরি ত্রাণ (এফডি-৭) প্রকল্প অনুমোদনসহ অর্থ ছাড়করণ।

সূত্রঃ সংস্থার ২৮ জুলাই ২০২২ তারিখের আবেদন।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রোক্ত স্মারকের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে "Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh" শীর্ষক জরুরি ত্রাণ কর্মসূচী (এফডি-৭) আগস্ট/২০২২ হতে জানুয়ারি/২০২৩ পর্যন্ত=২,১১,৮৬,০০০/- (দুই কোটি এগারো লক্ষ ছিয়াশি হাজার) টাকা নিম্নোক্ত শর্তে অনুমোদনসহ কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার জন্য দাতা সংস্থা 'SOS-Kinderdorf International and its Different Promoting & Supporting Associations (PSAs) Worldwide, Austria' এর নিকট হতে উক্ত টাকা গ্রহণ ও ব্যয়ের অনুমতি নির্দেশক্রমে প্রদান করা হলো।

শর্তঃ

- জরুরি ত্রাণ কর্মসূচী সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসক এবং উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসারের তত্ত্বাবধানে বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে। এলফে প্রকল্প প্রস্তাবের (এফডি-৭) অনুলিপি সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা প্রশাসক এবং উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার-কে সরবরাহ করতে হবে।
- কর্মসূচী বাস্তবায়নের পর ০২ (দুই) মাসের মধ্যে প্রকল্পের অডিট রিপোর্ট, সমাপ্তি প্রতিবেদন এবং স্থানীয় প্রশাসনের প্রত্যয়নপত্র দাখিল করতে হবে।
- প্রকল্পের তথ্য সংস্থার Website এ প্রকাশ করতে হবে।

২। ছাড়কৃত অর্থ স্ট্যান্ডার্ড চার্টার্ড ব্যাংক, এসসিবি হাউজ, ৬৭ গুলশান এডিনিউ, গুলশান, ঢাকা, এফসিওয়াই হিসাব নং- ০১৫১২৩৩৬৪০১ -এর মাধ্যমে মধ্যে গ্রহণ করে বিধি মোতাবেক ব্যয়িত অর্থের হিসাব সংরক্ষণ করতে হবে।

সাজিয়া সিদ্দিকা সেতু
এসাইনমেন্ট অফিসার
(সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব)
ফোনঃ ৫৫০০৭৩৯২

ই-মেইলঃ ao4@ngoab.gov.bd

✓ ন্যাশনাল ডিরেক্টর

এস ও এস চিলড্রেন ডিলেজ ইন্টারন্যাশনাল ইন বাংলাদেশ

১, শ্যামলী, মিরপুর রোড, ঢাকা-১২০৭

স্মারক নং-০৩.০৭.২৬৬৬.৬৬৫.৬৮.৩২০.২০-

তারিখঃ ০৭ আগস্ট ২০২২

সদয় অবগতি/ প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য অনুলিপি প্রেরণ করা হলোঃ

- ০১। সচিব, দুর্যোগ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা ও ত্রাণ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা/ সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ০২। জেলা প্রশাসক, সিলেট (স্থানীয় প্রশাসনের প্রত্যয়নপত্র ব্যুরোতে প্রেরণ করে তার অনুলিপি সংস্থাকে প্রদান করার জন্য তাকে অনুরোধ করা হলো)।
- ০৩। মহাব্যবস্থাপক, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা নীতি বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক, ঢাকা।
- ০৪। উপ-পরিচালক (পওনি), এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো।
- ০৫। উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার, ওসমানীনগর এবং বালাগঞ্জ, সিলেট।
- ০৬। প্রোগ্রামার, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো (তাকে প্রকল্পের তথ্য ব্যুরোর Website এ প্রকাশ করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো)।
- ০৭। ম্যানেজার, স্ট্যান্ডার্ড চার্টার্ড ব্যাংক, এসসিবি হাউজ, ৬৭ গুলশান এডিনিউ, গুলশান, ঢাকা [তাকে ছাড়কৃত=২,১১,৮৬,০০০/- (দুই কোটি এগারো লক্ষ ছিয়াশি হাজার) টাকা সংস্থাকে প্রদান করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হলো]।
- ০৮। মহাপরিচালক মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত সহকারী, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো (মহাপরিচালক মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য)।
- ০৯। পরিচালক (প্র-২) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত সহকারী, এনজিও বিষয়ক ব্যুরো (পরিচালক মহোদয়ের সদয় অবগতির জন্য)।
- ১০। অফিস কপি/ মাস্টার কপি।

সাজিয়া সিদ্দিকা সেতু
এসাইনমেন্ট অফিসার

Annexure 06: Fund Commitment Letter



To
The Director General
NGO AFFAIRS BUREAU
Prime Minister's Office
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Plot E-13/B, Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Dhaka- 1207, BANGLADESH

Faridabad, 27 July 2022

Subject: **Financial Commitment by SOS-Kinderdorf International for "Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh"**

Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure to inform you that **SOS-Kinderdorf International** of Innsbruck, Austria is fully agreeing to provide **Euro 200,813** (Euro Two Hundred Thousand Eight Hundred Thirteen) only as a financial contribution to the project titled "Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh". This project aims to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of flood-affected families in Sylhet district, Bangladesh. The SOS Kinderdorf International will ensure its running and maintenance expenses for a short-term period.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount (in EUR)
1	Humanitarian Response to the Flood Victim Families in Sylhet, Bangladesh	200,813

SOS-Kinderdorf International requests your full support and assistance to SOS Children's Village International in Bangladesh for the implementation of the proposed activities for the flood-affected families in the Sylhet district. The total costs for this project will be provided by the **SOS-Kinderdorf International and its different Promoting & Supporting Associations (PSAs) worldwide.**

We remain with the best greetings.

Yours sincerely,

SOS-KINDERDORF INTERNATIONAL

RAJNEESH RANJAN JAIN
SOS Children's Village International Representative

Copy for information and necessary action:

Dr. Md. Enamul Haque, National Director, SOS Children's Village International in Bangladesh

Annexure 07: Project Activities



House renovation under the CCT programme



Distribution of WaSH Kits



Situation of devastating flood



Distribution of fund for livelihood recovery



Worsening Flood condition



The house is surrounded by flood water



The livelihood Recovery Programme



The livelihood Recovery Programme