

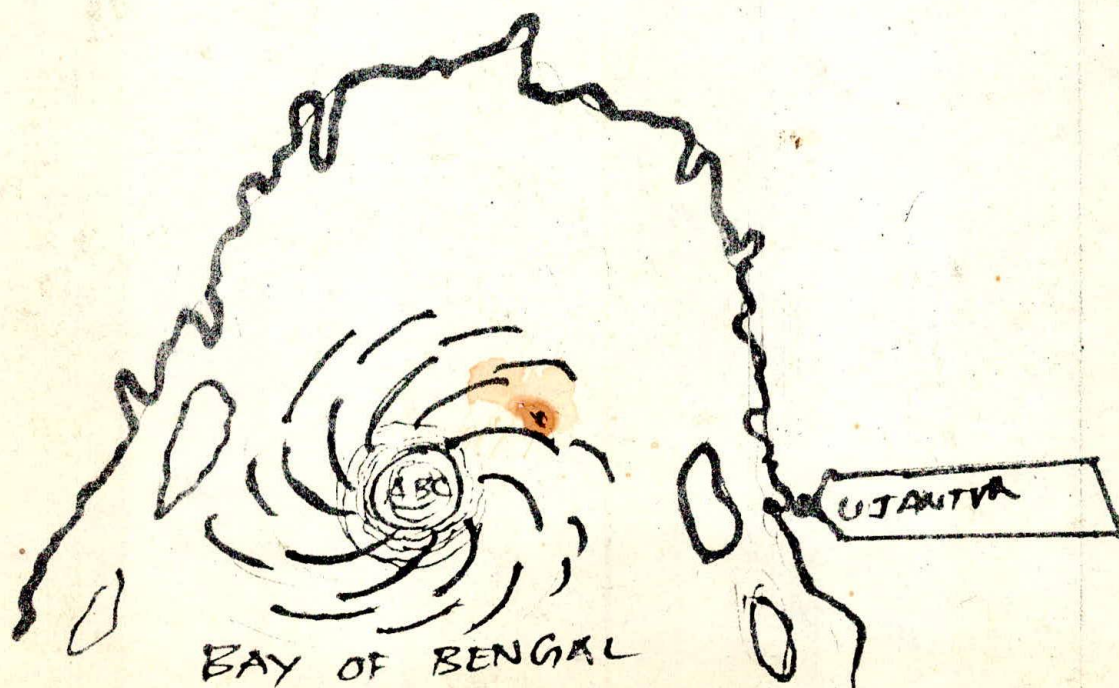
21/6/91

DM S.11

REPORT OF THE (ABC.)
VOLUNTEERS FROM BANGALORE

SSI BANGLADESH

CYCLONE RELIEF AT
UTANTIA OF
COX'S BAZAR DISTRICT.



INTRODUCTION

We (ABC team) Anand, Beatrice and Chander were requested by S.C.T Bangladesh to go to Ujantia along with the S.C.T volunteers of Bangladesh to assist in food distribution and medical work.

We reached Ujantia at 1. p.m on the first of June 1991. After lunch we relaxed for some time. The weather was very cloudy and there was drizzling in the evening. Around 6.0 clock we heard the news from Radio Bangladesh saying that the signal six was there ^{for} all the postal areas. We could see the people started coming to the shelter. Bashir bai our team leader was worried about us and he discussed with the team to send us to Chokoria for safety that night, he couldn't send that night because of heavy rains. The S.C.T volunteers who were all staying in one hall vacated that for the people and we all moved into the Red Crescent people's room. The room was full. we spent that night in that room.

As we got up the next morning we found the weather was clear and we heard the news again from Radio Bangladesh saying nothing to worry about and the cyclone had changed its route.

BACK GROUND OF THE AREA

Ujantia is situated 4 or 5 km away from Bay of Bengal in Chokoria upazilla of Cox's Bazar district. When we went to Ujantia we could see only water all around, and the ponds were full of salt water in which people use to collect rain water.

to use for bathing and washing, we heard ^{later} that people cook in the pond water. As we went to the terrace to see the land, we never missed to see the Green colour and Blue colour ~~houses~~ few houses near and far which form a village. These blue and green colour is the polyethylene sheets supplied to the people to reconstruct the houses.

We could see people were busy in constructing roads, houses, and mosques. The ~~normal~~ life it looked the normal life had just begun. We could see people fishing and involved in salt projects which are to be their major occupation. ~~soon~~ Agriculture work couldn't be started because there was saline water in all the fields.

OUR EXPERIENCE

We went with great enthusiasm to upania to do some useful work. It was a disappointment that the work was going on without proper planning in spite of the need of both food and medical.

First I went to the Stores to help in food distribution, I found that there was enough people to do that work. Then I went to the medical team, there I found there were three agencies involved in without proper co-ordination among them. Separately I wanted to do some work, Nobody was bothered to assign me any work. Then I found the same medical people who were doing the consultation were doing the dressing also. Finally decided to

take up the dressing of wounds work. As I started a patient came with a big cut below his thumb, he had to be sewed without anaesthesia. I could feel the pain that patient was going through. After that I expected that doctor would give him Tetanus toxide, to my surprise there wasnt T.T. the patient was asked to come back for removal of the swiches. but I havent seen him again.

After three days. I wanted to go into the field (villages) because I wanted to see the cause of diarrhoea, ~~these~~ boy of the cases were diarrhoeal, and I could see ~~the~~ everyday severe dehydration cases coming to the shelter.

I went with the volunteers to the villages who wanted to collect information about families for distribution work. When I went to the field I could see people living in a very poor environmental sanitation conditions.

Until the end of the first week there was no any meeting of the volunteers to share the experience. At last I was able to organise a meeting with the help of Dr. Bashir. It was really a useful one. I had an opportunity to share with the team what causes the ~~problems~~ health problems and how to tackle the problems. The first meeting helped us to plan things and do. The volunteers were willing to go to the village to do health education on ORS, Diarrhoea, and Environmental Sanitation.

It was a disappointment that we couldn't do anything because of heavy rains. It was planned to dig 100 pit latrines and nothing could be done because of heavy rain and the water level was too high. After two three feet the water came up. It was a good plan that we decided to distribute food material only to the people who dig a pit latrine. disposal of human excreta all around and the latrine which the people was so poor, the excreta is just falling into the pond where people fish and use water for bathing and washing.

The medical work was just a long pushover, though we had some serious patients the patients care was very poor. There was enough place where we could have organised a place to make the serious patients to lie down. There was a proper place for giving saline to the patients who required. One important incident I would like to share here. One day a patient had to be given saline. There was no place. The doctor told me to make him lie down in the terrace and have it. There was no place to tie and hang the IV bottle. The doctor told the father of the patient to hold the saline bottle. Poor father holding it for some time. After few minutes it started raining, I was and complained to the doctor. The doctor coolly telling me there won't be a problem.

Finally when I went to the terrace to see the patient I could see the Patient holding his needle and the father holding the I.V. bottle and running down for shelter.

I am not bothered about the lack of co-ordination among the NHO's who worked in the shelter, but I felt if S.C.T. could have planned well and acted accordingly. We could have done wonderful work. It would have been better if the NHO's in the shelter had the co-ordination among themselves, I would appreciate the friendly relationship S.C.T. had with other NHO's in the shelter, S.C.T. could have made use of that to co-ordinate them.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

- Co-ordination among the NHO's involved in medical work in the shelter has to be made.
- Everybody was doing the same work, there need it be duplication of work.

Among the NHO's worked then S.C.T. had enough medical and food materials but lack of co-ordination other Agencies are making use of S.C.T. ~~rather~~ medical aids which S.C.T. could have done it effectively by themselves.

A room or a portion of the room has to be maintained separately for the patients who needs to stay doctors observation and stay.

Lack of job specification to the well committed & volunteers, they couldn't be used effectively.

Everyday there should be a meeting or informal gathering of the volunteers to share that day's experience, (we can call it monitoring) would help to check the effectiveness of the work and it will also help if any changes needed it can be done by sharing with the group.

When we do the medical work one should keep an eye on the outbreak of diseases and must try to find the cause, and must try to attack the causes along with the treatment of the diseases. 80% of the diseases in our tropical countries are preventable. Always along with medical work there need to be a community awareness programme on the effect of cyclone and how to tackle by the health problem by the community in the community level.

Many severe dehydration cases could have been prevented if people are educated on diarrhoea and how to make ORS at home. People in the coastal areas must have community organisation to tackle cyclone and its effect.

There survey had done some people and relief work is being done by

another group, when a new group reaches
to shelter and to release the old group
there should be a meeting for them to get to
know how the leaving groups experience and
to know the new groups responsibility.

We are grateful to S.C.T Bangladesh
for providing an opportunity to participate
in the relief work. We are very happy
and we appreciate S.C.T Bangladesh for its
involvement in the cyclone relief work. If S.C.T
plans well and make use of the resources
available effectively. S.C.T will be doing the
best work among the NGOs in the shelter.
We once again thank you on behalf of
the Bangladeshi farmers.

1. A. Anand
(A. Anand Kumar)

2. Bélimpeus

3. S. J. Chander
S. J. CHANDER