

DER POST-FLOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT DISTRICT SUMMARY FORMAT
ONE FORM TO BE COMPLETED FOR EACH DISTRICT

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT:

- * To **identify the short, medium and longer term NEEDS of the poor** that were specifically caused by these floods, rather than on the damage or losses.
- * To **obtain detailed information on the NEEDS in each sector**, that enables agencies to plan, budget, and implement their relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- * To **report accurate, independently verified information** to give a clear picture of new NEEDS created by these floods, on top of the pre-existing chronic needs of the poor.

District Name:	Pabna
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District's Main City:	Pabna
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1. LOCATION of the disaster:

# of Fully Affected Unions of all Upazilas in this District:	# of Partially Affected Unions of all Upazilas in this District:	# of Unaffected Unions of all Upazilas in this District:
Total: 37	Total: 17	Total: 31

2. Information on the FLOOD (Please summarize or give averages on the basis of your upazila records/observations):

a) How high was the water level in this district (based on upazila observations) during the Flood - 2004?		
High: <u>1.19 meter above danger</u>	Medium: _____	Low: _____
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	8-Jul	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	15-Aug	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	No	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	Flooding in 1988	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	Flooding in 1988	

3. Information on the Population (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

(a) What is the total population of the district ?	1,919,896				
(b) How many people in the district are affected in total ?	408,263				
(c) How many families in the district are affected in total ?	76,885				
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period in this district?	Data not available				
(e) Where did these births take place ?	Not known				
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	In general, deliveries were attended by the untrained Traditional birth attendant / relatives at household level				
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex)?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Adult male:</td> <td></td> <td>Total:</td> <td align="right">10</td> </tr> </table>	Adult male:		Total:	10
Adult male:		Total:	10		

related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) in the district ?	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) in the district ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families in this district had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places	12662 Population (apprx. 2532 families)			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	53 makeshift shelter			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	Although access to TWs were limited but people somehow collected safe water from TW for drinking and cooking.			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	In all the affected unions people had no choice but used open place/unhygienic latrines for defecation.			
iii. No access to healthcare	FGD discussion revealed that there was no healthcare service available at community level although Upazila Health Administration reported that there were Mobile Health Teams working during flooding.			
iv. No access to family planning services	Family planning services were not available as stated by women in the community			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	Deliveries were attended by the Traditional birth Attendent as the skilled attendants were not available at household/community level. Movement was also restricted due to transportation problem.			
vi. No ability to cook	Shortage of Firewood and dry place were common scenerio; most families had cooking one time a day.			
vii. No power supply	Powere supply was interupted for few days. Most families do not have access to power supply at household in normal period.			
viii. No transportation	People relied mostly on rural means of water ways and rraft made of banana tree. Transportation cost doubled the normal			
ix. Erosion of housing	382 houses were washed away due to river erosion although 13141 houses were fully damaged by torrential flooding.			
x. Robbery of possessions	Not reported; strong vigilence was mounted.			
xi. Loss of income	Emplyment scope was squeezed and wage reduced. People had to sell their belongings on through away price, under compulsion.			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	Most daily wage earners had very limited scope for earning wage.			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	In general, shortage of seed seedlinglins damaged in the flood affected areas.			
xiv. Food insecurity	Food shortage at household level was reported by people. Distribution of food items through Relief operation by GOB and			
xv. Long-term unemployment	Loss of capital and savings, start-up agricultural inputs, and disruption of road communication network have had impact on employment opportunities.			

xvi. Others (please specify)	
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4. HEALTH & NUTRITION (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarrhoea, Viral fever, Typhoid, cold fever, ARI, Skin infection, Hepatiies, Kalazar						
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Diarrhoeal episodes increased but there is no death.						
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Not apprehended by Health Service						
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	Not significant.						
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	No, answered by most affected people.						
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this district ?	Not observed or reported.						
(g) Has the flood caused any routine health/nutrition services (e.g. immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements) in the area to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?	Routine immunization and other MCH services including family Planning commodities were not available but ORS were distributed, reported by community people.. Mobility of Field Workers were limited due to transportation.						
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this district ?	Supply of drugs to be increased and presence of Service providers need to be ensured.						
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	No such facilities available.						
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	Children under 5 years:		Pregnant & lactating women:		The general population of the area:		
	No data available		No data available		Visible but not reported.		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Not monitored but visible		Not monitored but visible		Not monitored but visible		
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the district:	Prior to the floods:		During the floods:		Following the floods:		
	Not reported		Not reported		Not reported.		
(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the district ?	Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)		Hospitals (If yes, #)	Intensive care units (If yes, #)	Schools (If yes, #)	Children's homes (If yes, #)	Others (If yes, #)
	Not						
(n) What types and amounts of health & nutrition-related relief assistance has already	Items:	Alum	WPT	Bleaching powder			
	Units:	Kg	Tab	Kg			
	Amounts:	875	17,800	271			

been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	ORS	WP slution			
	Units:	sachet	Bottle			
	Amounts:	132,924	35			
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?			ORS	WPTs	IVS fluids	Others ?
			yes	yes	yes	
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?						
(q) In the district, what shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL & NUTRITION NEEDS of the population due to the floods:						
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
Injectibles anti-biotics						0
IV Saline						0
Injection for Kalazar						0
ARI drugs						0
Safe Delivery Kits						0
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
Special feeding for Lactating Mothers						0
Special feeding for U-5 children						0
Transport allowance for Field Workers during Emergency						0
						0
						0
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
Training to Women on Nutrition Education						0
Nutritional support to Children and Lactating Mothers						0
Training on Skilled Birth attendant						0
Training on Disaster Management to Field Workers						0
						0
(t) Any other remarks: As suggested by District administration, Emergency Monitoring cell/Mobile medical team with Some basic Equipments, i.e. First Aid Box to be in place at grass root level for immediate assistance.						

5. WATER & SANITATION (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

Type of drinking water sources (in the district):	Piped water systems:	Tube-wells:	Dug & other wells:	Surface & rain water systems:	Others:
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available in the district?		48,316			
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated in the district ?		3,835			

(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		933				
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		2,902				
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		47,383				
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		933				
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		1,651				
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	In terms of coverage (quantity), adequate supply is there but there are arsenic contaminated TWs and hard water.					
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Out of total 330,325 households, 29.08% households with hygienic latrines and 71.85% households with latrines of any					
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Data not available					
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Data not available					
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Data not available					
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	Data not available					
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now	Open defecation or Hanging latrines					
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	In general, no.					
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	TWs	Water jerry can			
	Units:	Piece	piece			
	Amounts:	12	250			
	Items:	Latrines				
	Units:	set				
	Amounts:	27				
(q) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
Latrine set	700	1,000	700,000			
			0			
			0			
			0			
			0			
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
836 Chocked-up Tube Wells	836	18,000	150,48,000			
TW platform	700	1,750	1,225,000			
			0			
			0			
			0			

(s) In the district, what are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
Community Latrines in raised place	45	20,000	900,000
Tws in raised place	180	9,000	1,620,000
TW materials as buffer stock	10	9,000	90,000
Community based pipe line water supply from existing Deep TW			0
Social Mobilization on Sanitation			0
(t) Any other remarks: It has been observed and also revealed during FGDs that people do collect safe water for			

6. AGRICULTURE (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

(a) What are the main crops in the affected district ?	Paddy	Jute	Vegetables	Pulse
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost in the district ?	79,644	3,231		
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost in the district ?	230			
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops in the district (mm/yyyy) ?	08/2004	03/2004	08/2004	10/2004
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	12/2004	07/2004	12/2004	01/2004
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the district at an affordable price ?	yes		yes	
(i) Do families in the district currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No	No	No	No
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?				
(k) In what quantities does a family in the district need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	05 Kg		01 Kg	10 Kg
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers in the district planning to obtain them ?	All the inputs are required. By selling livestock or any other assests/ borrowed money.			
(m) In the district, what types of livestock are lost ?	Cattle	Goats	Ducks/ Chicken	
(n) In the district, what numbers of this stock are lost ?	229	249	6,467	
(o) How many more have been sold in the district ?				
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent in the district ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(q) In the district, is adequate fodder available for the remaining	No			
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	yes	yes		
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)	09/2004	09/2004		

(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines in the district ?				Inadequate supply as reported by Upazila			
(u) How will affected in the district families survive until the next harvest ?				Selling assets, borrowed money, advance sell of labour, receiving relief assistance, VGF			
(v) In the district, what types and amounts of agriculture-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc ?	Items:	Seeds					
	Units:	Kg					
	Amounts:	8,48,000					
	Items:	Fertilizer					
	Units:	Kg					
	Amounts:	22,342,000					
(w) In the district, 2hat are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(x) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
Training and support for milk production project to be extended to other Upazilas						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(y) In the district, what are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Provision of seedlings on raised land						0	
Introduce Agriculture rehab. Card (like VGF card)						0	
Training and support for production of Napier grass for cattle						0	
						0	
						0	
(z) Any other remarks: Data base on agriculture in terms of acreage is not available. Ideas under long- term agriculture							

7. FOOD (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the district?	Rice				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depots (LSD) in this district ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:Paddy	Item:Rice	Item:Wheat	Item:	Item:
	No data	No data	No data		

(c) What stocks are held there right now ? (If possible to summarize; otherwise provide approximate numbers)	804 MT	59,995 MT	25 MT			
(d) In this district, how many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratuitous Relief:	VGF: Nil	VGD: 16,213	Rural Maint. Programme: ?	NGOs:	
(e) In the district, how many are benefitting from such targeted food distributions now ?		67,200	16,213			
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups in this district access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No					
(g) In this district, is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Yes, price increased of all essential household commodities.					
(h) What is the district-wise average price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	13.75 Kg					
(i) What was the district-wise average price of coarse rice in June ?	13.00 Kg					
(j) In the district, what amount of food do affected families have available per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)	
	5-10 Kg	0.5-1 Kg		200-300 gram		
(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR, VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others	Rlatives, Neighbours, Borrowed money, Sale proceeds of livestock/assests, VGF and other relief assistance.					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?	yes, that would suffice for 2-3 days.					
(m) In the district, are people able to cook in the affected areas ?	During flood families used to coock once a day but at present twice a day.					
(n) Of the affected families in the district, how many are in need of food and for how long will they need assistance ?	Number of Families:			Period (Days):		
	18,158			180		
(p) In the district, what types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Rice	Flat Rice	Pulse	Molasses	HEB
	Units:	MT	Kg	Kg	Kg	Packet
	Amounts:	1,192	17,959	37,833	1,802	114,078
	Items:	Biscuits	Puff Rice	S/oil	Salt	
	Units:	Tin	Packet	Kg	Kg	
	Amounts:	500	14,025	11,661	14,917	
(q) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE FOOD RELIEF NEEDS of the population due to the floods:						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
VGF Card to additional Families	5,598				0	
					0	
					0	
					0	
					0	
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:						

Food assistance (Food for work) for six months	18158 Families		0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
VGD beneficiaries may be increased in the affected 37 Unions			0
District administration proposed that Dry food may be arranged before flood for quick distribution			0
			0
			0
			0
(t) Any other remarks:			
There is no contingent fund for transportation at Union level during flood. Union Parishad proposed for emergency fund for transportation of relief materials.			

8. SHELTER (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood in the district ?	13,141
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods in the district ?	67,972
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods in the district ?	
(d) In the district, how many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	
(e) In the district, how many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in their area ?	
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt in the district?	13,141
(g) How many houses need to be repaired in the district ?	67,972
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses in this district belonged to female-headed households ?	
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses in this district belonged to female-headed households ?	
(j) Describe the typical house design in this district:	Tin roof and bamboo fence with RCC pillar

(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this district ?		RCC pillar, Tin and bamboo materials				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the district's markets ?		Yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?		Item: Tin	Item: RCC pillar	Item: Bamboo	Item: Wood	Item: Other
		5,000	3,500	5,000	4,000	2,000
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for this district ?		Approx. Tk 20,000 to Tk 25,000				
(o) What kind of support do the people in this district need for house repair ?		Cash assistance				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this district :		People create fencing around the house with bamboo/wild grass/water hyacinth to protect wave erosion.				
(p) What types and amounts of shelter-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
(r) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE SHELTER NEEDS of the population:						
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
District Administration proposed for 1000 bundles of CI Sheet and cash assistance for Tk 500,000		1,000		2,400		2,400,000
						0
						0
						0
						0
(s) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:						
						0
						0
						0
(t) In the district, what are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:						
Construction of solid Embankment in planned manner						0
Permanent flood shelter with access road						0
Provision of solid space like platform (300 sft) with community latrine adjacent to existing Embankment every after 03 KM, for taking shelter during flood.				15,00,000		0
Union Parishad - cum flood shelter		50		35,00,000		17,50,00,000

			0
			0

(u) Any other remarks:

Flood preparedness in terms of provision of Rescue boat, dry food, clothes, candle, matches, harricane lantern and utensils to be in place as soon as there is forecaste of flooding. In reality, efforts are taken after onset of flooding.

9. EDUCATION (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

Type of school (please provide district totals):	Govt primary	Registered non-Govt primary	Community schools	Unregist-ered primary	NGO schools	Madrassahs	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	664	402	24			129	237
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	63						
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?							
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?	1						
(e) How many need extensive repairs?							
(f) How many need light repairing?	99						
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?							
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?							
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						

(j) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre:

Type of school:	Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (Tk.)	Total Cost (Tk.)
Govt Primary school	Repair	99	50,000	49,50,000
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

(k) In the district, what NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps, charts, supplementary reading materials, games, sports items and, for the children - exercise/copy books, pens, pencils, school bags, etc.) are there, to make up for damage/losses:				
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
(l) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :				
School premise to be raised				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
(m) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :				
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
(n) Any other remarks:				
Need for repair or complete construction of damaged schools at district level has not been worked out.				

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	Day labour, farming , Rickshaw pulling, petty business, waving, vegetables marketing, goat rearing, poultry
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	Fishing, petty business, Rickshaw pulling, Boat ferrying.
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops) in this district ?	Day labour, farming , Rickshaw pulling, waving, Brick manufacturing, Rice husking, shops, Transport workers
(d) Do most households in this district have any savings ?	Yes, not significant
(e) Have households in this district withdrawn their savings ?	Yes
(f) Have households in this district sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers in this district: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	Not so good

(h) In this district, what is the average daily wage for day-labourers ?	60 to 70					
(i) Have households in this district sold their labour in advance ?	Yes, some have already in flood affected areas					
(j) Have household members from this district had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes, but mainly men have migrated in other district.					
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households in this district have ?	advance selling of labour, selling assests, encashing savings					
(l) In this district, have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	No data	If yes, in what range?	4000 - 5000		
(m) In this district, have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	No data	If yes, in what range?			
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the district that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?	Flood embankment, Rural Road, Pabna Irrigation Project					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	No					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people in this district for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Earth filling, Canal digging, Road maintenance, Tree plantation					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this district ?	It will be under Public sector and needs planning by Government agency					
(r) What measures could be taken in this district to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?	Training on disaster management at community level. Social mobilization on awareness to improved livelihood practices					
(s) What types and amounts of economic recovery & infrastructure-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Cash				
	Units:	Tk				
	Amounts:	823,500				
	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
(t) In this district, what type of SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
Cash for work on			0			
Provision of soft loan to marginal farmers			0			
			0			
			0			
			0			
			0			
			0			
(u) In this district, what type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:						

Training and financial support for fisheries, nursery			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(v) Any other remarks:			

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note?

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Are there usable warehouses in or near the affected upazilas of this district?	Yes					
(b) Who do these warehouses belong to and can they be used to store relief items ?	Govt LSD:		NGO:		Private / others:	
	Available (If yes, #):	Yes, 1 CSD and 12 LSd	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	60,060 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Ms.Nusrat Shahrin Urmi	WFP		171819627	shahrin3375@hotmail.com	
Mr khorshed Alam	IR			saydul_alom@hotmail.com	
Dr rafiqus Sultan	UNFPA	9559649	189826517		

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Mohammad A Latif

Date: 14/09/2004

DER POST-FLOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT UPAZILA REPORT FORMAT
ONE FORM TO BE COMPLETED FOR EACH UPAZILA

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT:

- * To **identify the short, medium and longer term NEEDS of the poor** that were specifically caused by these floods, rather than on the damage or losses.
- * To **obtain detailed information on the NEEDS in each sector**, that enables agencies to plan, budget, and implement their relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- * To **report accurate, independently verified information** to give a clear picture of new NEEDS created by these floods, on top of the pre-existing chronic needs of the poor.

District Name:	Pabna	Upazila Name:	Bangura
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District's Main City:	Pabna	Upazila's Main Town:	Bangura
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1. LOCATION of the disaster:

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Khanmorich	(j) Parvangura	(s)
(b) Ashtomonisha	(k)	(t)
(c) Dilpashar	(l)	(u)
(d) Vangura	(m)	(v)
(e) Pouroshova	(n)	(w)
(f)	(o)	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	5	Total: 1

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004?		
High: _____	Medium: _____	Low: _____
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	17-Jul	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	17-Aug	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	No	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	None. 1988 flood was higher than this year.	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	1998 flood lasted longer than this year and 1988 as well.	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	97,403
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	57475 fully , 37890 partly
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	6840 fully, 12995 partly
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	182 (last 2 months)
(e) Where did these births take place ?	Mostly in own residence, very few in shelter
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	No trained attendant was available at that period.

(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:	2	Adult female:	
	Boys:	2	Girls:	1
	Infants:		Infants:	
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places ?	8,530			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	17 shelters mostly located in schools.			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	All the tube wells and other sources were under water during flood period. The local people took shelter on the embankment. There was no supply of safe drinking water in the shelter area. They collected safe water from non flood affected area which was far away from the shelter. After the flood water receded some of the tube wells are repaired by themselves. Now they have safe water supply from 1 tube well for each 8-10 families which is very limited.			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	About 20% have sanitary facilities. Most of them use hanging latrine for defecation. Most Latrines were damaged during flood. Some of the ring slabs have also been damaged. There is no plan to repair or reinstall those affected ring slabs. Females have no privacy or security. They use night time or early in the morning time for toilet, reported by them during FGD.			
iii. No access to healthcare	6 medical team was there with 4 other NGO medical team. During flood the affected people got no medicare services except some oral saline. No medical team visited their shelter. Nearby Union health center was not functioning during flood period. Still they have less access to health care because of non availability of health care providers and essential drugs			
iv. No access to family planning services	Family Planning services were interrupted during flood. FP workers did not come to the flood affected areas or shelters during flood period as a result people did not receive Oral Pill or other contraceptives materials in due time. 4 women out of 15 members of the female FGD found pregnant due to shortage of Oral pill during flood.			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	There was no Skilled Attendant during these deliveries. Traditional Dais or relatives conducted these deliveries.			
vi. No ability to cook	Cooking is really a big problem for them during flood as there was no dry place. They replaced their chulli on their chowki and managed to cook. But because of shortage of fuel, they cooked only once a day.			

vii. No power supply	Very few have power supply. Partially disrupted during flood. Most of them took shelter on the embankment. They use lantern for dark time.
viii. No transportation	Totally disrupted. Most of the road was under water. Only transportation was boat, raft. Boat fare price was much higher than normal time. Also numbers of boat were inadequate. Movement was not as frequent as required in a day.
ix. Erosion of housing	17,100 houses are affected by the wave action of flood water. Houses of earthen floor have been completely damaged and swept away by flood water.
x. Robbery of possessions	No significant incidence recorded during flood.
xi. Loss of income	Most of the day labourers became jobless during flood. All the roads were under water. Rickshaw and Van drivers were completely jobless too. Weaving industries were closed due to flood. Women who work in rice mill were also without job.
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	Some male persons migrated, as there was lack of wage employment during flood. People who works in the agriculture field became jobless. It will take 2 months to start again the normal job situation. Govt also prohibits fishing for next 3 months. Van/rickshaw pullers were going to another places for wage employment. Day labourers had to compromise with low wage.
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Seeds/seedlings have been washed away by flood water. Those who have stock of seeds couldn't manage proper store during evacuation. Now they don't have enough money to buy seeds. Most of the farmers have planned to sell their livestock to purchase the seeds immediately.
xiv. Food insecurity	People have only 1 to 2 days' stock for food. They also don't have enough money to purchase food from store, as there is lack of wage employment at present. Vulnerable groups benefited by Govt. (VGD, VGF) are inadequate in number. They somehow manage food by taking loan from village moneylenders or from various NGOs. But still food crisis is there. They remain half fed.
xv. Long-term unemployment	Yes. Land is still under water and will remain next 2/3 months. Van/ rickshaw pullers will be mainly affected by long term unemployment if the roads embankment are not repaired right now.
xvi. Others (please specify)	

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Tyfoid, diarrhoea, fever, jaundice, malnutrition		
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Yes. Skin diseases, fever, kalajor, diarrhoea, cold cough, ARI		
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	ARI, skin diseases, reported by UHFPO.		
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	Not significant number. But presently few incidences has been reported by FGD participants. Few people particularly children are getting fever, cold cough, diarrhoea, dycentry, skin diseases etc.		
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Not able to receive the necessary treatment because of shortage of medicine specially kalajor reported by UHFPO. Local people reported that no medical team was found during flood. Due to lack of transport people are not able to reach health facilities for treatment. Govt. supply of drugs are not also available. Sick persons are not able to have good treatment as they have financial problem.		
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	No		
(g) Has the flood caused any routine health/nutrition services (e.g. immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements) in the area to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?	Yes. Ruotine immunization program was suspended for few days during flood because of vaccine tranportation problem, inundation, displacement of family.		
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?	Availability of drugs at free of cost at health facilities.		
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	No. Don't have any monitoring tools for severe malnutrition reported by UHFPO. Vitamin A supplementation is given to the children and post pertum mothers.		
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	Children under 5 years:	Pregnant & lactating women:	The general population of the area:
		No information available	No information available
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Increased but not quantifiable		
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the area:	Prior to the floods:	During the floods:	Following the floods:
	No	No	No

(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the area ?	Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)		Hospitals (If yes, #)	Intensive care units (If yes, #)	Schools (If yes, #)	Children's homes (If yes, #)	Others (If yes, #)
					yes, suggested by UNO	yes, suggested by UNO	yes, (for some special pregnant and lactating mother) suggested by UNO
(n) What types and amounts of health & nutrition-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	ORS	Water purification tablet	High protien biscuits	Tetracycline capsule		
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
Amounts:							
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?			ORS	WPTs	IVS fluids	Others ?	
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?							
(q) What shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL & NUTRITION NEEDS of the population due to the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
Medicines for kalajor		100		2,000		200,000	
Medicines for Tyfoid fever		100		200		20,000	
Medicines for ARI		50		1,000		50,000	
Safe delivery kit		15				0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
						0	
* Transport (mechanized boat).		1				0	
* Awareness program for people.						0	
* Disaster management training for field staff						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
* Nutrition program for pregnant and lactating mother and children.						0	
						0	
* Trained skilled birth attendant.						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks:							

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5. WATER & SANITATION:

Type of drinking water sources:	Piped water systems:	Tube-wells:	Dug & other wells:	Surface & rain water systems:	Others:
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?		2,808			
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		1,037			
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		421			
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		616			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		2,192			
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		616			
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		684			
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	No. 1 tube well for each 8-10 families. Required more tubewell and deep-tubewell				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Most of the latrines (80%) are hanging type and open air latrine. Only 20% are ring slab latrins.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Data not available				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	No arrangements for repairing				
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Data not available				
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	10,000				
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now ?	Open space, Hanging latrines				
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	No. Due to lack of privacy women usually use latrines at night time or early in the morning.				
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:				
	Units:				
	Amounts:				
	Items:				
	Amounts:				
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:					

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
Tubewell	400	4,000	1,600,000
Sanitary Latrine	10,000	2,000	20,000,000
			0
			0
			0
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:			
* Awareness building on sanitation			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
* Community based pipeline water supply from existing deep-tubewells used for irrigation purpose.			0
		100,000	0
			0
			0
(t) Any other remarks:			
* Community based latrines by raising earth in the community which can be used in normal time or in flood time.			

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Rice	Jute	Mastards	Pulses
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	330 acre	195 acre		
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	10 acre			
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	11/2004	03/2005	11/2004	11/2004
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	02/2005	08/2005	02/2004	02/2005
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	yes	yes	yes	yes
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No	No	No	
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Rice	Jute	Corn	Mastards
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	10 kg	1 kg	2.5 kg	3 kg
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Seeds and fertilizer. They are hoping for government help otherwise they have to purchase from the market taking loan.			
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cow	Goat	Chicken/ Duck	
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	11	142	1,409	
(o) How many more have been sold ?				

(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	Not available	Not available	Not available	0%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No	Yes	yes				
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	Yes	Yes	Yes				
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)	11/2004	11/2004					
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Vaccines are available but medicines are not adequate						
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	It will be very hard. There is no work at present. Only some opportunities for daily labor and van driving which is very limited. There is no work for women. They have fear that this hardship will continue for next 3-4 months until the next harvest.						
(v) What types and amounts of agriculture-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc ?	Items:	Amon rice	Mashkalai	Hi-brid Vutta	Mastared	Vegetables	
	Units:	550 kg	1500 kg	1650 kg	2272 kg	750 kg	
	Amounts:	51,600	37,500	198,000	68,175	150,000	
	Items:						
	Units:						
Amounts:							
(w) What are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>				
* Seed for Mashkalai, rice etc.							0
* Cattle distribution							0
							0
							0
							0
(x) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
* Agriculture card distribtion for seeds and fertilizer etc.							0
							0
							0
							0
(y) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
* Training on cow rearing and milk production							0
							0
* Creation of awareness on cattle fodder cultivation							0
							0
(z) Any other remarks:							

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?		Rice, Pulses					
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)		Item: Rice	Item: Paddy	Item: Wheat	Item:	Item:	
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?		1600 ton	83 ton	nil			
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?		Gratuitous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:	
			nil	840	75		
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?			9,600	840	15		
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?		Not adequate and nutritious but they have food.					
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?		Yes					
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?		BDT 14					
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?		BDT 13					
(j) What amount of food do affected families have available per week ?		Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)	
		5 to 10 kg	.5 to 1 kg		300/400 gm		
(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR, VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others		Taking loan and purchase from the store, VGF, VGD					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		No. They have stock for only 1-2 days.					
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?		Yes. But once a day. Because of shortage of fuel.					
(n) Of the affected, how many families are in need of food and for how long will they need assistance ?		Number of Families:			Period (Days):		
		6,840			6 months		
(p) What types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Rice (GOB)	Buscut (GOB)	Pulses	HEB	Gur	Salt
	Units:	MT	Tin	Kg	Packet	Kg	Kg
	Amounts:	175	125	4,848	13,006	59	2,140
	Items:	Oil	Dry food	Ruti			
	Units:	Kg	kg	Pieces			
	Amounts:	1,600	6,025	108,600			
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE FOOD RELIEF NEEDS of the population due to the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
More VGF cards		2000 per union					

(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:			
More VGD cards	500 per union		
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
Food for work program in regular basis			0
Training with financial support for various Incoming generating			0
(t) Any other remarks:			

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	4,018				
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	13,102				
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?					
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?					
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	4,000				
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	10,000				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	25 out of 100				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	Data not available				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	Data not available				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Tin roof with bamboo fence and raised mud floor				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	Tin, wood, RCC pillar, Bamboo and clay				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	Item: Tin	Item: Bamboo	Item: RCC pillar	Item: Wood	Item: Others
	5,000	5000	3,500	4,000	2,000
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	20000 - 25000				
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	Tin, RCC pillar, Labour cost, Sanitary latrine				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:	Creating fencing around the house with bamboos/ wild grass/water hyacinth to prevent wave erosion.				

(p) What types and amounts of shelter-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(r) What are the IMMEDIATE SHELTER NEEDS of the population:							
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>				
Immediate repair of affected houses	4,000	4,000	16,000,000				
			0				
			0				
			0				
			0				
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:							
			0				
			0				
			0				
			0				
			0				
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:							
* Earth raising			0				
* Semi paka house			0				
* Convert the schools in 2 storied building (V type)			0				
			0				
			0				
(u) Any other remarks:							

9. EDUCATION

Type of school:	Govt primary	Registered non-Govt primary	Community schools	Unregistered primary	NGO schools	Madrassahs	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	44	47	4	1	3	29	16
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	2	11					
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?						1	3
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?							
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	1						

(f) How many need light repairing?	9						
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	Nil						
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	35						
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Repairing cost					
	Units:	35 Govt. School					
	Amounts:	15000 per school					
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						

(j) What are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre in the upazila:

<u>Type of school:</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps, charts, supplementary reading materials, games, sports items and, for the children - exercise/copy books, pens, pencils, school bags, etc.) are there, to make up for damage/losses:

				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair **one typical lightly damaged school**:

* Govt. Primary	Make shelter	6	1,300,000	7,800,000
* Govt. Primary	School repairing	18	250,000	4,500,000
* Registered non govt.	Make shelter	11	1,300,000	14,300,000
	School repairing	12	200,000	2,400,000
				0
				0

(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair **one typical badly damaged school**:

				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

(n) Any other remarks:

Upazila Education Authority is concerned more about infrastructure rather on non-infrastructure items which are essential to pursue teaching.

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Day labour, farming , Rickshaw pulling, petty business, waving, vegetables marketing, goat rearing, poultry			
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Boating, migrant work, day labour			
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	Day labour, farming , Rickshaw pulling, waving, Brick manufacturing, Rice husking, shops, Transport workers			
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	yes in some cases			
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	yes			
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Some have already sold and some are planning to sell to face ensuing hard days			
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	not so good			
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	Tk.60-70 per day			
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	yes			
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	yes			
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	handicrafts, livestock			
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	60 out of 100	If yes, in what range?	4000 - 5000
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:		If yes, in what range?	
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?	embankment			
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	yes			
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Road maintenance, earth raising, plantation			
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?	It will be under Public sector and needs planning by Government agency			

(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?			Training, awareness building				
(s) What types and amounts of economic recovery & infrastructure-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Cash					
	Units:	tk					
	Amounts:	65,000					
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(t) What type of SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
*Sharee, Lungee		1,000		220		220,000	
* Cash money		700		1,000		700,000	
						0	
						0	
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
* Project for water passage by digging canals and establish drainage system						0	
						0	
						0	
* Training on cow rearing and milk production						0	
						0	
* Training on handicrafts and financial support						0	
						0	
(v) Any other remarks:							

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note?

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Is there a usable warehouse in or near the upazila?						
(b) Who does this warehouse belong to and can it be used to store relief items ?	Govt LSD:		NGO:		Private / others:	
	Available (If yes, #):	yes, 1	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	1500	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Ms.Nusrat Shahrin Urmī	WFP		171819627	shahrin3375@hotmail.com	
Mr khorshed Alam	IR			saydul_alom@hotmail.com	
Dr rafiqus Sultan	UNFPA	9559649	189826517		

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Mohammad A Latif_____

Date: 14/09/2004

DER POST-FLOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT UPAZILA REPORT FORMAT
ONE FORM TO BE COMPLETED FOR EACH UPAZILA

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT:

- * To **identify the short, medium and longer term NEEDS of the poor** that were specifically caused by these floods, rather than on the damage or losses.
- * To **obtain detailed information on the NEEDS in each sector**, that enables agencies to plan, budget, and implement their relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- * To **report accurate, independently verified information** to give a clear picture of new NEEDS created by these floods, on top of the pre-existing chronic needs of the poor.

District Name:	Pabna	Upazila Name:	Chatmohar
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District's Main City:	Pabna	Upazila's Main Town:	Chatmohar
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1. LOCATION of the disaster:

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Hundial	(j) Chaikola	(s) Three Unions
(b) Nimaichori	(k) Gunaigacha	(t)
(c)	(l) Haripur	(u)
(d)	(m) Bilchalan	(v)
(e)	(n) Chatmohor	(w)
(f)	(o) Pouroshova	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	2	Total: 6

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004?		
High: _____	Medium: _____	Low: _____
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	15-Jul	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	15-Aug	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	No	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	During flood in 1998	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	Flood lasted longer in 1998	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	227,524
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	4,300
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	1,075
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	No such record is maintained by Upazila.
(e) Where did these births take place ?	Information not available at Institutional level.

(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	During FGD it was revealed that deliveries were attended by Traditional Birth Attendants(TBA).			
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:	Nil	Adult female:	Nil
	Boys:	Nil	Girls:	Nil
	Infants:	Nil	Infants:	Nil
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places ?	22 Families			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	In makeshift camp at Schools/ Embankment			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	50% of 3199 Tube wells went under water. Nevertheless, all people used TW water for drinking. People living in makeshift camp also drank TW water.			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	Most of the affected families had no access to sanitation facilities.			
iii. No access to healthcare	Access to Government health service was very limited. ORS and other medicines were available in commercial outlet.			
iv. No access to family planning services	It was revealed during FGD that FP services were not available.			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	There is no Institutional record. It was revealed that most deliveries were attended by Traditional birth attendants.			
vi. No ability to cook	Most of the affected families had no proper place to cook and due to lack of firewood had managed once daily.			
vii. No power supply	Most of the families do not have access to power supply in normal time.			
viii. No transportation	All the flood affected people used boat or Banana Craft.			
ix. Erosion of housing	There is no river erosion in this Upazila but 1075 houses were damaged due to wave reaction.			
x. Robbery of possessions	Not reported.			
xi. Loss of income	Daily wage Labourers including Rickshaw Puller, Van driver, Workers in Rice husking Mills had no earning opportunities about one month. Those who got opportunities had to sell their labour on cheaper rate than usual time. Whatever they had to sell (Chickens and Goats) was on through away price.			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	From the onset of flooding employment opportunities got squeezed and continued upto mid-August.			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	In general, seedlings got damaged during flood. Seeds got mixed-up with consumable food grain.			
xiv. Food insecurity	Normal scenerio is that most households do not have savings and food grain/ food in stock to meet ends meet even for days or week.			

xv. Long-term unemployment	As most people are dependent on agriculture farming, long term unemployment may not be visible but definitely would be under hardship due to lack of seeds, price hike of fertilizer and opportunities for Bank loan.
xvi. Others (please specify)	Marginal farmers and hardcore poor suffered most - whatever they had to buy for survival they had to pay more but whatever sold were on through away price

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Viral fever, Typhoid, Diarrhoea, Kalazar, ARI.					
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Kalazar as reported by Government Health Service; Viral fever, Typhoid, Diarrhoea by Community people.					
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	No.					
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	Yes, but not significantly.					
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	No. Generally health service not available at community level.					
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	No.					
(g) Has the flood caused any routine health/nutrition services (e.g. immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements) in the area to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?	Due to problem in transportation, movement of Health workers were restricted and consequently services were hampered.					
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?	Supply of medicines.					
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	Not available.					
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	Children under 5 years:	Pregnant & lactating women:		The general population of the area:		
	Yes, data not available	Data not available		Data not available		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Increased but not quantifiable		Increased but not quantifiable		Generally visible.	
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the area:	Prior to the floods:		During the floods:		Following the floods:	
	No report.		No report.		No report.	
(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the area ?	Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)	Hospitals (If yes, #)	Intensive care units (If yes, #)	Schools (If yes, #)	Children's homes (If yes, #)	Others (If yes, #)
	No	No	No	No	No	No.
(n) What types and amounts of health &	Items:	ORS	IVs fluids			

nutrition-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Units:	sachets	bag			
	Amounts:	20,000	500			
	Items:	WPT				
	Units:	Tab.				
	Amounts:	35,000				
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?			ORS	WPTs	IVS fluids	Others ?(Medicines)
			yes	yes	yes	No
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?						Kalazar medicines, Injectible Anti-biotics
(q) What shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL & NUTRITION NEEDS of the population due to the floods:						
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
Kalazar medicines		150		2,000		300,000
Injectible Anti-biotics(Ciprofloxacin,		5,000		50		250,000
OT Table, OT Light, Autoclave		3		100,000		300,000
						0
						0
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
Safe delivery kits		22				0
						0
						0
						0
						0
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
Training of staff on disaster						0
						0
						0
						0
						0
(t) Any other remarks:						

5. WATER & SANITATION:

Type of drinking water sources:	Piped water systems:	Tube-wells:	Dug & other wells:	Surface & rain water systems:	Others:
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?		6,170			
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		175			
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		21			
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		154			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		6,149			

(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		21				
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		57				
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Not adequate as reported by Government.					
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	15,300 household with Sanitary latrines, 22,623 households with hanging latrines, 8337 households with no latrines.					
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Data not available.					
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Data not available.					
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Data not available.					
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	Data not available.					
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now	Most people go for open defecation or use fixed place but not hygienic arrangements.					
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	Data not available.					
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Nil				
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
	Items:	Nil				
	Units:					
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
Deep TW (Tara)	150	17,000	2,550,000			
Shallow TW	150	10,000	1,500,000			
Ring slab latrine	4,000	1,000	4,000,000			
			0			
			0			
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
			0			
			0			
			0			
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
Sanitary latrines	18,000	1,000	18,000,000			
			0			
			0			
			0			
			0			
(t) Any other remarks:						

DPHE source at Upazila expressed that pipeline water system may be put in place at community level in the rural areas to mitigate longterm solution of drinking water.

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Rice	Vegetables	Jute	
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	6,600		600	
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?				
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	7			
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?				
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	08/2004	08/2004	03/2004	
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	12/2004	10/2004	07/2004	
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	Yes	Yes	Yes	
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No	No	No	No
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Paddy	Potatoes	Wheat	Lentles
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	5 Kg	?	20 Kg	5 Kg
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	All the agricultural inputs will be required. Farmers would buy the inputs by selling their livestock and other resource, under compulsion, if Bank loan is not available.			
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cattlehead	Poultry		
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	19	196		
(o) How many more have been sold ?	not available	not available		
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No			
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	Yes			
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)	10/2004			
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Vaccines are available but medicines are not.			
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	" Just don't know ?" said by a woman. VGF, Relief and selling labour.			
(v) What types and amounts of agriculture-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB. INGOs. NGOs. etc	Items:	Paddy seeds		
	Units:	Kg		
	Amounts:	1,800		
	Items:	seedlings		
	Units:			

?	Beneficiaries	300				
(w) What are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:						
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Mashkalai		2500 Kg	30	0		
Mustard seed		3000 Kg	30	0		
Vegetables seeds		1000 Kg	250	0		
				0		
				0		
(x) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
Wheat				0		
Paddy (Boro)				0		
Maize				0		
				0		
				0		
(y) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
Fruits cultivation				0		
Betel leaves cultivation				0		
Compost fertilizer under Tin Shed				0		
Excavation of canal for irrigation				0		
				0		
(z) Any other remarks: Most of the flood affected people are landless/marginal groups who do not have access to bank loan. Provisions should be made to give loans to them.						

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?	Rice , Wheat flour				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:Rice	Item:Paddy	Item:	Item:	Item:
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	936.56 MT	213 MT			
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
			1,848	350	
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?		11,200	1,848	37	
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	Not adequate, however, food items are supplied by different sources, stated by Government and confirmed by Community.				
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Yes, there is price hike.				
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	BDT 15.50 per Kg				
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	BDT 13.50 KG				
(j) What amount of food do affected families have available per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)
	4-7 KG	1 KG		200 gram	

(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR,VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others		Govt. GR, VGF,NGOs, Neighbours and friends.					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		Most families do not have food stock.					
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?		Yes, but with difficulties					
(n) Of the affected, how many families are in need of food and for how long will they need assistance ?		Number of Families:			Period (Days):		
		8,000			06 month		
(p) What types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Rice	W/ Flour	Flat Rice	Sugar	ORS	
	Units:	MT	Kg	Kg	Kg	sachet	
	Amounts:	171	600	3,707	2,275	23,571	
	Items:	Pulse	Biscuit	Molasses	Salt		
	Units:	MT	Packet	Kg	Kg		
	Amounts:	9.44 MT	26,052	30	2,888		
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE FOOD RELIEF NEEDS of the population due to the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
Wheat flour for 8000 families		25 Kgs		15		18,000,000	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Support for fisheries development						0	
Cattle and goat raising						0	
Bank loan for agricultural farming						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks:							

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	1,075
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	13,845

(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	No erosion reported				
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	None				
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	1,075				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	13,845				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	Data not available				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	Data not available				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Tin roof with bamboo fence and raised mud floor				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	Tin, wood, RCC pillar, Bamboo and clay				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	Item: Tin	Item: RCC pillar	Item: wood	Item: Bamboo	Item:
	3,500	250 each	500/ cft	200 each	
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	Tk 20,000- 25,000				
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	Cash assistance for materials				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:	Creating fencing around the house with bamboos/ wild grass/water hyacinth to prevent wave erosion.				
(p) What types and amounts of shelter-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Tin			
	Units:	bundle			
	Amounts:	35			
	Items:				
	Units:				
	Amounts:				
(r) What are the IMMEDIATE SHELTER NEEDS of the population:					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Cash assistance for house materials	1075 families	20,000	21,500,000		
			0		
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:					
			0		
			0		
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:					
Building Embankment			0		
Flood shelter cum school building			0		
Raising of School premise			0		
			0		
(u) Any other remarks:					

9. EDUCATION

Type of school:	Govt primary	Registered non-Govt primary	Community schools	Unregistered primary	NGO schools	Madrassahs	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	90	57	1	1		29	27
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	4	2					35
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?							
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?							
(e) How many need extensive repairs?							
(f) How many need light repairing?	40						
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?							
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	44						
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Cash					
	Units:	Tk 15000					
	Amounts:	660,000					
	Items:						
	Units:						
Amounts:							
(j) What are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre in the upazila:							
<u>Type of school:</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
Govt Primary school	Repair work materials	58	30,000	1,200,000			
				0			
				0			
(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps, charts, supplementary reading materials, games, sports items and, for the children - exercise/copy books, pens, pencils, school bags, etc.) are there, to make up for damage/losses:							
					0		
					0		
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :							
					0		
					0		
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :							
	Repair work materials	1	30,000	30,000			
	Furniture replenishment		20,000	20,000			

					0
(n) Any other remarks: During discussion it could not be found out from Upazila Education Office the need for non-infrastructure materials. They seemed to be concerned more about infrastructural damage.					

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Agricultural farming, Farming labour, Rural transportation - Van, Pushcart, Road construction, Brick Manufacturing, Fishing, Vegetable marketing, Petty business, Rice Husking etc.				
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Fishing, Rural transportation, Vegetables marketing, Petty business, Grass mat making, Quilt making etc.				
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	Farming, Farming labour, Fishing, Petty business, Rural transportation, Rice husking etc.				
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	Not significant in general. However, those who are members of NGOs group savings have some savings.				
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	Yes				
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes but under compulsion and mostly on through away price.				
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	Very bad				
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	60				
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	Yes but not significant				
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes, Men migrated.				
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	Advance selling of labour, Storage of dry food, Small savings				
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:		If yes, in what range?	4,000 /5,000	
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	Not known	If yes, in what range?		
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?	Flood embankment				
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	No				
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Earth filling, Plantation of Trees. Pond excavation				
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?	Yes, but mostly in public sector.				
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?	Training on disaster management at community level.				
(s) What types and amounts of economic	Items:	Cash			

recovery & infrastructure-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Units:	BDT				
	Amounts:	80,000				
	Items:	Utensils				
	Units:	set				
	Amounts:	60				

(t) What type of SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:			
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
Soft term loan	1075 families	10,000	0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0

(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:			
Skill development training for Men/Women			0
Financial support to start work			0
			0
			0

(v) Any other remarks: Viable and strong built flood embankment to protect flooding which was the demand of

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note?
 While collecting information, it has been observed that gender specific data is not maintained by the sectoral heads at Upazila.

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Is there a usable warehouse in or near the upazila?	yes					
(b) Who does this warehouse belong to and can it be used to store relief items ?	Govt LSD:		NGO:		Private / others:	
	Available (If yes, #):	1	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	2000	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name		Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Ms.Nusrat Shahrin Urmi	WFP		171819627	shahrin3375@hotmail.com	
Mr khorshed Alam	IR			saydul_alom@hotmail.com	

Dr rafiqus Sultan	UNFPA	9559649	189826517		
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Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: _Mohammad A Latif_____

Date: 14/09/2004

DER POST-FLOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT UPAZILA REPORT FORMAT
ONE FORM TO BE COMPLETED FOR EACH UPAZILA

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT:

- * To **identify the short, medium and longer term NEEDS of the poor** that were specifically caused by these floods, rather than on the damage or losses.
- * To **obtain detailed information on the NEEDS in each sector**, that enables agencies to plan, budget, and implement their relief and rehabilitation programmes.
- * To **report accurate, independently verified information** to give a clear picture of new NEEDS created by these floods, on top of the pre-existing chronic needs of the poor.

District Name:	Pabna	Upazila Name:	Faridpur
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District's Main City:	Pabna	Upazila's Main Town:	Faridpur
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1. LOCATION of the disaster:

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Pungoli	(j) Demra	(s)
(b) BL.Bari	(k) Banowarinagar	(t)
© Pouroshova	(l) Faridpur	(u)
(d)	(m)	(v)
(e)	(n)	(w)
(f)	(o)	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	3	Total: 3

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004?		
High: _____	Medium: _____	Low: _____
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	15-Jul	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	13-Aug	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	No	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	More than 1998	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	Not lasted as 1998	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	122,580
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	17,690
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	5,603
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	Not known
(e) Where did these births take place ?	Information not available at Institutional level.

(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	During FGD it was revealed that deliveries were attended by Traditional Birth Attendants(TBA).			
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:	3	Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places ?	2,099			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	Embankment, 16 shelter in schools			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	All the tube wells and other sources were under water during flood period. The local people took shelter on the embankment. There was no supply of safe drinking water in the shelter area. They collected safe water from non flood affected area which was far away from the shelter. After the flood water receded some of the tube wells are repaired by themselves. Now they have safe water supply from 1 tube well for each 8-10 families which is very limited.			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	Only 3 women out of 16 participants have sanitary latrines in their houses. Others are using hanging or open air latrines. During flood all types of latrines were damaged. In the shelter on embankment they had no access to sanitation. Still after flood they have no access to sanitation because they are unable to repair or reinstall their sanitation facilities. So they are now using hanging and other type of open air latrines. Women had faced and are facing great problems in case of sanitation because of privacy.			
iii. No access to healthcare	During flood the affected people got no medicare services except some oral saline. No medical team visited their shelter. Nearby Union health center was not functioning during flood period. Still they have less access to health care because of non availability of health care providers and essential drugs			
iv. No access to family planning services	Family Planning services were interrupted during flood. Family Planning workers did not come to the shelters during flood period as a result they did not receive Oral Pill supply in due time.			

v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	During flood there was a problem of skilled Birth attendant as they were also displaced. During discussion it was reported that 3 children were born during flood of whom 2 at flood shelter and 1 at home marooned in flood water around. No skill Birth attendant was there but with the help of untrained Dais/relatives deliveries were attended. No complication arose as reported.
vi. No ability to cook	All the families have very limited ability to cook during flood due to shortage of foodstuffs fuel and other cooking materials. They cooked once daily instead of three times daily
vii. No power supply	Although the village has electric supply but in the flood shelter/embankment there was no power supply.
viii. No transportation	Totally disrupted.
ix. Erosion of housing	Houses of earthen floor have been completely damaged and swept away by flood water.
x. Robbery of possessions	No major robbery occurred but theft of live stocks like hens and ducks were reported.
xi. Loss of income	People both male and female were totally jobless during the flood which caused a great loss of income.
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	These people usually lives on farming, fishing and daily labor, as all the fields were under water and other works are not
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	The families have no seeds or seedlings at present in their hands.
xiv. Food insecurity	People have only 1 to 2 days' stock for food. They also don't have enough money to purchase food from store, as there is lack of wage employment at present. Vulnerable groups benefited by Govt. (VGD, VGF) are limited are in number. They somehow manage food by taking loan from village moneylenders or from various NGOs. But still food crisis is there. They remain half fed.
xv. Long-term unemployment	yes. Land is still under water and wil remain next 2/3 months
xvi. Others (please specify)	

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Skin diseases, diarrhoea, kalajor, tyfoid, viral fever
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Yes. Skin diseases, fever, kalajor, diarrhoea, cold cough, ARI
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	ARI, skin diseases, reported by UHFPO.
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	No
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	No, because service providers and necessary medicines are not available in nearby health care facilities.

(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?		2 unions HC & FWC (walls and floor)				
(g) Has the flood caused any routine health/nutrition services (e.g. immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements) in the area to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?		Yes. Routine immunization program was suspended for few days during flood because of vaccine transportation problem, inundation, displacement of family.				
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?		Medicines, Health clinics, Trained nurses and doctors				
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?		No				
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	Children under 5 years:	Pregnant & lactating women:		The general population of the area:		
	Wasting	No		No		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Not significant					
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the area:	Prior to the floods:	During the floods:		Following the floods:		
	No	No		No		
(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the area ?	Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)	Hospitals (If yes, #)	Intensive care units (If yes, #)	Schools (If yes, #)	Children's homes (If yes, #)	Others (If yes, #)
	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Pregnant & lactating mothers)
(n) What types and amounts of health & nutrition-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	ORS	WPT	I/v saline	Bleaching powder	Capsule tetracycline
	Units:	Packet	Tablet	Bag	20 Kg	
	Amounts:	15,000	14,000	100		5,000
	Items:					
	Amounts:					
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?	ORS	WPTs	IVS fluids	Others ?		
	Yes	Yes	No	No		
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?						
(q) What shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL & NUTRITION NEEDS of the population due to the floods:						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
Injection for Kalajor	100	2,000	200,000			
I/V saline	1,000	50	50,000			

			0
			0
			0
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:			
* Safe delivery kit	15		0
* OT table, One light	2		0
			0
			0
			0
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
* Manpower			0
* Training on Disaster management			0
* Training on Skilled Birth			0
* Training on EOC			0
* Nutrition program and Training on Nutrition			0
(t) Any other remarks:			

5. WATER & SANITATION:

Type of drinking water sources:	Piped water systems:	Tube-wells:	Dug & other wells:	Surface & rain water systems:	Others:
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?		3,066			
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		254			
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		72			
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		182			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		2,994			
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		72			
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		127			
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	14 tubewell are arsenic contaminated. Quantity not sufficient.				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Most of the latrines (80%) are hanging type and open air latrine. Only 20% are ring slab latrins.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Data not available.				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Data not available.				

(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Data not available.						
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	Data not available.						
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now ?	Open space, hanging latrines						
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	No						
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	No					
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Amounts:						
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>				
* Spear parts of Tubewell	64	400	25,600				
			0				
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
* Tubewell (Tara)	1,500	15,000	22,500,000				
* Tubewell (Shallow) with paka floor	500	7,000	3,500,000				
* Sanitary latrine	14,600	2,000	29,200,000				
			0				
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
* Pipe system water supply from their existing Tara tubewell.			0				
* Community latrine by earth raising near to shelter house			0				
			0				
(t) Any other remarks:							

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Rice	Jute	Kalai	Mastered
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	137 acre	407 acre		
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	Data not available			

(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	11/2004	11/2004	11/2004	11/2004			
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	08/2004	08/2004	08/2004	08/2004			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	yes	yes	yes	yes			
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No	No	No	No			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Rice	wheat	Kalai	mastered			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	12 kg	25 kg	10 kg	2 kg			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	* Need free seeds and fertilizer. * After two months they will start the cultivation. From UNO office it was learned that during November-December goes down such a level when cultivation without irrigation is not at all possible. That's why without irrigation support farmers cannot start the next cultivation.						
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cow	Goat	Chicken				
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	182	53	4,210				
(o) How many more have been sold ?							
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No	Yes	Yes				
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	Yes	Yes	Yes				
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy) ?	11/2004	11/2004					
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	vaccines are available but medicine are not adequate.						
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	Untill next harvest they have to depend on borrowing money, selling their livestock and assets. They are also selling their labor in advance in exchange of low wage.						
(v) What types and amounts of agriculture-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc ?	Items:	Fertilizer	Rice seeds	Kalai	Mastered	Vegetable	Corn
	Units:	30330 kg	1 acre	1050 kg	1080	320 kg	825 kg
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
(w) What are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Mashkalai	15,000		22		330,000		

Kheshari	11,200	18	201,600
Mastered	800	30	24,000
			0
			0
(x) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:			
Fertilizer			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(y) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
* High rise the cattle house			0
* Make store for cow fodder			0
* Training on seasonal crops production and financial supports			0
			0
			0
(z) Any other remarks:			

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area	Rice, pulses				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:Rice	Item: Wheat	Item:Paddy	Item:	Item:
	500 Mt				
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	248 Mt	1.572 Mt	189 Mt		
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
			762	59	
(e) How many are benefitting from such targeted food distributions now ?		9,600	693	7	
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No, not adequate. Because crops have been severely damaged. They don't have enough stock of rice, pulses. During flood they had their meals with their little stocks and left with no more. VGD, VGF cards are very limited compared to the demand. So people are suffering from food crisis.				
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Yes. Price of rice rose up to tk. 14 to tk. 15. Due to shortage of vegetables price hike is also there. Dry food like chira, muri, gur also increased by 1 to 2 tk per kg.				
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	BDT 14				
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	BDT 15				
(j) What amount of food do affected families have available per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)
	6 - 10	1		250/300 gm	

(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR,VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others		Borrowed money/food or taking loan, purchase from the store, very few are benefitted by VGD, VGF.					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		Most family have food stocks for only one or two day.					
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?		Once a day. Shortage of fuel.					
(n) Of the affected, how many families are in need of food and for how long will they need assistance ?		Number of Families:			Period (Days):		
		5,000			6/7 months		
(p) What types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Rice	Chira	Ruti	Sugar	Biscuits	Oil
	Units:	kg	Kg	pcs	kg	cartoon	kg
	Amounts:	58,124	2,341	69,500	8,330	5	1,675
	Items:	ORS					
	Units:	packets					
Amounts:	6,805						
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE FOOD RELIEF NEEDS of the population due to the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
More VGF cards		2,000				0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
* Food for work program						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
* Need more VGD cards						0	
* Opportunities for food for work program						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks:							

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	7,103
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	14,810
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	No data
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	Nil

(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	7,000				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	10,000				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	20 out of 100				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	No data				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Tin sheded house with RCC/bamboo pillar and earthen floor. But the poor doesn't have the capacity to built such house. Their house is tin roofed fenced with straw/jutestick with mud floor.				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	CI sheet, bamboo, RCC pillar				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	Yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	Item: Tin	Item: Bamboo	Item: Wood	Item: RCC pillars	Item: Others
	5,000	5,000	4,000	3,500	2,000
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	20000 - 25000				
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	House building materials like tins or ci sheets with sanitation facilities.				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:	As it is hawor area soil erosion is very common by wave action during flood. To protect their house from the pressure of wave usually people stake up huge water hycinth, banana tree and other kind of rubbish materials around their houses. They also plant trees around their house.				
(p) What types and amounts of shelter-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:				
	Units:				
	Amounts:				
	Items:				
	Amounts:				
(r) What are the IMMEDIATE SHELTER NEEDS of the population:					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Tins/ CI sheets				0	
Sanitation facilities				0	
				0	
				0	
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:					
				0	
				0	
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:					
* Earth raising				0	
* Semi pacca housing with sanitation				0	

facilities			0
(u) Any other remarks:			

9. EDUCATION

Type of school:	Govt primary	Registered non-Govt primary	Community schools	Unregistered primary	NGO schools	Madrassahs	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	48	33	1			13	12
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	6	8					
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?							
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?							
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	1						
(f) How many need light repairing?	21						
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	Nil						
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?							
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						

(j) What are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre in the upazila:

Type of school:	Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (Tk.)	Total Cost (Tk.)
Govt. Primary	Major repairing	1	1,300,000	0
Govt. Primary	Light repairing	21	50,000	0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps, charts, supplementary reading materials, games, sports items and, for the children - exercise/copy books, pens, pencils, school bags, etc.) are there, to make up for damage/losses:

				0
--	--	--	--	---

				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school:				
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school:				
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
(n) Any other remarks:				

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Fishing, cultivation, Poultry farm, day laborer, rickshaw pulling
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Boating, fishing, poultry farm
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	cultivation, day laborer (agro based),
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	Solvent people have savings. Many poor people are the members of various NGOs and under the savings schemes they save their money. But the amount is too small to utilize to face any emergency or crisis.
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	Yes.
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes, few people sold and some have plan to sell their livestock in future to cover unforeseen expenditure.
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	Very bad
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	tk. 60 per day

(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?		Yes. They sold their labour for tk. 40 or 50 in need of money					
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?		Yes. Male persons migrated elsewhere in search of work. Presently there are inadequate opportunity to get employed in farming land, wieving, poultry farm etc. Many rickshaw/van pullars discontinue their work due to bad condition of the roads. So they have to migrate to another place for livelihood.					
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?		Firstly they build make-shift arrangement and try to stay over their home until forced to leave. But as preparation for evacuation they also save some dry food, rice and money with them and also have portable chulli as if they can move quickly to the nearest shelter if needed. In this area most affected people stay with their relatives house who are solvent.					
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?		If yes, #:	Yes	If yes, in what range?	tk 4000 - tk.5000		
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?		If yes, #:	yes	If yes, in what range?			
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?		Road, embankment, culverts, flood shelters are the crucial infrastructure for the poor.					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?		Yes. There was an old embankment which was broken down in 1988 flood which was not repaired till this year flood. As a result the onrush of water from the upstream of Jamuna overflowed the Boral river and submerged the whole locality. With the over pressure of the flood water many brick paved roads, mud roads were severely damaged. educational institutions, growth centers were damaged partially.					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?		Earth raising, construction and repairing of embankments, its maintenance, roadside plantation, different income generating activities of local Govt., Construction of Adorsho gram project etc.					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?		Yes there are opportunities to initiate this kind of activities in this area.					
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?		Training on disaster preparedness will help them to increase resilience. Encourage them to make cash savings for disaster management only.					
(s) What types and amounts of economic recovery & infrastructure-	Items:	Cash					
	Units:	tk					

related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Amounts:	65,000				
	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					

(t) What type of SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
Cash money for hard core poor	5,000	2,000	10,000,000
Cash for work program			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0

(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:

* Regular cash or food for work program			0
* Fisheries development			0
* Training on poultry farm and milk production			0
			0
			0

(v) Any other remarks:

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note?

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Is there a usable warehouse in or near the upazila?						
(b) Who does this warehouse belong to and can it be used to store relief items ?	Govt LSD:		NGO:		Private / others:	
	Available (If yes, #):	Yes	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	500	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Ms.Nusrat Shahrin Urmi	WFP		0171-819627	shahrin3375@hotmail.com	

Mr khorshed Alam	IR			saydul_alom@hotmail.com	
Dr Rafiqus Sultan	UNFPA	9559649	0189-826517		

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Mohammad A Latif _____

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