

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:	Sirajganj
----------------	-----------

District's Main City:	Sirajganj
-----------------------	-----------

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:	82 unions and 4 Upazila	Total:		Total:	

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: 14.81 m	Medium: 14.00 m	Low: 13.77
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	11-Jul	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	30-Jul	
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?	In 1988 water level was higher than this year and in 1998 flood, water level was not as high as this year	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	1998 flood lasted longer time than this year	

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 ?	2,853,074
(b) How many people in the district are affected in total ?	2,139,455
(c) How many families in the district are affected in total ?	430,197
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period in this district?	No information available. But during FGD it was learnt that at home delivery of birth took place.
(e) Where did these births take place ?	No statistics available but most deliveries were at home.

(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	No. Traditional birth attendant attended the deliveries			
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) in the district ?	Adult male:	18	Adult female:	6
	Boys:	21	Girls:	8
	Infants:	2	Infants:	3
(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	76,961			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	At makeshift flood shelter at embankment, roadside, schools, relatives' homes etc.			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	<p>As per DPHE source about 17,231 (60%) tubewell out of 28,719 were affected leaving 2.2 million people vulnerable to accessibility of safe drinking water for some days during flood. About 723 Tubewells were completely swept away. 231 Tubewell were installed by DPHE at 379 flood shelters on temporary basis that served 85,726 people. Total 5,924 tubewells had been put back in place by repairing, raising and disinfecting. From FGD it was learnt that for about 10-15 days people had no access to safe water to drink as most tubewells went under water. As precaution they fetched water from safe tubewell and treated water with WPT and alum.</p>			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	<p>All most 80-90% of the latrines damaged including ring slab in the flood affected areas. During flood people had no choice for sanitation option but went for open place defecation as the whole areas were submerged. Women had untold sufferings. Very few new latrines were installed after flood. Massive open defecation prevailed in the locality since the onset of flood. The defecation places were covered with polythin, paper, sack, leaves to protect the privacy of womenfolk. For privacy women, had to go at night time for defecation, which adds to misery, learnt from FGD.</p>			

iii. No access to healthcare	Presently children mainly are suffering from scabies, dysentery, diarrhoea, fever but not very significant in number. Most people are not able to purchase the drugs. EPI program resume as soon as the flood water receded In July total of 853 sessions (40%) out of 2119 were not held. ORS, WPT and other essential drugs did not reach people on time due to short supply. Poor folks are reluctant to go to hospital due to attitudinal problem of hospital staff and unavailability of drugs. Medical teams were formed during flood but they were hardly found at flood shelters as people reported. Transport problem was major cause for medical team for not being able to reach people as required. Pregnant women and sick people were more vulnerable as there was no transport arrangement from govt. to get to hospital for checkup.
iv. No access to family planning services	People had no access to govt. FP family planning services during flood. Few bought contraceptives from local shop.
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	During flood there was a problem of skilled Birth attendant as they also were displaced. Local people reported that 3 children were born during flood, of whom 2 at home 01 at flood shelter. No skill Birth attendant was there. Deliveries were taken place with the help of TBA.
vi. No ability to cook	During flood there had been acute crisis of fire wood. Portable clay-made chulli could not be taken along-with from the home during evacuation that caused miseries for few days. Fuel problem obstructed the normal food preparation. In addition, there was a problem of cooking place as most places were wet and submerged with flood water even at flood shelter. most of the time they cooked once a day (families shared Chullis) which they ate even up to the next morning.
vii. No power supply	Power supply at most places were disrupted for few days during flood. Poor HHs don't have power supply in their homes.
viii. No transportation	Lack of transportaion severely disrupted movement of the people. Most road, bridge, culvert, embankment broken down during flood. Only boat, country raft were main means of tranport. No govt. agency or NGO provided the flood victims with transportation support for evacuation, as reported by FGD. There had been a sharp rise on boat fare. Due to lack of fare, people's movement was very less and transportation of daily commodities was not possible as frequently as required.
ix. Erosion of housing	Houses of about 4000 families of 16 villages were swept away due to sudden river erosion at Shahjadpur reported by UNO. At 2 unions of kazipur upazila many people lost houses in river erosion. Alongwith, people also lost their assets. There was no arrangement of transport for evacuation. 1 char/ village (Khash land) newly raised which was planned for Adarsha Gram project was washed away with onrush of water from upstream of the Jamuna.

x. Robbery of possessions	No significant incidence was reported during flood and till now Govt. deployed security in flood affected area to control law order situation.
xi. Loss of income	During flood rickshaw/ van pullers had no job. Commercial activities could not be run. Fish cultivation, hacharies completely washed away. Weaving community had to leave elsewhere for flooding rendering production of materials suspended. The farmers, agriculture laborers also lost their job as vast cultivable lands were under water. Presently some weavers are not yet able to restart production; some restarted their looms but not yet in large scale as huge bulk of weaving materials and looms were damaged by flood water. Weavers are worried about repayment of bank loan.
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	A large number of people of this area are involved in weaving, lost their job as it is not yet restarted in full swing. Farming labour also facing the problem of availability of wage earning work. Many Van/ Rickshaw pullers had to migrate in search of work. Fish cultivation labors are also still unemployed since onset of flood and will remain unemployed until the flood water completely recede and fish cultivation restored. It may take another 2 months to resume normal operation of various wage earning activities.
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	There is a crisis of seed/ seedling for the next crops cultivation and people has no stock of it as due to flood seed beds, stock of seeds at home got damaged. Due to shortage of the seed, its price also increased in the market. Due to lack of cash money, poor farmers are not able to buy. (Rice, wheat, corn, different kind of pulse maskalai, mosur, masterd , potato, sweet potato, sugarcane, nut which is now required as the season of sowing is coming.
xiv. Food insecurity	Food crisis is there. People are also tensed as they have only sven days stock maximum. People do not have buying capacity. Govt/ (VGD/ VGF) are inadequate compared to demand.
xv. Long-term unemployment	Van/ rickshaw pullers will be mainly affected with longterm unemployment untill the roads, embamnknment are repaired. This kind of means of transport are not feasible to ply on the damaged road condition.Unavailability of loan to the land less/ marginal farmers, share croppers would have impact on their capacity to overcome economic hardship.
xvi. Others (please specify)	None

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, dysentery, ARI, fever, scabies etc.
---	--

(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	It is learnt from UHFPO and FGD that people particularly children are suffering from dysentery, diarrhoea, fever, cold/cough, scabies etc.		
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Yes if health services, drugs are not ensured and available to the people.		
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	Not yet reported at outdoor of Upazila Health Complex or Union Health Sub-centre. It is learnt that some children suffering from dysentery, scabies, cold/cough, fever but the number is not very high and the situation is stable.		
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Not always particularly poor. Because due to lack of cash money they are not able to purchase medicine. Even sometimes due to lack of transportation during flood, access to health service was interrupted. FGD participants shared that even the sick persons are taken to hospital but due to lack of money they are not able to buy medicines and can't complete the course/ dose. In some health facilities there is no doctor and drug to treat the patient. Therefore community based health care services can't reach the poor. People depend on traditional health practitioners, Kabiraj (Harbal), village doctors to seek health care service which does more harm than welfare.		
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this district ?	Yes there had been a damage of the facilities hospital i.e floor, wall etc. got little cracked, broken down worth about tk. 12,000,000 reported by Civil Surgeon.		
(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 ?	Out of 2166 EPI sessions, 1219 (60%) held during flood. Even those EPI sessions held could not have the good coverage as per target. Vit-A supplementation also interrupted.		
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this district ?	More supply of some essential drugs at health facilities. Intensive health education is required. There should be a doctor for each community clinic so that people can reach the health service timely and with less hassle.		
(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:
	No data	No data	No data
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	No data	No data	No data
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the district:	Prior to the floods:	During the floods:	Following the floods:
	No data	No data	No data

(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, #)
	31		40				
(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:	Essential drugs	Syrup	ORS	TC ointment	Eye drop	Clotex solution
	Units:	664,300	1,200	285,000	300	300	73 jars
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?			ORS	WPTs	IVS fluids	Essential drugs	
			75,000	33,000	1,564	200,000	
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?						700,000	
(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>	
1. Supply of essential drugs						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Special feeding program at health facilities						0	
2. Intensive health education						0	
3. Increase supply of essential drugs						0	
						0	
						0	
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Recruitment of doctors & more health staff						0	
2. Equip health facilities with basic equipments						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks: None							

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?	0	29,454 Govt	16	5	0	
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated in the district ?	0	17,231	0	3	0	
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?	0	723 swept away		3	0	
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		5,924	0			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		18,147		0		
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		11,307				
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		723		3		
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Yes in term of quantity. As many tubewells are affected, washed away people are managing their drinking water from nearest tubewell. Some tubewell had been disinfected with the support of DPHE which is very limited. About 200 platform of tubewells cracked that contaminating water quality. From FGD it was known that taste and smell of tubewell little deteriorated.					
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Pit latrin including ring-lab and hanging latrines are normal sanitation arrangement in this district. Report on the nationwide baseline survey on sanitation conducted in 2003 reveals that more that 93% people have access to latrines which includes Ring slab, hanging and pit. From DPHE it is known that open defecation is visible in most char areas.					
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Many have been damaged and washed away. Data is not available at DPHE office.					
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Very few latrines are repaired by the community by their own arrangement. No DPHE support is given for repairing. Data not available. Mostly still in damaged condition as reported by the people.					
(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 ?	No information available					
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now	Most people go for open defecation. Some made pit and few have waterseal.					
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	Latirnes are usually ocvered with leaves, sacks to protect privacy of women. And women go for defecation during night time convenient.					
(p) What types and amounts of water &	Items:	Tubewell	Bleaching powder	Transport cost	WPT	

sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Units:	20	30 kg	10,000	100,000		
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						

(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>
1. Construction and repairing embankment before next flood			0
2. Instalation of Tara davehead tubewell with raised platform			0
3.Buffer stock of water points materials and spareparts at district and upazila warehouse			0
4. Community Latrine at raised places.			0
			0

(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:

1. Construction of parmanent flood shelters with watsan facilites			0
2. Instalation of waterseal latrine (5 ring, 1 slab)			0
			0
			0
			0

(s) In the district, what are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:

1.Construction of permanent flood shelters with watsan facilities in the river side areas (Outside of embankment) and char areas			0
2. Develop effective and appropriate watsan options strategy/ policy for flood prone areas instead of present common watsan strategy/ policy			0
3. More field level staff of DPHE			0
			0
			0

(t) Any other remarks: None

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 ?	Aus paddy	Bona Aman	Jute	Sugercane			
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost in the district ?	10,947	37,648	12,525	16,055			
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	100%	91%	74%	75%			
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost in the district ?	1,487 Ropa Aman						
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	100%	0%	0%	0%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops in the district (mm/yyyy) ?	Mar.05	Dec.04	Nov.04	Sep.04			
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	July.05	May.05	April.05	Nov.04			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the district at an affordable price ?	No	No	No	No			
(i) Do families in the district currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No at most cases	No at most cases	No at most cases	No at most cases			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Ropa Aman	Sesame	Maize	Mastered			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the district need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	5 kg	1.5 kg.	2 kg	1.5 kg			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers in the district planning to obtain them ?	Fertilizer, irrigation, labor are needed. There is no way but selling their belongings to procure these agricultural inputs if bank loan is not available.						
(m) In the district, what types of livestock are lost ?	Cattle	Goat	Poultry				
(n) In the district, what numbers of this stock are lost ?	30	129	1,083				
(o) How many more have been sold in the district ?	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available				
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent in the district ?	no data	no data	no data				
(q) In the district, is adequate fodder available for the remaining	No	No	No				
(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)	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.04				
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines in the district ?	More Cattle vaccines required. BCRDV for poultry required						
(u) How will affected in the district families survive until the next harvest ?	Survive by little savings, selling assets/ belong, govt. support i.e VGD/ VGF cards etc.						
(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:	Paddy seedling	Ropa Aman seed & fertilizer	Pulse seed (Mashkalai)	Veg. seed	Mastered	Maize
	Units:	680	4,300	800	800	3,000	3,000
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(w) In the district, 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>		
1. Provide different seeds free of cost	20,156 MT		1,884		37,973,904		

2. Provide fodder free of cost			67,200,000
3. Provide financial assistance (Cash)			0
4. Provide vaccines and medicines for live stock			0
			0
(x) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:			
1. Initiative on popularizing Bee keeping for honey cultivation			0
2. Training on honey cultivation			0
3. Provide honey box free of cost			0
4. Shelter construction for livestock during flood			0
5. Training on livestock rearing, disease management and treatment			0
(y) In the district, what are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
1. Change of cropping pattern			0
2. Demonstration unit on changed/ new cropping pattern			0
3 Training and motivation of farmers			0
4. Introduce green grass processing unit			0
5. Increase number of veterinary doctors and field based staff			0
(z) Any other remarks: None			

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, pulse, wheat, vegetables, small fish etc.				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depots (LSD) in this district ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:Rice	Item:Paddy	Item:Wheat	Item:	Item:
	18000 MT	2500 MT	2,500 MT		
(c) What stocks are held there right now ? (If possible to summarize; otherwise provide approximate numbers)	16,676 MT	2,569 MT	217 MT		
(d) In this district, how many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
			14,471		
(e) In the district, how many are benefitting from such targeted food distributions now ?		131,600	14,471		

(f) Have vulnerable families/groups in this district access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No access to adequate amount of food as reported due to unaffordability, lack of adequate amount of stock. During flood, the stock was finished said by FGD participants. VGD, VGF cards are also limited to serve the large number of poor.						
(g) In this district, is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Price of all food staff increased.						
(h) What is the district-wise average price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	14/-						
(i) What was the district-wise average price of coarse rice in June ?	12-13/-						
(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)		
	8-10 kg.	.05 kg	100 gram	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	Neighbors, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, VGF, VGD, NGOs etc						
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?	Yes. Average 3-7 days maximum with respect to economic status.						
(m) In the district, are people able to cook in the affected areas ?	Yes.						
(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):		
	Data not available at any source				Data not available at any source		
(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	Pulse	Salt	Oil	Biscuit	Cash money
	Units:	2392 MT	161 MT	20 MT	64.50 MT	650 tin	
	Amounts:						1,305.000/
	Items:	Date palm					
	Units:	120 tins					
	Amounts:						
(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>
1. Provide food support to 30-40% HH until next harvest (Rice, pulse, oil)							0
							0
							0
							0
							0
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Undertake Food For Work program							0
2. Undertake Cash for work program							0

3. Increase number of VGD & VGF cards			0
			0
			0
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
1. Undertake Cash For Work program			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(t) Any other remarks: None			

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 ?	36,883
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods in the district ?	233,175
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods in the district ?	No information available any where
(d) In the district, how many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	No information available any where. UNO, Shahjadpur reported that about 4000 families lost their houses due to river erosion at 16 villages of 2 worst affected union. Many families particularly inhabitants of Gandhail and Shuvagachha unions of Kazipur upazila lost their houses.
(e) In the district, how many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in their area ?	No data available. Few families of Kazipur, Shahjadpur and Belkuchi whose houses were washed away by river erosion are still living in makeshift flood shelter at embankment, roadside.
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt in the district?	36,883
(g) How many houses need to be repaired in the district ?	233,175
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses in this district belonged to female-headed households ?	No data available.
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses in this district belonged to female-headed households ?	No data available.
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area	Tin roofed and tin fenced house (24x12 Feet size)
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this district ?	CI sheet, bamboo/ RCC pillar, timber etc.
(l) Are these materials readily available in the district's markets ?	Yes

(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:
	CI sheet,	RCC piller	Bamboo	Timber	Labour
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for this district ?	Tk.20,000-25,000				
(o) What kind of support do the people in this district need for house repair ?	CI sheet, bamboo/ RCC piller, timber and cash assistanc				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this district :	People usually build raised platform in the house, keep little savings, keep stock of some dry food, planting around the house to protect house from flood water etc.				
(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:	Cash			
	Units:	400 HH			
	Amounts:	400,000			
	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>		
1. Suppor for Earth raising				0	
2. Distribute khash land who lost their houses in river erosion				0	
3. Provide fund support for house				0	
				0	
				0	
(s) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:					
1. Provide more rescue boats to district and upazila administation and Union Parisad.				0	
				0	
				0	
				0	
				0	
(t) In the district, what are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:					
1. Construction and repair of embankment				0	
2. Construction of flood shelters				0	
3. Create disaster management fund				0	
				0	
				0	
(u) Any other remarks: None					

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	Unregistered primary	NGO schools	Madrassahs	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	880	683				185	851
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	140						32
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?	0	0				0	0
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?	8	1					12
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	84	22					150
(f) How many need light repairing?	248	214					453
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	84	22					150
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	92	23					603
(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:	Text books					
	Units:	No data					
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(j) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre:							
<u>Type of school:</u>	<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Primary schools	Repair & furniture		462 schools	30,000	1,386,000		
					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:							
Secondary schools	Teaching mat., books, map, reading materials, sports item		12 schools	200,000/-	2,400,000		

Primary schools	Teaching mat., books, map, reading materials, sports item	152 schools	15,000	2,280,000
				0
				0
(l) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school:				
Secondary schools	Repair & furniture	400 schools	50,000	20,000,000
				0
				0
				0
(m) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school:				
Primary schools	New Construction	9 schools	1,000,000	90,000,000
Secondary schools	New Construction	12 schools	1,950,000	23,400,000
				0
				0
				0
				0
(n) Any other remarks: None				

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 ?	Farming, day labor, fish cultivation, weaving workers, earth work, carpentry, Rickshaw, Van pulling
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	Farming, day labor, fish cultivation, weaving workers, earth work, carpentry , Pulling Rickshaw
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops) in this district ?	farming, weaving, day labor (earth workers, mill/ factory workers, etc.
(d) Do most households in this district have any savings ?	No data available. But in rural areas some NGOs, Grameen bank are working and the HH are their members. Under micro credit program operated by these Agencies, poor HH are to save small amount of money ranging Tk.5-10/- on weekly basis known from FGD.
(e) Have households in this district withdrawn their savings ?	Yes. Few have withdrawn their saving reported by FGD participants
(f) Have households in this district sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes some of the families are palnning to sell their livestock due to lack of accommodation and crisis of fodder. Also, some are afraid that the livestock may get disease and die at any time as this is a post flood time, so selling livestock is very common during disaster time in the area.

(g) How is the job market for wage labourers in this district: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?		Very bad. Many loom owners could not restart their business yet in as large scale as before flood. As a result, large number of weaving workers lost their jobs, some are provided but with low pay. There is almost no work at present in the farming land which also affected the job market. Due to flood, other kind of works i.e earth work, work in brick field etc. did not yet start in full swing. So there is also a vacuum observed which left a bad impact on job market.					
(h) In this district, what is the average daily wage for day-labourers ?		Tk.40-50/-					
(i) Have households in this district sold their labour in advance ?		Not known from any sources.					
(j) Have household members from this district had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?		Yes. Many of the rickshaw van pullers, weavers, day laborers, farming workers migrated elsewhere in search of job.					
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households in this district have ?		Some people make small savings, stock some dry food, keep ready clay-made chulli, fire woods and plant trees around the house, stake up sand bags to protect their house from flood water but vast majority are left with fatalistic attitude.					
(l) In this district, have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?		If yes, #:	No information	If yes, in what range?			
(m) In this district, have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?		If yes, #:	No information	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 ?		Embankment, road, culvert, bridge, house, flood shelter, market, etc.					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?		Yes.					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people in this district for Cash-for-Work programmes ?		Construction and repair of Embankment, road, culvert, earth work, routine maintenance of roads, plantation and maintenance of it, undertaking different projects by Union Parishad.					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this district ?		There is an opportunity of all of these works in this district.					
(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, and motivation for making savings.					
(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:	None					
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	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>	

1. Construction and repair of embankment, roads, bridge, culverts			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0

(u) In this district, what type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:

1. Construction of brick paved roads, earthen roads	606		5,863,000,000
2. Construction of bridge and culverts	83		1,155,000,000
3. Repair UP office	18		153,000,000
4. Undertake Income generating projects by Union Parisad			0
			0
			0
			0

(v) Any other remarks:None

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, #):	10	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	27,000	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Ms. Mahbuba Wareshi Shilpi	GKS	0751-62123			
Mr. Paresh C Sarker	NDP	0751-62582		ndp@citecho.net	
Ms.Parveen Begum	UNICEF	051-73901	171882518	pbegum@unicef.org	

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Mohammad A Latif

Date: 14/09/04

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:	Sirajganj	Upazila Name:	Belkuchi
----------------	-----------	---------------	----------

District's Main City:	Sirajganj	Upazila's Main Town:	Mukundagati
-----------------------	-----------	----------------------	-------------

1. LOCATION of the disaster:

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Boradhul	(j) Bhangabari	(s)
(b) Belkuchi Sadar	(k) Dhukuria Bera	(t)
(c) Doulatpur	(l)	(u)
(d) Rajapur	(m)	(v)
(e)	(n)	(w)
(f)	(o)	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	4	Total: 2

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004?		
High: No data available	Medium: No data available	Low: Data not available
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	12-Jul	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	30-Jul	
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?	In 1988 water level was higher	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	In 1998 flood lasted longer	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	245,164
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	120,800
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	30,200
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	Data not available

(e) Where did these births take place ?	No data available. UHC recorded 18 births in the month of July in the hospital. It is gathered during FGD that deliveries took place at home.			
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	It has learnt from FGD that the TBAs helped during delivery, but during flood either they had to migrate elsewhere or it was not possible for them to reach the delivery places due to disruption of communication.			
(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:	0	Girls:	
	Infants:	5	Infants:	2
(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 ?	1,282 families			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	At schools, madrasha, college, Upazila Parisad, relative's house and on the embankment, roads.			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	About 90% tube-well inundated under floodwater. Of them, 50% got contaminated. Scarcity of safe drinking water was felt, people had to manage safe drinking water from distant houses, some were forced to drink contaminated water. The GOB and NGO effort were very limited compared to the need. DPHE has taken very little initiative for making the tube-well reusable. Presently people are disinfecting the tube-well with alum (fitkiri).			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	Most of the latrines damaged including ring slab. No new latrine has been installed. People fenced the old one with polythene, paper, banana leaves so the female members can use them with privacy. It is also known that for privacy, many women go for defecation during night. About 60% families have no access to sanitation facilities.			
iii. No access to healthcare	Presently scabies, dysentery, and common fever are reported by the people in the area but not very significant in number. Children mainly are the major victims of these diseases. People are not able to purchase the medicine due to shortage of cash money. Although it is reported by the UHC that adequate health facilities are there, but people said that they are not getting proper services or the required medicines either from UHC or Union Health Clinic. People could not move to the hospital due to worse communication because of flood.			

iv. No access to family planning services	Family Planning workers are not visiting the area since flood started. People are managing the contraceptives from nearby shops by themselves. It is reported by UFPO office that FP workers could not visited the houses during flood due to unavailability of transport.
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	During flood there was a problem of skilled TBA as they were also displaced. During discussion it was reported that new babies were born at their home during flood under the care of elderly women relatives.
vi. No ability to cook	During flood there has been fuel problem. Earthen oven (chulli) used by most of the village houses could not be taken along-with while shifting. Some families shared their oven with others for cooking. But scarcity of fuel really obstructed the normal food preparation. In addition there was a problem of cooking place as most houses were submerged under floodwater. Most of the families cooked once in a day, which they ate even up to the next morning.
vii. No power supply	The power supply remained suspended for a few days during flood causing hardship.
viii. No transportation	Most rural roads were damaged during flood. People had to struggle with means of transport. They had to depend on local boat and raft. Mobility of people were restricted and transportation of the materials, food, supply of vegetables and rice were hampered causing price hike and sufferings. No government/NGO provided them the transportation support for evacuation.
ix. Erosion of housing	As reported by the participants, three villages were swept away suddenly due to river erosion. Along with houses people also lost their assets.
x. Robbery of possessions	No significant incidence was recorded even during flood.
xi. Loss of income	During flood mostly the weaving factory labourers, agricultural labourers, rickshaw/ van pullers and the small shopkeepers became jobless. The traders/ businessman were also affected by flood, which had impact on their income. Fishing community, weaving community could not continue their business. Although a few weavers restarted their business but not yet in large scale. Consequently the weaving workers lost their job. Huge bulk of weaving materials was damaged, which was purchased with loan money. Looms were also damaged, which are no more usable for production.

xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	A large number of people of this area are involved in weaving became jobless as they could not restar in full swing. Farming labourer also facing the problem of availability of wage earning work, because most of the farming lands are still under water. A number of Van/rickshaw pullers shifted to other paces in search of work. Fishing community also suffered loss as ponds are washed away with floodwater. Until the water receding completely, it can not be recovered. It may take even 3-6 months to get back to normal situation.
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Seeds and seedlings were lost during flood. They have to buy seeds and seedlings but at high price which they cannot afford. They have to sell their livestock or any other assets to buy seedlings
xiv. Food insecurity	Food crisis are there among most of the poor families. People are also tensed for it as they have only three to seven day stock. People are worried about the future days, until they could start to earn wage.
xv. Long-term unemployment	Weaving factory labourers, agricultural day labourers and van/rickshaw pullers will be mainly affected with long term unemployment until the weaving factories are open for production or the rural roads are not repaired right now.
xvi. Others (please specify)	No

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarrhoea, dysentery, scabies, fever, cold caught, and typhoid
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	As reported from UHC diarrhoea increased by 40%, dysentery by 20% and pneumonia by 10%.
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	No. Situation under control as reported by UHFPO.
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	No. Regular indoor patient in Upazila Health Complex is 12 in average at present, which were 10 in normal situation. In FGD people reported that there is no significant number of sick/ill persons in the area.
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Not always, particularly the poor people. Due to financial inability they cannot purchase medicine or can move to the hospital. Access to health service was limited during flood, due to unavailability of the means of transportation. They are seeking health service to the traditional medical practitioners, Quacks and kabiraj..
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	No significant damage. Only the wall of the UHC got partial damage.

(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 transportation problem, movement of Health and Family Planning workers were restricted and consequently services at Community level hampered. No EPI session was held during flood period.					
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?		Need to increase the allocation of essential drugs free of cost so that the poor people get it In addition community health education is required. Presence of Health service Providers need to be ensured.					
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?		Not found, as reported by the FGD participants. But it was learnt from UHC that as the flood situation lasted for a longer period and there is a scarcity of food particularly vegetables, protein enriched food, that would have impact on the health of pregnant and lactating mothers and the under 5 children.					
(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		No data available		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	No data available		No data available		No data available		
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the area:	Prior to the floods:		During the floods:		Following the floods:		
	No data available		No data available		No data available		
(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, #)
(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:	Essential drugs	ORS	WPT			
	Units:	80,000	50,000	1000			
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Amounts:						
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?	ORS		WPTs	IVS fluids	Others ?		
	15,000		70	40 bags			
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	30,000			200 bags			
(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>	
1. More supply of essential drugs						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							

1. Community based health education			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
			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 ?		27,213	5	10	
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		1,406	5		
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		30	5		
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		262			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		1,216			
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		500			
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		250			
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	No. The numbers of tube-wells are adequate. But arsenic test found that the tube-wells ranging between 60-70 feet depth have arsenic in water, and there are large numbers of such tube-wells in the locality. So, people are not getting safe water as per need.				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Most people use hanging latrines or open defecation. Women go for defecation at night or early morning.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Data is not available. About 50% damaged as reported by DPHE office.				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Data is not available. About 50% damaged as reported by DPHE office.				
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Data is not available.				
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	30% as reported from DPHE office.				

(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now			Pit latrine and open defecation.				
(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:	Bleaching powder	WPT				
	Units:	150 tubewell	8000				
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	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>	
1. Installation of latrines		1000 sets		1000/-		1,000,000	
2. Repair of tubewell		200		1,500		300,000	
3. Installation of tubewell		50		6,000		300,000	
						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Training on maintainance						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Construction of community based latrine above HFL		300				0	
2. Construction of community based tubewell above HFL		60				0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks:None							

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Aman paddy	Jute	Masterd	Vegetable
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	880	978		556
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	100%	75%	0%	100%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	173			
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	100%	0%	0%	0%
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	Apr.05	Mar.05	Nov.04	Sep.04

(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	Dec.05	07/2004	Jan.05	Oct.04			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	Available, not affordable	Available, Not affordable	Available, Not affordable	Available, not affordable			
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	Mostly not	Mostly not	Mostly not	Mostly not			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Aman paddy	Wheat	Masterd	Vegetable			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	5 kg	20 kg	1.5 kg	1 kg			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Urea, TSP, MOP are available but not affordable to the poor farmers. Govt. has no control over it's price. People are planning to take loan or managed by selling their fixed asset.						
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cattle	Poultry					
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	9	1,005					
(o) How many more have been sold ?	No data	No data					
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	No data	No data	0%	0%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No	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)	Oct.04	Oct.04					
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Supply of cattle vaccines and BCRDV for poultry is not adequate						
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	People will survive with savings, by selling assests, livestock, borrowing money, taking loan from bank, NGO etc						
(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 seedling	Paddy seed	Fertilizer			
	Units:						
	Amounts:	80 acres	100 acres	100 acres			
	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>	
1. Provide wheat seed		18000 kg.		18		3,246,000	
2. Provide vegetable seed		3000 kg		200		600,000	
3. Provide masterd seed		4,500 kg		30		135,000	
						0	
						0	
(x) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Loan for farmers						0	

2. Farmers' training on agriculture				0
				0
				0
				0
(y) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:				
1. Establish union level seed warehouse				0
				0
				0
				0
				0
(z) Any other remarks:None				

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?	Rice, pulse, vegetables, small fish etc.				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:Rice	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:
	1000 MT				
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	500 MT				
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
			9,600		
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?			9,600		
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No.				
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Yes. Price of rice, pulse and vegetables rose up.				
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	Tk.13-14/-				
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	Tk.12-13/-				
(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)
	5-10 kg	0.5-1	100 ml	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	Local market, shops, borrowed money from neighbours and relatives				
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?	No. Most of the poor families (about 60%) have stock only for 3-5 days				
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?	During flood they used to prepare food once a day with great difficulties. Now they cook twice a day.				
(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):	
	10,000			100 days	
(p) What types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has	Items:	Rice	Biscuit		
	Units:	150 MT	50 tin		

already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Amounts:					
	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					

(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>
1. Provide rice, pulse, oil	10,000 HH		
			0
			0
			0
			0

(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:

1. Undertake food for work			0
2. Short term interest free loan	3,000	3,000	9,000,000
			0
			0
			0

(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:

1. Establish warehouse for emergency			0
			0
			0
			0
			0

(t) Any other remarks:None

--

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	4,100
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	16,700
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	No data available
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	300
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	3,000
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	10,000
(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 shed house (24 feet x 16 feet) fenced with CI sheet

(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?		CI sheet, timber, bamboo, RCC pillar					
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?		Yes					
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?		Item: CI Sheet	Item: Timber	Item: RCC pillar	Item: Bamboo	Item: Labour	
		12,250	3,500	3,500	3,000	2,000	
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?		Tk.21,000-23,000					
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?		CI sheet,bamboo, labour, earth raising					
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:		Most of the people are habituated with flood and they used to make platform (macha) for residing during flood.					
(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>	
1. House repair		5,000		2,500		12,500,000	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:							
1. House construction		1,500		20,000		30,000,000	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:							
1. Shelter centre		6		1,000,000		6,000,000	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(u) Any other remarks:None							

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 ?	82	57	8	2		11	27
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	9	4				2	5
(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?	7	5				4	3
(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) 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:				
1. Repair school building				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: None				

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Farming, weaving, Rickshaw/ van pulling, small shops, petty business, poultry rearing			
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Weaving, Rickshaw/ van pulling, petty business, poultry rearing,			
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	Weaving, farming, day labours, brick field workers,			
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	Mostly not			
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	Yes			
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes			
(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.40-50/-			
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	Not known			
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes			
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	Build raised platform, save money, stock dry food, make portable claymade oven, stake sand bags at water points to protect house			
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	No data	If yes, in what range?	3000-15,000
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	No data	If yes, in what range?	No data
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?	Rural roads, culverts, bridge, UP office, market, educational institution etc.			

(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?		Yes					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?		Earth raising, rural roads construction and routine maintenance, vegetable cultivation etc.					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?		All					
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?		Training on disaster management					
(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:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	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>	
1. Undertake More FFW/CFW						0	
2. Interest free loan						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
1. Build cottage industry						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(v) Any other remarks:None							

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note? No

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, #):	

and can it be used to store relief items ?	Combined Capacity (MT):	1000 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	
--	-------------------------	---------	-------------------------	--	-------------------------	--

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Paresh C. Sarker	NDP	0751-62582		ndp@citechco.net	

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:	Sirajganj	Upazila Name:	Kazipur
----------------	-----------	---------------	---------

District's Main City:	Sirajganj	Upazila's Main Town:	Kazipur
-----------------------	-----------	----------------------	---------

1. LOCATION of the disaster:

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Shuvogacha	h) Chalitadanga	0
(b) Gandhail	(i) Sunamukhi	0
© Natoarpara	(j) Kazipur	0
(d)Chargirish	(k) Maizbari	0
(e)Tekani	(l) Nischantopur	0
(f)Khasrajbari	(m) Paorosova	0
(g)Munsunnagar		
Total:	Total:	Total:
7	6	0

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004?		
High: No data available	Medium: No data available	Low: No data available
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	7-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?	In 1988 flood, water level was higher than this year.	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	Flood in 1998 lasted longer than this year.	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	264,804
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	183,500
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	37,153

(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	No data available anywhere			
(e) Where did these births take place ?	No data available. It was learnt from FGD that 3 births (2 at home and 1 in flood shelter) were taken place at home.			
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	No. Deliveries were taken place with the help of TBA.			
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	Nil
	Boys:	5	Girls:	3
	Infants:	1	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 ?	30,000			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	At makeshift shelters on embankment, roadside, schools, relatives' homes etc.			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	<p>As per DPHE report out of 2,930 tubewells, 935 (32%) have been affected. It was known from FGD that many tubewells were completely washed away or severely damaged. Many tubewell platforms had been cracked down. In flood shelters, there had been acute crisis of safe drinking water due to unavailability of safe tubewell. Very limited quantity of WPT, alum, bleaching powder were distributed in the flood shelters. Many families had to drink flood/ river water for few days during flood. DPHE's support for raising, disinfecting and repair is very limited till now. DPHE repaired only 42 tubewells, 151 were raised and 151 disinfecting. Presently almost all people have access to tubewell water and water is treated with WPT, Bleaching powder and alum by local people themselves reported by FGD participants.</p>			

<p>ii. No access to sanitation facilities</p>	<p>Almost 100 % latrines damaged including ring slab. People had no other option but used open defecation for sanitation during flood. Women and girls were more vulnerable due to lack of secure sanitation arrangement. During flood, suitable sites for latrine installation could not be found reported by DPHE as the entire area was submerged. Amidst such state, DPHE installed 92 latrines in makeshift flood shelters. Normal sanitation arrangement in the locality is not yet restored. No latrine set yet has been provided to the people by govt or NGOs. Presently massive open defecation is everyday scenerio in the locality. Defecation place is covered with polythin, piece of sacks, banana leaves for privacy of women. It was learnt from FGD that women find the night time convenient for toileting.</p>
<p>iii. No access to healthcare</p>	<p>FGD participants reported that no major health problem experienced in the locality during and post flood period. Like every year, people are having some common health problems i.e scabies, dysentery, cold/ caught, fever etc. in the area but not very significant in number. Mainly children are victims of these diseases. Due to lack of cash money poor people are not able to purchase the medicine. Supply of essential drugs including ORS, WPT was not adequate during flood. In July, only 85 EPI sessions were held out of 240 (35%). EPI program restarted as per monthly session plan and UHFPO has planned for crash program at low performing unions to cover the leftout and dropout children. People are reluctant to get medical facilities due to attitudinal problem of the hospital staff including doctors. Number of doctors, nurses are also inadequate. Pregnant women were suggested to see the doctor in the hospital. But due to lack of transport, people could not take women to the hospital during flood.</p>
<p>iv. No access to family planning services</p>	<p>During flood, FP workers had to suspend their visit to at community level as per normal routine program.</p>
<p>v. No access to skilled attendants at birth</p>	<p>During flood people had no access to skilled birth attendants as they also got displaced. It was reported by the people that 3 children were born during flood. With the help of TBA deliveries were taken place at home.</p>
<p>vi. No ability to cook</p>	<p>During flood there has been fire wood problem. Many HH could not take along portable chulli at the time of evacuation. Most cooking places were wet and submerged. Shortage of fire wood and lack of dry place obstructed the normal food preparation.</p>
<p>vii. No power supply</p>	<p>There was no power supply even before flood at many poor household</p>

viii. No transportation	<p>People had to struggle with transportation. Most areas were submerged and infrastructure i.e road, bridge, culvert, embankment severely damaged during flood . Boat was only means of transport. Boat fare was 4-5 times higher than normal time. Due to lack of transport and increase of fare normal movement of the people was restricted. Transportation of the food and materials got hampered. No govt. agency or NGO provided transportation support for evacuation, known from FGD</p>
ix. Erosion of housing	<p>7 unions were reported as worst affected by Govt. People reported during FGD that about 200-250 houses were completely swept away at Shuvagachha union due to sudden breakdown of the embankment (WAPDA road) and many more damaged. It was so sudden that people had no time to rescue themselves. As evacuation arrangement delayed, many HH could not shift their belongings. Many newly built houses including old ones were washed away. Only few CI sheets, HH appliances, live stock could be shifted. People reported that due to poor quality of construction works of embankment and inappropriate construction time, this crucial infrastructure could not be protected.</p>
x. Robbery of possessions	<p>No significant incidences was reported. Govt. deployed security in the flood-affected area to control law order situation.</p>
xi. Loss of income	<p>During flood rickshaw/ van pullars had to suspend their works. Commercial activities were severely hampered due to transportation problem. During flood people had to stop commercial activities almost for a month.. Many hatcheries, nurseries washed away. Fishing community still could not resume their works. Weaving community had to suspend their production The farmers, agriculture labourers also were sitting workless that affected their income..</p>
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	<p>About 1200 weaving HH had to stop production during flood and many of them could not yet reopen their factories that left a large number of weaving labors unemployed. Farming labour also have been sitting without work. Fishing labors had lost their job since on set of flood as many hatcheries swept away. It may take another 3-6 months to resettle the normal wage earning activities.</p>
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	<p>A significant amount of seeds and seed beds completely damaged by flooding. Due to shortage of the seed, its price also increased in the market. Marginal farmers has no affordability to purchase them ie rice, wheat, mustard , potato, sweet potato, sugarcane, nut which is now required as the season of these crop cultivation is coming up.</p>

xiv. Food insecurity	There is a food crisis existing in the locality. People are also worried as they have only 3-7 days stock. They don't have much money to purchase food as much as they require. Govt. response with VGD and VGF cards in this area to mitigate food crisis is very limited, commented by FDG participants.
xv. Long-term unemployment	Van/ rickshaw pullers will be mainly affected with long-term unemployment till the roads, embankment are repaired. These roads are not in a state to ply on. Therefore van/ rickshaw pullers are forced to quit from such income earning work and already started migrating elsewhere. From FGD it was known by this time some of the rickshaw/ van pullers migrated elsewhere including Dhaka and some are planning to migrate in search of job. Due to damage of huge amount of seed and seed bed, it left a negative impact on rural economy. Moreover, unavailability and uncertainty of bank loan for the land less/ marginal farmers/ share croppers may hinder to resettle the farming for economic recovery.
xvi. Others (please specify)	None

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarrhoea, dysentery, ARI, fever, scabies etc.
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	No as reported by UHFPO and known from people during FGD.
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Yes. Possibilities of Diarrhoea, ARI etc. in the month of Oct. and Nov.
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	No. Some children suffering from dysentery, scabies, cold/cough, fever but the number is not very high.
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	The sick persons are taken to hospital but due to lack of medicine free of cost they are not able to buy drugs and cannot complete the course/ dose. Transportation problem also limiting the movement even during sickness. Due to high fare, people don't want go far for treatment. Most people are seeking health service from traditional health practitioners i.e vill. Doctors, quak doctor, herbal/ Kabiraj treatment etc.
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	Yes, a government union Sub-centre was completely damaged by the flood
(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 ?	Need to increase the allocation of some essential drugs free of cost for the poor. There should be a doctor for each community clinic so that people can reach the health service timely and with less hassle, as suggested by UH&FPO.

(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?		Recruitment of more hospital staff including doctors. Drugs should be free for poor people.					
(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:				
	No	No	No				
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	No data available	No data available	No data available				
(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, #)	
	13	1					
(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:	WPT	ORS	Cotrim	Metroneda	Paracitamol Symp	TC cap.
	Units:	25,000	15,000	10,000	3,000	200 files	800
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?	ORS	WPTs	IVS fluids	Others ?			
	6,000		20 bags				
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	10,000	5,000	50 bags				
(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>				
Increase supply of essential drugs			0				
			0				
			0				
			0				
			0				
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Intensive health education			0				
2. Special feeding program at health			0				

			0
			0
			0
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
1. Equip community clinic for community based health service			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(t) Any other remarks:			

5. WATER & SANITATION:

Type of drinking water sources:	Piped water systems:	Tubewells:	Dug & other wells:	Surface & rain water systems:	Others:
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?	0	2,930	0	0	0
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		935		0	0
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		347			
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		42			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		2,169			
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		328			
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		97			
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Some affected tubewells has been repaired, raised and disinfected by DPHE. Still many of the tubewells need to be repaired including public tubewells. People are managing their drinking water from nearest tubewell. There is a question of quality as platforms of many tubewells are cracked out. l				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Waterseal latrine, pit and hanging latrine are the normal sanitation arrangement. Some poor HH have no latrine as yet.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?					588
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?					92
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?					Five percent 5 %

(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?		Ninety 90 %					
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now ?		Open defecation in most cases. Some using relatives' and neighbors' latrine. But they can not continue for longer period, as it is not a convenient option for them said by FGD participants					
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?		Open defecation but the place is fenced with polythin, banana leaves, papers for privacy. Women go out night time, under compulsion, for defecation.					
(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:	Hand TB	Bleaching powder	Transport cost			
	Units:	42	5 kg.				
	Amounts:			10,000			
	Items:						
	Units:						
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>	
Provide latrine free of cost						0	
Provide Tubewell						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods: Phase by phase tubewells may be provided by government if not possible to provide at a time.							
Provide watsan free of cost for hard core poor and/ or subsidize rate						0	
Integrate NGOs in improvement of watsan						0	
More field level staff of DPHE						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods: Trg. on maintenance, disinfecting process of the tubewell, minor repair may be considered. Trg. also needs on disaster preparedness.							
Trg. of care takers on maintenance						0	
Develop low-cost latrine strategy						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks: None							

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Aus	Aman	Rupa aman	Til, sug. cane, maize, etc
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	370	320	575	2,000
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	100%	80%	96%	61%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	0	0	575	0
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	0%	0%	96%	0%
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	Ropa Aman-sep	Boro-Dec	Wheat: Nov	Masterd: Nov
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	Dec.	May	April	January
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	Yes.Not affordable.	Yes. Not affordable	Yes. Not affordable	Yes. Not affordable
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	Mostly not	Mostly not	Mostly not	Mostly not
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	mustard	dal, vegetables	Paddy, Maize	Wheat, Potato
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	Rupa Aman 5kg	Boro 5kg	Wheat 17kg	Potato upsi 350-400kg
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Irrigation, Fertilizer i.e Uria, TSP, Phosphate, cash money. Will take loan, borrow money, sell assest, withdraw savings (If any)			
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cattle	Goats	Poultry	Sheep
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	No data	No data	No data	No data
(o) How many more have been sold ?	No data	No data	No data	No data
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	No data	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)	09/2004			
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Shortage of medicines and vaccines			
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	They are depending on relief. Many would sell their assests, livestock, trees, borrowed money etc. Rich farmers will withdraw their savings.			

(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:	Seeds	Fertilizer				
	Units:	6221far	3600 far.				
	Amounts:						
	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>	
Provide seeds: Potato, Mustard, Dal, Chili, Sugarcane		10264 farmers		1,000		10,254,000	
Provide fertilizer: Uria, TSP, Phosphate etc						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(x) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
Provide Seeds: Wheat, Boro-paddy Maize etc		10,264 farmers		1500/farmer		15,396,000	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(y) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(z) Any other remarks: None							

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?	Rice, pulse, vegetables etc.				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item: Rice	Item: Paddy	Item: Wheat	Item:	Item:
	No data	No data	No data		
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	No data	No data	No data		
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
		48 MT	323 MT		
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?	221MT	208 MT	1.320 MT		40 MT

(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?		No					
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?		Yes, increased price of rice and vegetable					
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?		14/=					
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?		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)		
	38,177	0.5 kg	200 ml.	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		Relief, VGF, VGD, NGO, friends and relatives, some borrow money from money lender with high interest					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		Yes.3-5 days stock					
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?		Yes at house hold level at present.					
(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):		
		26,000			3 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	puls	Oil	Biscute	Salt	Date
	Units:	31,453 family	1500 family	1500 family	1500 family	1500 family	1500 family
	Amounts:	219 mt					
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(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>	
Provide Rice						0	
More VGD and VGF cards						0	
VGF						0	
Cash mony						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
As above						0	
						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Food for Work Program		26000 family					
						0	
						0	
						0	

				0
(t) Any other remarks:				

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	2,288				
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	6,350				
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	0				
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	2,288				
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	1,000				
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	2,288				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	6,350				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	50-60. HH lost their houses per 1 union.				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	50-60 HH lost their houses per 1 union.				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Tin house with mud floor.				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	CI sheet, wood, concrete pillar/ bamboo pillar,				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	Item: CI sheet	Item: RCC pillar	Item: Bamboo	Item: Labour	Item:
	13,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	Tk. 18000-22,000/-				
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	CI sheet, bamboo, RCC pillar, Labor				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:	People usually build raised platform in the house, keep little savings, keep stock of some dry food, planting around the house to protect house from flood water etc.				
(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>
1. Provide housing materials i.eTin,	6350 family	10,000	6,35,00,000.0
			0
			0
			0
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:			
1. Reconstruction of houses	2288 family	20,000	4,67,60,000.0
			0
			0
			0
			0
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:			
1. Construction of Flood shelter			0
2. Earth raising of poors			0
3. Institutional compound raising			0
			0
			0
			0
(u) Any other remarks:None			

9. EDUCATION

Type of school:	Govt primary	Registered non-Govt primary	Communi-ty schools	Unregist-ered primary	NGO schools	Madrassahs	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	108	108	1	1		23	71
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	32	25	0	0	0	0	0
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?	8	3				1	3
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	35	30	0	0	0	1	2
(f) How many need light repairing?	60	70	0	0	0	5	40
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	68	58	0	0	0	1	6
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	20						
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance	Items:						
	Units:						

has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Amounts:					
	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>
1. Primary school both govt. and non-govt	leaflet, wall-mat, chalk, duster, blackboard, Teachers guide, furniture repairing,	136	30,000	40,80,000.0
1. Secondary school	Furniture, benches, Chalk, duster, books, Map, house repairing, scientific materials	7	3,00,000.0	21,00,000.0
				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:

1. Primary school \booth for govt. and non-govt.	Furniture, benches, Chalk, duster, books, Map, house repairing	206	15,000	3,090,000
2. Secondary school and Madrasha	Furniture, benches, Chalk, duster, books, Map, house repairing, scientific materials	10	50,000	5,00,000.0
				0
				0
				0
				0
				0

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

1. Primary School both for govt. and non-govt.	Earth raising,. house repairing, tube-well and latrine installation	130	50,000	650,000
2. Secondary school and Madrasha	Earth raising,. house repairing, tube-well and latrine installation	50	1,,00,000.0	50,00,000.0

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

1. Primary school both govt. and non-govt.	Reconstruction	11	5,00,000.0	55,00,000.0
2. Secondary school and Madrasha	Reconstruction	4	37,00,000.0	1,48,00,000.0
				0
(n) Any other remarks:None				

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Farming, weaving, fishing, day-labor, small trading, rickshaw-van puller,			
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Small-trading, day-labor, weaving			
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	Fishing, Farming, day-labor, rickshaw-van puller, Bhudbhuti (Power driven rickshaw-van)			
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	Most not. Few HH savings with NGO and banks			
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	No , they did not withdraw their savings			
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes, some of them have already sold their livestock, tree, poultry, furniture etc and some of them are planning to sell their livestock, tree, poultry, furniture etc due to poverty, insufficient fodder, shelter, and disease			
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	Very bad only Tk.40-50/-			
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	As low as Tk.40-50/-			
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	Yes, some of them sold their wages in advance			
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes, some had to migrate to elsewhere for selling labor i.e Dhaka and any nearest town			
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	Stock of food, raise the upper portion where they keep their assests, piling up sand bag, portable chully, fuel wood stock, dry food stock, and tree sapling around the house			
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	No data	If yes, in what range?	No data
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	No data	If yes, in what range?	No data
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?	Embankment, roads, bridge, culverts, school, college, UP office, NGO office, Grameen bank etc.			
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	Yes, embankment, road both metal and non-metal etc.			
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Embankment, road construction, income generating activities by UP, flood shelters construction, earth raising, utilization of kash land by UP, fish cultivation etc.			
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?	All this			

(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?			Training on disaster management.				
(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 money	Shari	Dal	Oil	Biscute	Candle, Match, Date, Alum, Salt and ORS
	Units:	1000 family	95 family	1500 family	1500 family	1500 family	1500 family
	Amounts:	100,000	10,000				
	Items:	Rice	Utensils				
	Units:	31,453 family	480 family				
	Amounts:	219 mt	60 carton				
(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>	
1. Distribute cash money						0	
2. Seeds free of cost						0	
3. Loan provision for share croppers						0	
4. Road repairing		185 km				0	
Educational institution repairing		251				0	
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
1. Embankment construction.		14 km				0	
2. Repair of educational Institution		11				0	
3. Road repair ,,		41 km				0	
(v) Any other remarks:None							

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?	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, #):	3	Available (If yes, #):	0	Available (If yes, #):	0
	Combined Capacity (MT):	1500 (MT)	Combined Capacity (MT):	0	Combined Capacity (MT):	0

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------	-----------

Mahbuba Woreshi	GKS	62123	0	gks@bttb.netbd	
-----------------	-----	-------	---	--	--

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Mohammad A. Latif

Date: 15.09.04

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:	Sirajganj	Upazila Name:	Shahjadpur
----------------	-----------	---------------	------------

District's Main City:	Sirajganj	Upazila's Main Town:	Shahjadpur
-----------------------	-----------	----------------------	------------

1. LOCATION of the disaster:

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Gala	(j) Kaempur	(s)
(b) Sonatoni	(k) Garadaha	(t)
(c) Kojuri	(l) Potazia	(u)
(d) Rupbati	(m) Porjana	(v)
(e)	(n) Habibullah Nagar	(w)
(f)	(o) Beltoil	(x)
(g)	(p) Khukni	(y)
(h)	(q) Noreena	(z)
(i)	(r) Jalalpur	(aa)
Total:	4	9

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004?		
High: Data not available	Medium: Data not available	Low: Data not available
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	11-Jul	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	30-Jul	
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. In 1988 flood, water level was higher than this year and 1998 flood, water level was not high as this year.	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	None. In 1998, flood lasted longer time than this year.	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	2,853,074
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	2,139,455
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	430,197
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	No data available at institutional level

(e) Where did these births take place ?	No information available. But during FGD it was known that at home deliveries were taken place.			
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	No. TBA assisted the deliveries that took place at home.			
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:	18	Adult female:	6
	Boys:	21	Girls:	8
	Infants:	2	Infants:	3
(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 ?	76,861 families			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	At makeshift shelters at embankment, roadside, educational institutions, relatives house etc.			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	<p>About 10-15% tubewell had been under water, some broken down, few swept away and some tubewells' platforms were broken down in this area . People had to fetch water from nearby tubewell of relatives and neighbors. In the flood shelter, few tubewells were installed by DPHE temporarily. But in the village, no tubewell was installed, disinfected or raised by Govt. known from local people. Treating/disinfecting the tubewell water with bleaching powder was done by them and presently they are drinking it. No diarrhoeal or other stomach trouble yet experienced from drinking such tubewell water reported by local people. But they reported that Govt. support is not adequate in this area. They served only at makeshift flood shelters with watsan facilities keeping the vast flood affected areas/ number of villages aside without watsan facilities. Presently people are treating the tubewell water with WPT, bleaching powder and alum.</p> <p>It was informed from Upazila DPHE office that out of 2875 affected govt tubewell only 808 were put in back and total of 20 tubewells were temporarily installed in the flood shelters. SAE also referred that platform of 201 tubewells are cracked down through which tubewell water is being contaminated and there by water quality is deteriorating. From NGO source it was known that total of 2500 tube well damaged including , about 200 damaged, 3 ringwell destroyed, 1 rain water harrvester swept away.</p>			

ii. No access to sanitation facilities	Most of the latrines damaged including ring slab. In this area usually people had hanging and pit latrines before flood which had been swept away. No new latrine is installed. Few families made pit latrine while most people go for open defecation but defecation sites are fenced with polythin, paper, banana leaves to protect the privacy of the womenfolk. Some women reported that for privacy, many women find the night time convenient or the time when the male members are usually out of home.
iii. No access to healthcare	Presently people particularly children are suffering from diseases i.e scabies, dysentery, stomach trouble, fever in the area but not very significant number as reported by the local people. Very few cases of dysentery or diarrhoeal incidences were heard in the area but people have managed it by getting ORS and drugs with their own finance. They purchased ORS from local market with normal price. EPI program restarted as soon as the flood water receded but during flood 138 out of 335 sessions were not held. No supply of ORS, WPT from health in the locality during flood, reported by the people. No major health problem was faced by the people during and post flood period. Transportation was another major problem to reach the health services. Transport fare (Boat fare) was about 3 times higher than the normal time barring the normal movement of the people to reach the health facilities for seeking health care services.
iv. No access to family planning services	FP services was not available during flood. FP workers could not visit the couples. People purchased the contraceptives from the local market. In this area, usually women get birth control pills. Man does not like condom. During FGD session we found many eligible young married women who reported about their usual FP practice. None reported to have unexpected pregnancy during flood. In local market contraceptives i.e pills, condoms were available and the price was normal.
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	No information available at any source
vi. No ability to cook	During flood there has been fuel problem. In addition, lack of dry place obstructed the normal food preparation. Women reported that some times they had to cook even once a day. During flood most of the time they would prepare khichuri as it is easy to cook and less time consuming.
vii. No power supply	Poor had never access to power supply even before flood.

viii. No transportation	<p>Most road, bridge, culvert, embankment had been broken down, cracked with the extreme pressure of onrush flood water. People had to face a big struggle with transportation. Mainly boat and Raft were the major means of transport in the flood hit areas. Due to lack of availability of boats and other means of transport and more over due to higher rate on the transport fare, normal movement of the mass people, transportation of the food and materials suffered. Neither govt. nor NGOs provided transportation support to the people for evacuation during flood.</p>
ix. Erosion of housing	<p>It was learnt from focus group discussion that the concrete floor of some houses were severely cracked down. Some houses of a near by village were completely swept away with the onrush of water. In worst affected area, houses of about 4000 families of 16 villages were swept away suddenly due to river erosion informed by UNO of Shahjadpur upazila. Alongwith houses, people also lost their assets. He also mentioned that 1 char/ village (Khash land) newly raised which was planned for Adarsha Gram project was washed away with onrush water from Jamuna.</p>
x. Robbery of possessions	<p>No significant incidence is reported excepting few isolated cases even during flood. Govt. deployed security in the flood affected area to look after the safety and security of the people and their belongings.</p>
xi. Loss of income	<p>The large number of rickshaw/ van pullers have been jobless since the on set of flood due to bad condition of the road. People reported that the brick paved roads mostly were broken down, earthen roads got muddy and sleepy which were not in a position to ply on and became very risky. The business/ trades and or commercial/ income generating activities of the people got slowed down due to lack of transportation, flow of cash money, supplies that impacted the normal income level since the flood started which is still prevailing. Major portion of the weaving community could not restart their looms yet in full swing and some completely stopped the production due to lack of money and materials. Further, though weavers restarted their business but not yet in a large scale as they would do before. Consequently the weaving workers lost their job. Huge bulk of weaving materials was damaged purchased with loan money. Looms were also damaged which are no more usable for production.</p>

	<p>Rate of wage of the workers decreased as loom owners are having crisis of capital to go in profitable production. Presently each worker earns 40-50/- a day while it was 60-70/- before flood. Due to lack of works some migrated to other place (Dhaka) in search of job. The income of the small/ marginal farmers, agriculture laborers also had fell down drastically since flood started and still low as there is no work in the field and will continue till the next harvesting season.</p>
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	<p>A large number of people of this area are involved in weaving have lost their job as loom owners not yet restarted the production in full swing. Farming labors are also unemployed as it is not the time for cultivation. So there is no work presently in the farming land. Some of the Van/ Rickshaw pullers have shifted to somewhere else in search of work while some other keep searching job in their own locality.</p>
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	<p>As it is not yet a season to start next crop cultivation, therefore seeds/ seedlings are not procured and sold by the local dealers yet in the market. But the local people assumes that the price would rise up as this year there will be a crisis of seed/ seedlings. People have to completely depend on local dealers for seed/ seedlings as they have no stock of it in their homes and the previous stock were washed away with flood water. Seeds for next crops will be paddy, pulse, masterd, etc. Due to lack of cash money, farmers will not able to buy. (Rice, wheat, corn, different kind of pulse maskalai, mosur, masterd, potato, sweet potato, sugarcane, nut which is now required as the season of sowing this seed is not to far away, reported by SMO, Upazila Agri. office.</p>
xiv. Food insecurity	<p>Presently there is a food crisis almost at every household. People are also worried as they have maximum 3-7 days stock of rice. People have not much cash money/ savings to purchase food as and when necessary. Inadequate number of VGD/ VGF cards and its mal-distribution as reported, making people annoyed. No support is given from any NGOs. Until next harvest in Dec., food crisis will exist in the community.</p>
xv. Long-term unemployment	<p>Van/ rickshaw pullers are mainly affected with long-term unemployment as there have been a severe damage of road, embankment, culverts etc. during flood and it will exist for longer period if embankment, roads, culverts are not repaired right now. People reported that rickshaw/ van are not feasible to ply on the damaged road and there is a big risk of having accidents. Besides, passengers don't prefer to ride on this means of transports. Unavailability of loan, crisis of seed/ seedlings, price hike in seed/ seedling will may hamper the normal start of cultivation in full swing of the land less/ marginal farmers/ lease owner that may cause long-term unemployment of the agri-based laborers.</p>

xvi. Others (please specify)	None
------------------------------	------

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarrhoea, dysentery, ARI, fever, scabies, cold/caugh etc.		
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	No, as reported by UHFPO and local people during FGD.		
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Yes. Diarrhoea, ARI etc. in the month of October and November.		
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	Not yet reported at outdoor of Upazila Health Complex or Union Health Sub-centre. Health situation is normal as reported by UHFPO and local inhabitants as well. It was learnt from FGD that presently some children are suffering from dysentery, scabies, cold/cough, fever but the number is not very high and the situation is still normal.		
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Not always particularly poor. Because due to lack of cash money they don't have the ability to purchase medicine. Even sometimes due to lack of transportation during flood, access to health service was interrupted known from UHFPO.-The sick persons are taken to hospital but due to lack of medicine free of cost they are not able to buy and cannot complete the course/dose. In some community clinic there is no doctor and no drug to treat the patient. They are seeking health service to the traditional health practitioners i.e vill. Doctors and Kabiraj which is harmful.		
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	No significant damage. But hospital ground, wall, etc. got little cracked. No damage report yet available about union health subcentre, rural dispensary		
(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 ?	Immunization service and other normal health care were suspended as the Health workers' movement were restricted due to transportation problem.		
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?	Need to increase the allocation of some essential drugs so that the poor can receive free of cost when they need. Plus health education is required. Service providers should be available so that people can reach the health service timely.		
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	Not known as the participants could not ascertain it. But it was reported that as the flood lasted long and there had been a food crisis, daily food intake during and post flood time came down as they have no cash money to purchase adequate food. UHFPO informed that they don't have such monitoring system of malnutrition.		
(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 as said by UHFPO.	No as said by UHFPO	None

(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	No data available at UHC as there is neither monitoring system nor have any report/ database at any health facilities .		No information available at health facilities.		No information available at health facilities.		
(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, #)
	13		1				
(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:	Essential drugs	Syrup	IV saline	Clotex solution		
	Units:	37,000	230	450 bags	3 litre		
	Amounts:						
	Items:	ORS	WPT	Bleaching powder			
	Units:	26,000	38,000	30 Kg.			
Amounts:							
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?	ORS		WPTs	IVS fluids	Others ?		
	15,000		1,500	54 bags	None		
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?					None		
(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>	
1. Intensive health care						0	
2. Supply of Vit-A capsule						0	
3. Supply of high protein biscuit						0	
						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Hospital based feeding program with health education						0	
2. Intensive health education						0	
3. Increase quantity of drugs and availability of essential drugs at health facilities						0	
						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Increase number of doctors and field based staff						0	
2. Introduction of poor fund						0	

3. Increase quantity of drugs and make availability of essential drugs at health			0
			0
			0
(t) Any other remarks: None			

5. WATER & SANITATION:

Type of drinking water sources:	Piped water systems:	Tubewells:	Dug & other wells:	Surface & rain water systems:	Others:
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?		5,500			
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		2,875			
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		1 washed away			
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		808			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		5,440			
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		270			
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		No data available			
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Yes. Though many tubewells affected, people who lost their tubewell are struggling but they are managing their drinking water from nearest tubewell and share the water from their neighbour. Tubewell which went under water had been disinfected with the support of DPHE. About 201 platform of tubewells cracked that contaminating water quality.				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	8030=Ringslab, pit=3707, hanging=53,719, No latrine=27,706 are available as normal sanitation arrangement. Open defecation also existing who don't have latrines.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Many have been damaged. And washed away. Data is not available at DPHE office.				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Latrines are repaired by the community people by their own. No DPHE support is given for repairing. Data not available. Mostly still in damaged condition as reported by the people.				
(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 ?		Not known					
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now ?		Open defecation					
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?		No. Usually latrines are fenced with leaves/ sacks so that privacy remains there.					
(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:	Hand tubewell	Bleaching powder	Transport			
	Units:	20	30 Kg.	10,000			
	Amounts:						
	Items:	Latrines					
	Units:	50					
	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>	
1. Construction and repairing embankment before next flood						0	
2. Latrine installation		3,000		515		1,545,000	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Provide watsan facilities free of cost						0	
2. Introduce reduce rate of latrine of DPHE from 515/- to 300/-						0	
3. Integrate NGOs to improve watsan						0	
4. Increase number of field level staff						0	
5. Social mobilization activities						0	
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Training of caretakers on Watsan maintenance						0	
2. Mobilize owners of LPC to produce various low cost latrines model so that people can choose low cost option						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks: None							

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Sesame	Bona aman	Jute	Aus			
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	700 hec	2,950 Hec.	119 Hec.	700 Hec.			
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	310%	980%	200%	180%			
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?		39 hec.					
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	0%	100%	0%	0%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	Sep.04?	Dec.04	Nov.04	Oct.?			
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	Dec.04	05/2005	April.05	Apr.04			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	Available not affordable	Available not affordable	Available not affordable	Available not affordable			
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No at most cases	No at most cases	No at most cases	No at most cases			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Ropa Aman	Sesame	Maize	Mustered			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	?	?	?	?			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. are needed. They will sell their belongings or take loan.						
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Poultry			
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	63	36	58	8,530			
(o) How many more have been sold ?	No report	No report	No report	No report			
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	0%	0%	1%	29%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No	No	No	Yes			
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)	Dec.04						
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	There is a shortage of the vaccines and medicines. With govt. supply only 33% can be covered						
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	Using small savings, selling assets, receiving food support through VGF						
(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:	T Aman seed/ seedlings	Veg.	Boro	Wheat	Maize	G.peper
	Units:	630 ben	204	1734	765	228	6 ben.
	Amounts:						
	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>		

1. Provide seed/ seedlings			0
2. Provide fodder			0
3. Distribute cash money among poor			0
4. Provide vaccines and medicines for			0
			0
(x) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:			
1.. Initiative to popularize honey cultivation			0
2. Training on honey cultivation			0
3. Shelter construction for livestock			0
			0
			0
(y) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
1. Introduce changed cropping pattern			0
2 Large scale demonstration on change of cropping pattern			0
3. Training on new cropping pattern			0
4. Introduce green grass processing unit (Hey technology)			0
5. Increase number of Veterinary Doctor			0
(z) Any other remarks: None			

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?	Rice, pulse, wheat				
	Item: Rice	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	898560 Kg				
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	224.540 MT				
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief: -	VGF	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:-	
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?	0	20,800	2,496	0	0
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	Number of Families: No information available. Significant number of poor families have no access to adequate amount of food right now.				
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Yes. Prices increased by Tk.1-2/- per Kg. of rice. Prices of other items remained almost stable.				
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	BDT 13				
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	BDT 12				

(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)	
		8-10 kg	0.5-1 kg.	100 gram	300 gram	0	
(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		Neighbors, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, VGF, VGD, NGOs etc					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		Yes. Maximum 3-7 days.					
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?		Yes.					
(n) Of the affected, how many families are in need of food and for how long will they need assistance ?		Number of Families: No information available. Significant number of poor families have no access to adequate amount of food right now.			Period (Days):2 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	Cash	Biscuit	VGF card	Date pulm	Food package
	Units:	350.725 MT		70 tins	20,800	18 curtoon	17,664
	Amounts:		282,500				
	Items:	ORS	Pulse	Oil	Candla	Sharee	Flattened rice
	Units:	6,500	4 MT	2000 liter	1,200	118 pieces	3455 kg.
	Amounts:						
(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>	
1. Increase number of VGD/ VGF						0	
2. Allocate cash money for poor HH						0	
3. Undertake Food for Work program						0	
						0	
						0	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Undertake Cash for work project						0	
2. Undertake IGA related projecy						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
1. Undertake IGA project with Union Parisad						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
						0	
(t) Any other remarks: None							

--

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	34,498				
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	39,594				
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	No information at any source				
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	About 8000 as reported by UNO, Shahjadpur.				
(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 ?	34,498				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	39,504				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	No information at any source				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	No information at any source				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Tin roofed and tin fenced house				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	CI sheet, Bamboo, timber, RCC pillar etc,				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	Yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	Tk20,000-25,000/-				
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	CI sheet, Bamboo, cash money etc.				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:	Raising floor of house, keep little savings, stocking of some dry food, planting around the house to withstand pressure of flood water etc.				
(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>
1. Provide house building materials i.e CI sheet, bamboo etc.			0
Allocate cash money for poor			0
Allocate khash land for poor			0
			0
			0
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:			
Undertake Adrasha gram project			0
			0
			0
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:			
Construction of School-cum-flood shelter			0
Undertake Adrasha gram project			0
Earth raising of houses of poor HH			0
Construction and repair of embankment			0
			0
			0
(u) Any other remarks: None			

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 ?	151	63	2	1	No data	21	57
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	19	17	0	0	0	4	20
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?	6	7					
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	15	6				15	30
(f) How many need light repairing?	110	40				7	17
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	6	8				13	20
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	12	16					
(i) What types and amounts of education-	Items:	Cash money					

related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Units:						
	Amounts:	540,000					
	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>			
Repair schools				0			
Provide furniture				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:							
1. Teaching aids				0			
2. Globe, maps etc				0			
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school:							
1. Door, window, tubewell, latrine				0			
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school:							
1. Earth work, floor and wall of school building				0			
Installation of tubewell and latrine				0			
(n) Any other remarks: None							

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Farming, weaving, cattle, poultry rearing, pulling rickshaw van etc.
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Farming, weaving, cattle, poultry rearing, etc.
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	Farming, fishing, weaving, earth worker
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	Yes. Many of the families are the members of beneficiary groups NGO, Grameen bank, govt. bank etc. Under savings scheme they save money weekly basis.
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	Yes.
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes. Some have to sell their assest/ belongings

(g) How is the job market for wage labourers: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?		Not good. A large number of people of this area are involved in weaving have lost their job as loom owners not yet restarted the production in full fledged. Farming labors also have no work right now as it is not yet season to plant the next crops. So there is no work presently in the farming land. Earth works has been suspended since the flood started and a significant number of earth workers got unemployed for last two months.					
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?		Tk.40-50/-					
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?		No.					
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?		Yes. Van/ rickshaw pullers had to migrate elsewhere there have been a severe damage of road, embankment, culverts etc. during flood and they can't get back to this profession for longer period until embankment, roads, culverts are repaired/ constructed. Unavailability of loan, crisis of seed/ seedlings, price hike in seed/ seedling will hamper the normal start of cultivation in full swing of the land less/ marginal farmers/ lease owner that may cause long-term unemployment of the agro-based laborers.					
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?		Not effective mechanism is there. Little savings, stock of small amount of rice, paddy, pulse, dry food, portable clay-made woven/ chully are the key measures to combat the emergency situation like monsoon flood . Another step is to build temporary arrangement close to ceiling in their house to stay over there during flood. Some people plant the trees around their houses in case of availability of space to protect their homes from flood.					
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?		If yes, #:		If yes, in what range?			
(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, road, culvert, bridge, earth raising of the house, flood shelter					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?		Yes					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?		Reconstruction of Embankment, road, culvert which can create job market for them. Agro-based projects and large scale weaving, routine maintenance of roads, plantation also have been recommended by them.					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?		Almost all					
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?		Trg. on disaster management. Encourage them to make Savings to face disaster.					
(s) What types and amounts of economic recovery & infrastructure-	Items:						
	Units:						

related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Amounts:						
	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>
Agro-based interest-free or with low rate of interest loan provision from bank to marginal farmers for cultivation.			0
Undertake IGA project by Union Parisad			0
			0
			0

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

1. Expand micro credit program at govt. bank and NGO sectors			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) 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, #):	2	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	10,500	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Ms. Parveen Begum	UNICEF		171882518	pbegum@unicef.org	

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Mohammad A Latif _____

Date: 14/09/2004