

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

# of Fully Affected Unions of all Upazilas in this District:	# of Partially Affected Unions of all Upazilas in this District:	# of Unaffected Unions of all Upazilas in this District:
Total:	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: 139 cm above the danger level.	
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	15-Jul-04
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	6-Aug-04
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates ?	No drop below danger level for these 22 days
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time ?	In 1988 and 1998
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time ?	1998, when it lasted Jul-Sep

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 ?	301,858 families / 1,315,550 people
(b) How many people in the district are affected in total ?	429,595
(c) How many families in the district are affected in total ?	89,761
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period (during Jul-Aug 04) in this district ?	2,780
(e) Where did these births take place ?	In the home and at govt/private health facilities
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	Yes

(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:	5	Adult female:	1
	Male children	3	Female children	0
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) in the district ?	1,276 (according to the Civil Surgeon's office)			
(i) How many families in this district had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places	1,563 families in official flood shelters; in unofficial shelters only about 200 families			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	In official shelters, NGO shelters, and unofficial shelters			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	A problem for some during the flood period			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	A problem for some during the flood period			
iii. No access to healthcare	A significant problem during the flood period			
iv. No access to family planning services	A problem for some during the flood period			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	A problem for some during the flood period			
vi. No ability to cook	A significant problem during the flood period			
vii. No power supply				
viii. No transportation	A problem for some, both during & after the floods			
ix. Erosion of housing	A problem for some during the flood period			
x. Robbery of possessions	A problem for some during the flood period			
xi. Loss of income	This is the biggest problem overall, both during & after the			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	A significant problem, both during & after the floods			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	A significant problem in the post-flood period			
xiv. Food insecurity	A significant problem, both during & after the floods			
xv. Long-term unemployment	A significant problem, both during & after the floods			
xvi. Others (please specify)				

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 ?	ARI/pneumonia, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, skin infections, scabies, colds, fevers and influenza.
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	All of the above diseases have increased.
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Not unless the overall situation changes dramatically.
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	Not more than normal.
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Yes.
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this district ?	Yes.

(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 ?		In some areas immunization had to stop as the villages were submerged.					
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this district ?		They are able to receive it.					
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?		In the flood-affected area there are no facilities for this, but the district and upazila hospitals provide this service.					
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	<i>Children under 5 years:</i>		<i>Pregnant & lactating women:</i>		<i>The general population of the area:</i>		
	Yes		Yes		Yes		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Approximately 10% more than normal, across all the above categories						
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the district:	<i>Prior to the floods:</i>		<i>During the floods:</i>		<i>Following the floods:</i>		
	No		No		No		
(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the district ?	<i>Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Hospitals (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Intensive care units (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Schools (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Children's homes (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Others (If yes, #)</i>	
	The 15 centres have their normal supplies	5		300			
(n) What types and amounts of health & nutrition-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	ORS	WPTs	Bleaching Powder	T/C	Metro	Penecillin
	Units:	Sachets	Tablets	Kg	Capsule	Tablet	Tablet
	Amounts:	111,000	23,000	75	28,500	76,000	32,000
	Items:	Cotrim	Histacin	Doxicyclin	Syp. Motr	Clotex Solution	
	Units:	Tablet	Tablet	Tablet	Tile	Conc	
Amounts:	31,300	30,000	4,000	50	14		
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines to last for the next 3 months ?	<i>ORS stock</i>	<i>WPT stock</i>	<i>IVS fluid stock</i>	<i>Others ?</i>			
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	The stock levels are satisfactory at the moment.						
(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>				
Iron tablets	2,000,000	0.15	300,000				
Vitamin A capsules	25,000,000	?	-				
Vitamin B complex	1,500,000,000	0.83	1,249,999,500				
Mass Deworming Anthelmenties drug	1,000,000	4.00	4,000,000				
			0				
(r) In the district, what are the ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
Not needed			0				

(s) In the district, what are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to			
Repair of Union Health Centre	1	511,000	511,000
Repair of Upazila Health & Family	5	?	-
Repair of Rural Dispensaries	2	?	-
(t) Any other remarks:			
None			

5. WATER & SANITATION (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in

Type of drinking water sources (in the district):	<i>Piped water systems:</i>	<i>Deep tubewells (Govt):</i>	<i>Shallow tubewells (Govt):</i>	<i>Dug & other wells:</i>	<i>Surface & rain water systems:</i>		
Percentage of water provided from these sources:							
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available in the district ?	4 municipal systems	1,358	17,008	111	60		
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated in the district ?	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%		
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?	None	Platforms damaged, contaminated & 200 lost to river erosion		None	None		
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use ?	N/A	1,744 contaminated TWs disinfected, but 390 platforms to repair		N/A	N/A		
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?	100%	1,343	16,823	100%	100%		
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?	1 (rural)	390 (platforms)		N/A	N/A		
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?	0	200		N/A	N/A		
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	No, it is inadequate. 50% of all shallow TWs are contaminated by arsenic.						
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	38% use ring-slab or another hygienic latrine; 24% use unhygienic open-pit latrines; 38% have no latrines at all.						
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	About 10% of ring-slab and open-pit latrines are damaged.						
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	There is no repair programme for latrines - this is the responsibility of the owners.						
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Approx. 6,000 (about 2% of the total no. of latrines) will have been repaired already by their owners.						
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced or installed anew ?	Approx. 13,000 (about 5% of the total no. of latrines) require complete replacement.						
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now	Hanging latrines and/or open defecation in fields or rivers.						
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	No.						
(p) What types and amounts of water &	Items:	Temporary latrines	Temporary tubewells	Tubewell restoration	Bleaching powder	WPTs	Water containers

sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Units:	# 28	# 13	# 1,747	kg	tablets	# 250
	Amounts:	33,600	19,500	262,050	280	3,000	5,000
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						

(q) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (Tk.)	Total Cost (Tk.)
Tubewells (shallow) per upazila x 4 affected upazila	20	80	7,000
Latrines (ring-slab) 100 per upazila x 4 affected upazila		400	2,500
			560,000
			1,000,000

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

Not needed			0
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(s) In the district, what are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:

Tubewells (deep) per upazila x 4 affected upazila	200	800	45,000	36,000,000
Latrines (water-sealed septic tank) 1,000 per upazila x 4 affected upazila		4,000	40,000	160,000,000

(t) Any other remarks:

A suitable flood preparedness measure would be the provision of emergency relief funds to enable a quick response in the wat/san sector (and others).

6. AGRICULTURE (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their

(a) What are the main crops in the affected district ?	Rice	Jute	Sugarcane	Vegetables
(b) What ha. of these crops is lost in the district ?	33,327	893	1,026	1,962
(c) What proportion of the total ha. of these crops does this	49%	2%	11%	48%
(d) What ha. of seedbeds is lost in the district ?	383 ha. of T. Aman			
(e) What proportion of the total ha. of these seedbeds does this	29%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops in the district (mm/yyyy) ?	Local Amun until 15 Sep 04	Mar/Apr-05	Dec-04/Jan-05	Oct/Nov-04
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	Dec-04	Jun/Jul-05	Dec-05/Jan-06	Dec-04/Jan-05
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the district at an affordable price ?	545 ha. local variety T. Amun seedlings were grown during the flood and have now been			
(i) Do families in the district currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	The seeds that people need now are available, also fertilizer.			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Families do not require any other seeds at the moment, though they will do later.			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the district need the seeds	Amun 5 kg	1 kg	870 kg	Depends
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers in the district planning to	Irrigation will not be needed until Oct/Nov, when Govt provides free loan of irrigation equipment.			
(m) In the district, what types of livestock are lost ?	Cattle	Goats	Chickens	Ducks
(n) In the district, what numbers of this stock are lost ?	15	15	497	56
(o) How many more have been sold in the district ?	2-5% of livestock have been sold due to the floods.			

(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent in the district ?				Although only a few were killed, the proportion of livestock severely affected by the flood is over			
(q) In the district, is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?				No, there is insufficient feed for all animals and, more importantly, farmers have no money to buy it.			
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?				The main need is for fodder (e.g. maize, pulses, vegetables) not replacement livestock.			
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy) ?				The need for fodder is urgent.			
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines in the district ?				Vaccine is normally sold to farmers by the Dept. The Govt has decided that it should now be given out free of charge, but there is no Govt Order yet. Medicine supplies are inadequate and expensive.			
(u) Describe the extent of the damage to fisheries in the district:				5 out of 8 upazila in the district were badly affected, and fisheries activities suffered losses in these			
(v) What kind of damage or loss have they suffered ?				Ponds overflowed and contaminated, embankments damaged, fish escaped.			
(x) Quantify the damage to fisheries across the district:	# fish farms damaged	Farm area affected ha.	# ponds damaged	Pond area affected ha.	Loss of fish in nos.	Loss of fish in Taka	Loss of fish in MT
	No fish farms here	N/A	3,705	715 ha.	8,480,000	45,230,000	610.4
(y) What proportion of the district's fisheries does this represent ?				52%	Not known		
(z) How will affected families in the district survive until the next harvest (i.e.Dec 04)?				Families have not yet exhausted their coping capacity. They will grow vegetables and supplement their produce through day-labouring.			
(aa) 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:	T. Amun seedlings	Boro Rice seed	Wheat seed	Maize seed	Mustard seed	Vegetable seeds
	Units:	# families	# families	# families	# families	# families	# families
	Amounts:	1,620	44,013	30,642	1,200	12,000	3,000
	Items:	Veterinary teams	Vaccine & medicines	Medical treatment	Vaccine & medicines	Medical treatment	Fish Fingerlings
	Units:	# teams	to # cattle & goats	to # cattle & goats	to # poultry & ducks	to # poultry & ducks	Nos
	Amounts:	15	25,432	14,390	305,822	52,117	1,500,000
(bb) 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>	
The Govt agriculture rehabilitation programme is assisting 105,000 out of a total of 180,000 affected farmers (58% of the total) by giving each family 1 bigha of seed/seedlings plus fertilizer for one of the six different crops above. It targets small and marginal famers (owning 0.1-0.4 ha. land) and will cover 10-33% of the losses they have suffered.							
Provision of cattle feed (for 1 month)		5,000		1,500		7,500,000	
Provision of goat feed (for 1 month)		5,000		300		1,500,000	
Provision of fish feed (MT)		300		10,000		3,000,000	
Restocking with fish fingerlings		8,500,000		1		8,500,000	
Lime to clean the pond water (MT)		200		7,000		1,400,000	
(cc) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							

Low-interest credit support to farmers and fishermen, through banks / NGOs	5,000	15,000	75,000,000
Free/subsidised fertilizer	?	?	#VALUE!
Veterinary Teams - operational costs	15	10,000	150,000
Pond embankment repair	71	10,000	710,000
(dd) In the district, what are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
The agriculture rehabilitation programme should be sufficient to meet the longer term needs of the poorest farmers, but it does not provide any assistance to the medium and larger farms. It addresses only losses to crops, not livestock, equipment, or other assets. Vegetable cultivation, horticulture and fruit tree-planting are all appropriate long-term rehabilitation activities after a major flood, and should be supported.			
Pond re-excavation	3,705	50,000	185,250,000
(ee) Any other remarks:			
Agriculture credit and soft loans to famers and fishermen, including the provision of free or subsidised fertiliser and other agricultural inputs (diesel, electricity) should be put directly in the hands of the targetted beneficiaries, since any dealers or agents will simply use the programme as an opportunity to raise their prices. One beneficial mitigation measure in this disaster was the preparation of the T. Amun seedbeds on protected higher land, using a local variety that can be planted late after the floods have receded, and this action should be taken every year. The Livestock Dept also needs emergency funds to hire boats to rescue livestock and provide concentrated feed when needed.			

7. FOOD (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the district?	Boiled rice				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depots (LSD) in this district ? (Specify item and amount)	Item: Rice (MT)	Item: Wheat (MT)	Item:	Item:	Item:
	8,000	4,000			
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	11,084	180	The wheat stock is very low.		
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in this district in the period before the flood ?	Gratuitous Relief:	VGF:	VGD (per month):	Rural Maint. Prog./FFW:	NGOs:
	200 MT rice	200 MT rice		2 MT wheat	0
(e) How many are benefitting from such targeted food distributions now ?	1,084 MT rice released in Jul/Aug	0	101 MT rice + 309 MT wheat		175 MT rice
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups in this district access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	Food is available in the market but the poorest families cannot afford to buy it.				
(g) In this district, is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Rice and other food items have increased in price.				
(h) What is the district-wide average price (per kg) of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	BDT 15.00				
(i) What was the district-wide average price (per kg) of coarse rice in June ?	BDT 12.50				
(j) In the district, what amount of food do affected families have available for consumption per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	Vegetables & fish

(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	Half of families have their own stocks. The rest buy it from local markets if they can afford it. The poorest have to rely on assistance from NGOs and VGF/VGD.					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?	Some families have stocks, which will last, at most, 2-3 months.					
(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):		
(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:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
	Items:					
	Units:					
	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>			
Not needed			0			
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:						
Not needed			0			
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
Not needed			0			
(t) Any other remarks:						
None						

8. SHELTER (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood in the district ?	7,426
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods in the district ?	20,000
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods in the district ?	21,726
(d) In the district, how many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	Approximately 4,100 (since Aug/Sep 03)
(e) In the district, how many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in their area ?	About 2,500 families are still living on the disused railway embankment; 1,600 others are scattered throughout the district.
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt in the district?	7,426
(g) How many houses need to be repaired in the district ?	41,726
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses in this district belong to female-headed households	Estimated at about 14% = 1,570

(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses in this district belong to female-headed households ?	Estimated at about 14% = 5,650				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this district:	Tin shed 'semi-pakka' house: 2 small rooms plus verandah for cooking, approx. 30' x 20' = 600 sq. ft.				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this district ?	Beaten earth floor, CI sheets, wood, bamboo posts, bricks, cement, sand, nails & screws.				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the district's markets ?	Yes.				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item: CI sheets</i>	<i>Item: brick & cement</i>	<i>Item: nails & screws</i>	<i>Item: local hardwood</i>	<i>Item: bamboo</i>
	15,000	17,200	5,000	7,500	1,000
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for this district ?	Tk. 50,000, including other materials and labour				
(o) What kind of support do the people in this district need for house repair ?	Cash for purchase of materials through either grants or soft loans.				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this district :	Mostly evacuation from danger, 90% taking the initiative to move themselves.				
(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	This amount is so insignificant in comparison to the needs that the district has not distributed it yet.		
	Units:	Taka			
	Amounts:	150,000			
	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>		
Family tents (for this and future)	2,000	2,000	4,000,000		
(s) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:					
Not needed			0		
(t) In the district, what are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:					
Grant to support house reconstruction	7,426	1,000	7,426,000		
Grant to support house repair	41,726	500	20,863,000		
Construction of flood shelters	44	?	#VALUE!		
(u) Any other remarks:					
Faridpur and neighbouring districts need a technically sound project to combat river erosion. For some areas the only feasible mitigation measure is to build 2-storey primary schools-cum-flood shelters in each of the communities on the char islands in the major rivers. A simple preparedness measure is to create a stock of family tents for the district.					

9. EDUCATION (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their

Type of school (please provide district totals):	Govt primary	Registered non-govt primary	Community schools	Unregistered primary	NGO schools	Madrassahs (primary)	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	543	204	83	18	4	69	220

(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	13	2	0	0	0	0	1
(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 ?	4	3	0	0	0	0	4
(e) How many need extensive repairs ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(f) How many need light repairs ?	138	61	28	0	0	0	0
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	3	3	0	0	0	0	4
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	Not yet known			These schools will not be eligible for govt support			
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Cash for repair	Some games & education material				
	Units:	Tk.					
	Amounts:	3,200,000					
	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>			
The 6 unusable schools have made alternative arrangements to ensure that classes could recommence.							
(k) In the district, what NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe,							
Govt primary schools	Chalkboards, teaching and games materials	138	2,000	276,000			
Registered non-govt		61	1,500	91,500			
Community schools		28	1,000	28,000			
Govt primary schools	Books: Classes I-II - 3 books per set, & Classes III-V - 6 books per set	138	4,800	662,400			
Registered non-govt		61	4,800	292,800			
Community schools		28	4,800	134,400			
(l) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :							
Govt primary schools	All essential repairs to windows, doors, walls, floors, and fittings	138	10,000	1,380,000			
Registered non-govt		61	10,000	610,000			
Community schools		28	10,000	280,000			
Govt primary schools	Tubewell repair	38	5,000	190,000			
	Latrine repair	11	10,000	110,000			
Registered non-govt	Tubewell & latrine repair	11	12,000	132,000			
(m) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :							
Govt primary schools	All essential reconstruction and repair work	4	1,000,000	4,000,000			
Registered non-govt		3	1,000,000	3,000,000			
Secondary schools		4	1,500,000	6,000,000			
(n) Any other remarks:							

Raising the levels and repair of the school access roads is required. 150 primary schools also need to be rebuilt as resilient public shelters for future high flood levels.

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	Agriculture, day-labouring, and small businesses.					
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	Many remain idle due to unemployment.					
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops) in this	Labouring on farms, in brick fields, rickshaw/van pulling. Very few cottage industries.					
(d) Do most households in this district have any savings ?	No.					
(e) Have households in this district withdrawn their savings ?	N/A					
(f) Have households in this district sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Some, perhaps 25%, have sold some of their assets, e.g. poultry or a cow.					
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers in this district: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	Very bad.					
(h) In this district, what is the average daily wage for day-labourers ?	BDT 80.00					
(i) Have households in this district sold their labour in advance ?	Not so many. Families would like to do this for the winter season, but there are few opportunities.					
(j) Have household members from this district had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Most of the affected families have had a member migrate elsewhere in search of work.					
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households in this district have ?	Just reliance on relief.					
(l) In this district, have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	Not much availability	If yes, in what range?	N/A		
(m) In this district, have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	10-15% of families	If yes, in what range?	Tk. 500-2,000 per family at 10% per month		
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the district that makes the biggest difference to poor	The road network, although the branch road network in particular was already in bad condition before the floods.					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	Yes, it is now twice as bad as before.					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people in this district for Cash-for-Work	Labour-intensive projects, e.g. reconstruction of earthen roads and embankments through FFW and cash for work. Also					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this district ?	There are possibilities, if there is funding.					
(r) What measures could be taken in this district to increase resilience to future floods of local	A well-designed, built, and maintained embankment to protect the district from the Padma River.					
(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:	Nothing provided yet.				
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					

(t) In this district, what type of SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (Tk.)	Total Cost (Tk.)
Not needed			0

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

Construction of flood shelters	44	2,500,000	110,000,000
Reconstruction of earthen roads on embankments	~50 km	20,000	1,000,000
Construct a flood embankment	~15 km	?	-

(v) Any other remarks:
 Flooding occurs every year but the vast majority of the water has rained as rain outside its borders. Bangladesh usually receives little or no warning because there is no integrated river monitoring and management system. The silt load in the water has increased through environmental degradation upstream, and the water speed is slower since the large irrigation and power generation schemes in India. This has increased the siltation of the rivers and reduced their water-carrying and holding capacity. This is the main reason for the rising frequency and severity of the floods, so there needs to be genuine technical cooperation between India and Bangladesh on the issue, not just inconclusive political dialogue. Without this, any river embankment system will still be destroyed, as the eroding effects of the rivers are so great.

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note ?
 None

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 ?	<i>Govt LSD:</i>		<i>NGO:</i>		<i>Private / others:</i>	
	Available (If yes, #):	8	Available (If yes, #):	1 (World Vision)	Available (If yes, #):	On temp. arrangement
	Combined Capacity (MT):	15,500 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):	500 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):	Approx. 20,000 MT

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
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Mr. Amzad Hossain	BRAC		0172 698018		
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Mr. Naser Shawkat Haider	Oxfam	0189 289837	0173 033137	nshaider@oxfam.org.uk	
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Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Charlie Higgins

Date: 12/09/04

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

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a)Noth channel	(j)Char madhabdi	(s)kaniapur
(b)Digrir chor	(k)Aliabad	(t)Machchoar
(c)	(l)Ambikapur	(u)gerda
(d)	(m) isan gopalpur	(v)krisnan nagar
(e)	(n)	(w)koijuri
(f)	(o)	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	2	Total: 4
		Total: 5

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004 ? 1.05Metrc above Danga Level	
High: _____ Yes__ Medium: _____ Low: _____	
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	7/15/2004
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	04/08/2004
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if	No
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high	In1998
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this	In1998

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	2,796,685	
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	84,200	
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	20,000	
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?		
(e) Where did these births take place ?		
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?		
(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:
	Boys:	Girls:

	Infants:		Infants:	
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes	1,543			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	In Local School & College & Tenb			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	Partially			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	Partially			
iii. No access to healthcare				
iv. No access to family planning services				
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth				
vi. No ability to cook				
vii. No power supply				
viii. No transportation				
ix. Erosion of housing	Yes			
x. Robbery of possessions				
xi. Loss of income	Yes			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	Yes			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Yes			
xiv. Food insecurity	Yes			
xv. Long-term unemployment	Yes			
xvi. Others (please specify)				

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarea ,discentry,etc.
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	No
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	No
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Partially
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	
(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 ?	
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?	Movaile medical tem may be deployed
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	yes

(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of	<i>Children under 5 years:</i>		<i>Pregnant & lactating</i>		<i>The general population</i>		
	Yes		Yes		Yes		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Yes about 10%						
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the area:	<i>Prior to the floods:</i>		<i>During the floods:</i>		<i>Following the floods:</i>		
(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the area ?	<i>Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)</i>		<i>Hospitals (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Intensive care units (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Schools (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Children's homes (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Others (If yes, #)</i>
	Yes				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:	ORS	WPT				
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:	Taka					
	Units:						
	Amounts:	36,000					
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?	<i>ORS</i>		<i>WPTs</i>	<i>IVS fluids</i>	<i>Others ?</i>		
	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?							
(q) What shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL & NUTRITION NEEDS of the population due to the floods:							
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Tab.Antercid	10,000		0.50		5,000		
TAb.Ranatid	10,000		2.00		20,000		
Tab.Athajen	4,000		40.00		16,000		
Ser.Panvic	1,000		4.00		4,000		
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
oral saline							
Tab.Anti Discarry	Sufficnt						
Bliching puder	Quantity				500,000		
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Medical Sub-centers with doctors and sufficient medicines	6		100,000		600,000		
(t) Any other remarks:							
None							

5. WATER & SANITATION:

Type of drinking water sources:	<i>Piped water systems:</i>	<i>Tube-wells:</i>	<i>Dug & other wells:</i>	<i>Surface & rain water systems:</i>	<i>Others:</i>
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?		Yes			

(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		Yes			
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?	135 washed away by erosion				
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?					
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		Yes			
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?					
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?					
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	NO				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Ring, Slub, Septic tank Soak pit.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	2,000 latrines damaged				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?					
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	2,000 sanitary latrines needed				
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	No				
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now ?	4655No Tubwell wash				
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?					
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:				
	Units:				
	Amounts:				
	Items:				
	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>		
Sanitary latrines	2,000	1,000	2,000,000		
tubwell reciking	100	35,000	3,500,000		
Tubwell (DTW)	800	48,000	38,400,000		
			0		
			0		
Total			43,900,000		
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:					
sanitation	15,000	1,000	15,000,000		

ringwells	1,800	48,000	86,400,000
DTW	1,000	45,000	45,000,000
PSF	1,200	50,000	60,000,000
Total			206,400,000
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
Not needed			0
(t) Any other remarks:			
None			

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	paddy	vegetable	Sugorcan				
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	3294hec	964hec	175hec				
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	39%	28%	6%	0%			
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	79	43	10				
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	4%	0%	0%	0%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	Sep. to Dec.						
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	Mar to April 05						
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	No						
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No						
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	brithy22,23,30,32						
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	5kg	1.5kg	1.5kg	20kg			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	25kg fertilizer						
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cow	Poultry	Goat				
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	10%	40%	40%				
(o) How many more have been sold ?	20%	25%	25%				
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	25%	40%	40%	0%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?							
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?							
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)							
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?							
(u) Describe the extent of the damage to fisheries in the district:							
(v) What kind of damage or loss have they suffered ?							
(x) Quantify the damage to fisheries across the district:	# fish farms damaged	Farm area affected ha.	# ponds damaged	Pond area affected ha.	Loss of fish in nos.	Loss of fish in Taka	Loss of fish in MT
(y) What proportion of the district's fisheries does this represent ?							

(z) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?							
(aa) 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 amon	seed t amon	Fartileger	Puls		
	Units:	70	40		100		
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
Amounts:							
(bb) What are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
seed, fertilizer, Labour etc.		1,800		104,383		187,889,400	
(cc) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
wheat		40,000		15		600,000	
rice		115,000		15		1,725,000	
(dd) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Rabi cropt production rehabilitionprogrmmrextitation of canal & rever training of Farmar abait the awernes of the natugral clamity							
(ee) Any other remarks:							
None							

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?		Rice / Wheat					
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item: Rice	Item: Wheat	Item:	Item:	Item:		
	10,000	3000t					
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?		10,000	1,000				
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in this district in the period before the flood ?	Test Relief:	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Prog./FFW:	NGOs:	
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?							
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?							
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?		Commodity proces Increased					
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?		BDT 16					
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?		BDT 14					
(j) What amount of food do affected families have available for consumption per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)		
	15	1	1.00	.50			
(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		Help from relatives & some relief Like GR & NGOs					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		No Food Stock					
(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:			Period (Days):		
		20,000			6 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					
	Units:	3000mt					
	Amounts:						
	Items:	160 mt					
	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>	
Rice (Per Month)		1,500		15,000		22,500,000	
whete		750		15,000		11,250,000	
Pulch		10		44,000		440,000	
Oill		10		50,000		500,000	
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
Food Assistance for 20000th Famali under VGD Programm(per Month)		30kg Rice 2Kg Vegetable oill&3Kg pulse (Per famely)		690Per famely		13,800,000	
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Loan & Shopping & Furmings		20,000		10,000		200,000,000	
		Per famely		per famely		0	
(t) Any other remarks:							
None							

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	1,000
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	3,000
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	2,800
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	5,000
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	5,000
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	6,000
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	5,800
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	250
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	300
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Tin shed, semi pakka
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	CI Sheet ,Brecks, Wood & bamboo etc.
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	Yes

(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item: CI sheets</i>	<i>Item: brick & cement</i>	<i>Item: nails & screws</i>	<i>Item: wood</i>	<i>Item: bamboo</i>
	2,500	2,700	90	70	
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	50,000				
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	H.B Grant @5000 Per Famely				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:					
(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>		
CI Sheet 2 Bundil & tk 2000 per Famely for 5000 famely	2 bundil CI Sheet & tk 2000 for eace famely	700	35,000,000		
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:					
low Cost house	6,000	1,000	6,000,000		
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:					
Cost of assrayan project at availale khas Land	10,000	500,000	5,000,000,000		
(u) Any other remarks:					
None					

9. EDUCATION

Type of school:	<i>Govt primary</i>	<i>Registered non-Govt primary</i>	<i>Commu-nity schools</i>	<i>Unregist-ered primary</i>	<i>NGO schools</i>	<i>Madrassahs</i>	<i>Secondary schools</i>
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	100	23	14	3	0	12	29
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	4	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?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(f) How many need light repairing?	24	0	0	0	0	0	0

(g) How many are not currently in a state to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(h) How many is the government planning to							
(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:	GOB					
	Units:	Shelter, furniture repair					
	Amounts:	3,200,000					
	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>			
36 primary School be reconstred		36	25,000	900,000			
(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps,							
GOv.Primary School	Teaching materials	3600 student		0			
Non GOv. Primary	Teaching materials	1,100		0			
Comunatuty School	Teaching materials	300		0			
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school:							
Primary School to be Recostacd	Repear of furniture Boundre wall	36	25,000	900,000			
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school:							
Not needed				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:	Nov to March
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	April to October
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	farming, shops, rickshaw,ect.
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	No Savings
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	
(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 ?	60tk Per Day
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	No

(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?					Yes
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?					
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	No	If yes, in what range?	*	
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	Yes	If yes, in what range?	from Tk 500 to 2000	
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	earth work, embankment				
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?	Sufficint oprostunitris are there				
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?	Build proper embankment so that land will not be inundated again by the Padma River				
(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:				
(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>		
Cost of flood Selter	2	2,500,000	5,000,000		
proved house building Grant 20000	500	5,000	2,500,000		
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:					
Cont of C&B parall to.Padma river	4km	1,500,000	6,000,000		
(v) Any other remarks:	An embankment considering the Highest food level of adjasent padma river is required to be consted immediateky the main rever of flood of this Area is due to suddon incge of water level of this rever .				

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

None

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Is there a usable warehouse in or	Yes				
(b) Who does this warehouse belong to and can it be used to store relief items	<i>Govt LSD:</i>	<i>NGO:</i>	<i>Private / others:</i>		
	Available (If yes, #):	Available (If yes, #):	Available (If yes, #):	Yes	

and can it be used to store relief items ?	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	1500mt
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13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Mr. Nazrul Islam	UNICEF	0631 63832	0171 882502	nazislam@unicef.org	
Mr. Barkatullah	UNICEF	0631 62799	0171 882503	barkatullah@unicef.org	
Mr. Abu Saher Alam	Concern	0631 61980	0171 808463		
Ms. Hafiza Khan	WFP	0421 66997	0171 892228	wfpjess@bttb.net.bd	
Mr. Amzad Hossain	BRAC		0172 698018		
Ms. Akter Jahan	BRAC		None		
Mr. Naser Shawkat	Oxfam	0189 289837	0173 033137	nshaider@oxfam.org.uk	
Mr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed	World Vision	0631-63586	0171 463915		
Mr. Charlie Higgins	WFP	02 8116344-48	0173 034269	charlie.higgins@wfp.org	

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Charlie Higgins

Date: 08/09/04

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

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Charharirampur	(j)Gazirtak	(s)
(b)charjawkanda	(k)Charbhadrasan	(t)
(c)	(l)	(u)
(d)	(m)	(v)
(e)	(n)	(w)
(f)	(o)	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	2	Total: 2
		Total: 0

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004 ?		
High: 110 cm above danger level	Medium: 95 cm above	Low: 80 cm above
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	13-Jul-04	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	5-Aug-04	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates ?	No drop below danger level for these 24 days	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time ?	In 1998, it was 125 cm above danger level	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time ?	1998, but this year the flood came so earlier	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	751,000
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	58500 (35400 severely +18900 moderately+4200 partially)
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	10800 (6436 severely+ 3440 moderately+ 924 partially)
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	No record

(e) Where did these births take place ?	Unknown/No record			
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	Unknown/No record			
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:	1	Adult females:	0
	Boys:	1	Girls:	0
	Infants:	0	Infants:	0
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:	0	Adult females:	0
	Boys:	0	Girls:	0
	Infants:	0	Infants:	0
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places ?	1240 took refuge in unofficial shelters			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	Schools & road sides			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	Not available & significant problem during flood			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	Fully unusable during flood but significant problem after floods			
iii. No access to healthcare	Insufficient			
iv. No access to family planning services	Not regular during flood			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	Mostly unskilled			
vi. No ability to cook	Significant problem during flood			
vii. No power supply	No power supply during flood			
viii. No transportation	During & after flood, it's a biggest problem			
ix. Erosion of housing	Not found			
x. Robbery of possessions	Not found			
xi. Loss of income	Significant problem during flood and after flood			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	No employment opportunities till now			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	No available seed or seedlings			
xiv. Food insecurity	Yes,			
xv. Long-term unemployment	Yes, minimum 2/3 months			
xvi. Others (please specify)	N/A			

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarrhoea, desentry, fever & scabices
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	No,
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	No, but in case of skin disease it is possible
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	Yes, but not alarming
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Yes, but there is big limltation
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	No,
(g) Has the flood caused any routine health/nutrition services (e.g. immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements) in the area to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?	No. but in some cases these servicese are disrupted

(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is		N/A				
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?		No plan has been found				
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	<i>Children under 5 years:</i>	<i>Pregnant & lactating women:</i>	<i>The general population of the area:</i>			
	no record	no record	no record			
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	numbers are definitely increasing	no record	no record			
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the area:	<i>Prior to the floods:</i>	<i>During the floods:</i>	<i>Following the floods:</i>			
(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the area ?	<i>Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Hospitals (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Intensive care units (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Schools (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Children's homes (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Others (If yes, #)</i>
	no recommendation	no	no	no	no	no
(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	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?	<i>ORS</i>	<i>WPTs</i>	<i>IVS fluids</i>	<i>Others ?</i>		
	Yes	Yes	yes			
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?						
(q) What shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL &						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
No recommendation						
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
No recommendation						
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
No recommendation						
(t) Any other remarks:						
None						

5. WATER & SANITATION: No data

Type of drinking water sources:	<i>Piped water systems:</i>	<i>Tube-wells:</i>	<i>Dug & other wells:</i>	<i>Surface & rain water systems:</i>	<i>Others:</i>
Percentage of water provided from these sources:					
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?					
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?					

(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?							
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?							
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?							
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?							
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?							
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?							
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?							
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?							
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?							
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?							
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?							
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now							
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?							
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Amounts:						
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>					<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
							0
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
							0
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
							0
(t) Any other remarks:							
Sub- Assistant Egg. of DPHE was absent, so necessary data , information & recomandation not found							

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Rice	Sugarcane	Onion	Jute
(b) What hactor of these crops is lost ?	6,900	160	0	75

(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	85%	25%	0%	20%			
(d) What hactor of seedbeds is lost ?	5	0	0	0			
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	80%	0%	0%	0%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	12/2004	11/2004	11/2004	03/2005			
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	05/2005	08/2005	01/2005	07/2005			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	yes	yes	yes	yes			
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	no money for seed	no	no	no			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Br-29 Rice	onion	pules	jute			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	5 kg	1 kg	20 kg	1 kg			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	relief, loan, borrowed money						
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	cattle	goats	poultry				
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	No data	No data	no data				
(o) How many more have been sold ?							
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	not known	not known	not knowm	0%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	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)	10/2004	10/2004	10/2004				
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Vaccine are adequpte; medicine supplies are inadequate						
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	Relief; GR,VGD & VGF, loan, borrowed money						
(aa) 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:	Rice seed, T-Amun	Boro Rice Seedling	Fertilizer			
	Units:	5 kg/ farmer	1 biga/farmer.	25 kg/farmer			
	Amounts:	1800 farmers	120 farmers	1920 Farmers			
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(bb) 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>	
HYV Rice seed		40 mt		16,000		640,000	
Onion seed		1.2mt		2,000		2,400,000	
Sugarcane		1000000 pics/ finch		1		1,000,000	
Fertilizer		200 mt		7,000		1,400,000	
(cc) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							

N/A			0
(dd) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
Deep tube-well	10	200,000	2,000,000
(ee) Any other remarks:			
None			

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?		Boiled rice Atta, vegetables fish etc				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)		Item: Rice (MT)	Item:Paddy (MT)	Item:Wheat (MT)	Item:	Item:
		500	0	0		
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?		469	9	23		
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in this district in the period before the flood ?	Test Relief:	Gratituous Relief:	VGf:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Prog./FFW:	NGOs:
	0	39300 families	0	4100 cards	0	no record
(e) How many are benefitting from such targeted food distributions now ?	no record	no record	0	no recrd	0	no record
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?		Not sufficient				
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?		Yes, a small increase				
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?		BDT 16				
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?		BDT 14				
(j) What amount of food do affected families have available for consumption per week ?		Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)
		14	2	2	1	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		Getting most of their food from markets purchase & reliefs				
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		Not available				
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?		Yes, Fire wood is not available				
(n) Of the affected, how many families are in need of food and for how long will they need assistance ?		Number of Families:			Period (Days):	
		8,000			Minnum 120 days	
(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				
	Units:	MT				
	Amounts:	158				
	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE FOOD RELIEF NEEDS of the population due to the floods:						
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity (MT)</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>

Rice	112	15,000	1,680,000
Pules/ dal	16	40,000	640,000
Oil	16	50,000	800,000
Salt	8	10,000	80,000
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:			
Rice	112	15,000	1,680,000
Pules/ dal	16	40,000	640,000
Oil	16	50,000	800,000
Salt	8	10,000	80,000
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
As above			0
(t) Any other remarks:			
None			

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	None				
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	475				
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	3,125				
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	no record				
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	800				
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	475				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	3,125				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	no record				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	no record				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Mostly single-storey construction of small rooms plus verandha; approx. 20' x20'= 325 sq. ft				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	Earth floor, CI sheet, wood, bamboo posts bamboo panels, nails & screws.				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?					
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item: CI sheets</i>	<i>Item: brick & cement</i>	<i>Item: nails & screws</i>	<i>Item: wood</i>	<i>Item: bamboo</i>
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?					
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?					
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:					

(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>	
Bamboo		12000 pes		100		120,000	
Wood		30000 cft		700		2,100,000	
piller		12000 ps		300		3,600,000	
CI sheet		90000 bendal		3,000		270,000,000	
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:							
N/A						0	
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:							
Low cost house		2000 families		20,000		40,000,000	
(u) Any other remarks:							
None							

9. EDUCATION

Type of school:	<i>Govt primary</i>	<i>Registered non-Govt primary</i>	<i>Community schools</i>	<i>Unregistered primary</i>	<i>NGO schools</i>	<i>Madrassahs</i>	<i>Secondary schools</i>
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	32	13	5	1	4	1	13
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
(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?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	25	11		2	0	1	4
(f) How many need light repairing?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance	Items:	Nothing yet					
	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>		
All type of school have have been running classes						
(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps,						
N/A						0
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school:						
Pry School GOB.& non	Repair	37	200,000	7,400,000		
Madrasa & High School	Repair	5	250,000	5,000,000		
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school: 25						
School cum floor shelter	New Constraction	12	2,500,000	40,000,000		
(n) Any other remarks:						
None						

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Agri; 80% Fisheries: 10%; small businesses: 10%					
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Harvesting time / plantation work					
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this	Mostly day - labouring on agri. farms					
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	No, a few have some cash					
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	85% of families hove no savings					
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	10 % have sold some livestock (90% have not)					
(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 ?	70/ BDT					
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	No opportunities					
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	A few have migrated					
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	By repairing their homes & farms and through short-term vegetable productions					
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	not much availability	If yes, in what range?	Tk. 2,000 - 8,000 per family		
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	0	If yes, in what range?	Tk 1--10000/ (10% interest per month)		
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor	not found					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	no					

(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?		Road repair, bridges & culverts reconstruction, pond reexcavation, ground raising to use as public flood shelters etc.					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?							
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?							
(s) What types and amounts of economic recovery & infrastructure-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Nothing yet					
	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>	
Cash relief		8000 families		1,000		8,000,000	
Loan with our interest		4000 families		5,000		20,000,000	
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
Cash relief		8000 families		1,000		8,000,000	
Loan with our interest		4000 families		5,000		20,000,000	
(v) Any other remarks:							
None							

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

None

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Is there a usable warehouse in or	Yes, one Govt. warehouse					
(b) Who does this warehouse belong to and can it be used to store relief items ?	<i>Govt LSD:</i>		<i>NGO:</i>		<i>Private / others:</i>	
	Available (If yes, #):	1	Available (If yes, #):	not known	Available (If yes, #):	not known
	Combined Capacity (MT):	500 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):	not known	Combined Capacity (MT):	not known

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Mr. Nazrul Islam	UNICEF	0631 63832	0171 882502	nazislam@unicef.org	
Mr. Barkatullah	UNICEF	0631 62799	0171 882503	barkatullah@unicef.org	
Mr. Abu Saher Alam	Concern	0631 61980	171808463		
Ms. Hafiza Khan	WFP	0421 66997	0171 892228	wfpjess@bttb.net.bd	
Mr. Amzad Hossain	BRAC		0172 698018		
Ms. Akter Jahan	BRAC		None		
Mr. Naser Shawkat Haider	Oxfam	0189 289837	0173 033137	nshaider@oxfam.org.uk	

Mr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed	World Vision	0631-63586	0171 463915	kamalahmed2004@yahoo.com	
Mr. Charlie Higgins	WFP	02 8116344	0173 034269	charlie.higgins@wfp.org	

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Charlie Higgins

Date: 08/09/04

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

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Narikel Baria	(J) Daukhali	(s)
(b) Char Nasirpur	(k) Akoter Char	(t)
© Char Manair	(l) Bhasan Char	(u)
(d)	(m) Krishnapur	(v)
(e)	(n) Char Bishnopur	(w)
(f)	(o) Sadarpur	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	3	Total: 6
		Total: 4

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004 ?		
High: 1.5 meter above D. level	Medium: _____	Low: _____
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	15-Jul'04	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	20-Jul'04	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates ?	No drop below danger level for these 6 days	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time ?	In 1988 & In 1998 was above denger level	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time ?	In 1988, 15 days was longer above denger level In 1998, 20 days was longer above denger level	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	197,877
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	110,820
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	22,981
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	588
(e) Where did these births take place ?	15 at Upa.Health Com. & 573 at home
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	30% are trained & 70% are non trained

(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:	2	Adult female:	
	Boys:	2	Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places ?	140 families took refuge other places			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	High school, Govt. building, Road.			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:				
i. No access to safe drinking water	2080 Tube-wells submerged			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	These is the biggest problem during & after flood			
iii. No access to healthcare	Available tgrough madical team			
iv. No access to family planning services	Continued			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	30% are trained & 70% are non trained			
vi. No ability to cook	Yae			
vii. No power supply	As usual			
viii. No transportation	Fully damage			
ix. Erosion of housing	Yes, but actual information not available			
x. Robbery of possessions	A bit incresed			
xi. Loss of income	No, Only boat man & fisher man has work			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	No			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	High (no work no position)			
xiv. Food insecurity	High			
xv. Long-term unemployment	High			
xvi. Others (please specify)				

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarreaea, Discentri, ARI,
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	No
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	No
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	NO
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Hospital & field
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	Health centre & link roads
(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 ?	No

(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?		More Transport support					
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?		NNP & prenatal project					
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of	<i>Children under 5 years:</i>	<i>Pregnant & lactating</i>	<i>The general population</i>				
	0	0	0				
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	0	0	0				
(l) Were there any deaths of severely malnourished children in the area:	<i>Prior to the floods:</i>	<i>During the floods:</i>	<i>Following the floods:</i>				
	0	0	0				
(m) Are there any specialised feeding needs in the area ?	<i>Clinics & community health centres (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Hospitals (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Intensive care units (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Schools (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Children's homes (If yes, #)</i>	<i>Others (If yes, #)</i>	
	No	No	No	No	No		
(n) What types and amounts of health & nutrition-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	ORS	WPT	Cotram	TC	IV Fluid	Metro.
	Units:	#	#	#	#	#	#
	Amounts:	10,150	3,300	4,000	7,750	150	3,500
	Items:	PC	V-B	B. Powder	Tab. FS		
	Units:	#	#	Kg.	#		
	Amounts:	15,800	11,000	6	8,600		
(o) Are there sufficient quantities of the following basic medicines ?	<i>ORS</i>	<i>WPTs</i>	<i>IVS fluids</i>	<i>Others ?</i>			
	Yes	Yes	Yes				
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	No	NO	NO				
(q) What shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL &							
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>				
ARI Medicine	20,000	0	6,000				
Syp. Brodil	1,000	15	15,000				
Syp.Safrad	500	85	42,500				
Inj. Amoxiciline	500	24	12,000				
Ventolin solution	10	200	2,000				
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
Inj.Lebot	1,000	70	70,000				
Inj. Ciprox	1,000	55	55,000				
Inj. Metro	1,000	32	32,000				
Inj. Dot	500	12	6,000				
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Speed Boat	1	75,000	75,000				
Tent	5	12,000	60,000				
Mike set	1	10,000	10,000				
(t) Any other remarks:							
? Support ensure timely through flood preparedness program.							

5. WATER & SANITATION:

Type of drinking water sources:	<i>Piped water systems:</i>	<i>Tube-wells:</i>	<i>Dug & other wells:</i>	<i>Surface & rain water systems:</i>	<i>Others:</i>
Percentage of water provided from these sources:					
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?	0	10,000	0	0	
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?	0	520	0	0	
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?	0	0	0	0	
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?	0	240	0	0	
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?	0	2,434	0	0	
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?	0	50	0	0	
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?	0	67	0	0	
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Sources was sufficient but it exposal with Arsenic contamination				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Healthy 50% & 50% non healthy.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Healthy 50% & 50% non healthy.				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	0				
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	1400+1000				
(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.				
(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:	B.Powder			
	Units:	Kg.			
	Amounts:	25.00			
	Items:				
	Amounts:				
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Ring-slub	4,000	550	2,200,000		

Deep Tube-wells	500	40,000	20,000,000
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:			
N/A			0
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
Arsenic free Tube-wells	1,367	40,000	54,680,000
(t) Any other remarks:			
They received fund from Govt. to convert 13290 unhealthy latrine to Ring-slub latrine			

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Rice	Jute	Sugger cane	Veg.			
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	11052 ha.	205 ha.	412 ha.	330 ha.			
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	89%	20%	25%	94%			
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	63 hac.						
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	88%	0%	0%	0%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?	Jan'05	Mar'05	Nov'04	Sep'04			
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	Jun'05	July'05	Nov'04	Oct'05			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	Not available, not affordable	N-av. N-aff.	N-av. N-aff.	N-av. N-aff.			
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No	No	No	No			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	BRRRI-29,28	9897	Local	Bringel, Chilli			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	5 Kg	1 Kg	8000 Stick	Bulk			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Irrigation, Fertilizer, no plan						
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cow	Goat	Duck				
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	Staff not found during visit						
(o) How many more have been sold ?							
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?							
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?							
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)							
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?							
(u) Describe the extent of the damage to fisheries in the district:							
(v) What kind of damage or loss have they suffered ?							
(x) Quantify the damage to fisheries across the	# fish farms damaged	Farm area affected ha.	# ponds damaged	Pond area affected ha.	Loss of fish in nos.	Loss of fish in Taka	Loss of fish in MT

district:							
(y) What proportion of the district's fisheries does this represent ?							
(z) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?							
(aa) What types and amounts of agriculture-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc ?	Items:	Fertilizer,	Seed	Fertilizer for seed			
	Units:	25 Kg.	5 Kg.	5-25 Kg.			
	Amounts:	60.3 mt	12 mt	20 mt			
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(bb) 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>		
Vegetable seed	75		100,000		7,500,000		
Fertilizer	50		12,000		600,000		
Wheat seed	13		15,000		187,500		
Fertilizer	13		12,000		150,000		
Boro rice	50		18,000		900,000		
Fertilizer	250		12,000		3,000,000		
(cc) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
N/A					0		
(dd) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
N/A					0		
(ee) Any other remarks:							
? Gov. supplied seedling not placed imedeate after flood. ? Reactivete Union Agri rehab committee for flood							

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?	Rice, vegetable, fish, pulse					
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	
	rice					
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	300 MT					
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in this district in the period before the flood ?	Test Relief:	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Prog./FFW:	NGOs:
	0	0	0	2500	0	0
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?		240,000	14,400	2500		
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No (80% already covered by releif)					
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	yes					
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	Tk. 15/kg					
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	Tk.14/kg					
(j) What amount of food do affected families have available for consumption per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)	
	3	0	0	0	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	VGF, VGD, Loan, Sell land and livestock						
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?	No						
(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:			Period (Days):			
	7,981			120			
(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	Pulse	salt	oil	HEB
	Units:		MT	kg	kg	lit	
	Amounts:		144	2,000	1,000	1,000	0
	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>				
rice	4,000	15	60,000				
pulse	1,000	42	42,000				
Suji	1,000	20	20,000				
oil	1,000	55	55,000				
salt	500	10	5,000				
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA			0				
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA			0				
(t) Any other remarks:							
None							

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	1,170
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	12,000
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	10,000
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	1,170
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	600
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	1,170
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	22,000

(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	approximately 50				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	400				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	Tin, Jute stick, bamboo				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	Tin, Jute stick, Bamboo, rope, GI ware				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item: CI</i>	<i>Item: brick</i>	<i>Item: nails</i>	<i>Item: wood</i>	<i>Item:</i>
	2,500	0	700	500	300
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	30,000				
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	Bamboo, Wood, CI Sheet, Cash				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:	No practice				
(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>		
house repair	22,000	12,000	264,000,000		
house building	1,170	30,000	35,100,000		
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:					
NA			0		
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:					
School cum Flood shelter	42	1,500,000	63,000,000		
(u) Any other remarks:					
None					

9. EDUCATION

Type of school:	<i>Govt primary</i>	<i>Registered non-Govt primary</i>	<i>Community schools</i>	<i>Unregistered primary</i>	<i>NGO schools</i>	<i>Madrassahs</i>	<i>Secondary schools</i>
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	71	46	7	2		0	0
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	0	0	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?	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	28	15	6	0	0	0	0
(f) How many need light repairing?	14	7	1	0	0	0	0
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(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>			
Govt. primary	Construction	3	500,000	1,500,000			
Registered primary	Construction	3	500,000	1,500,000			
(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps,							
Books, Teachers Guide		62	15,000	930,000			
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :							
	Wash, repair latrine,	21	10,000	210,000			
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :							
Flood shelter cum school		6	640,000	3,840,000			
(n) Any other remarks: Quality of construction work not maintained due to lack of coordination and accountability.							
None							

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Agriculture and fishing
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	No way, unemployment and fish culture
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	No
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	No
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	N/A

(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	yes						
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers:	not so good						
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	Tk. 70						
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	yes						
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	yes						
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	reduce meals, borrow from money lenders, NGO loan, sell assets.						
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	15,000	If yes, in what range?	5000-15000			
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	1,000	If yes, in what range?	1000-10,000			
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?	river embankment						
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	yes						
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Earth work						
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?	12500 for 4 months						
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and	No plan						
(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>				
Earth work	2,000	10,000	20,000,000				
Bridge Culvert	10	2,000,000	20,000,000				
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
NA			0				
(v) Any other remarks:							
None							

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

None

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 ?	<i>Govt LSD:</i>		<i>NGO:</i>		<i>Private / others:</i>	
	Available (If yes, #):	yes	Available (If yes, #):	0	Available (If yes, #):	yes
Combined Capacity (MT):	500 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):	0	Combined Capacity (MT):	bulk	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
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Mr. Amzad Hossain	BRAC		0172 698018		
Ms. Akter Jahan	BRAC		None		
Mr. Naser Shawkat Haider	Oxfam	0189 289837	0173 033137	nshaider@oxfam.org.uk	
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Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Charlie Higgins

Date: 08/09/04