

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:	Rajbari
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District's Main City:	Rajbari Pourashva
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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: 8 + 1 pourshava	Total: 14 + 1 Pourashava	Total: 20

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: 72 cm above danger level	Medium: 75 cm	Low: 12 cm
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	9-Jul-04	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	19-Aug-04	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates ?	25/07/04	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time ?	171 cm above the danger level on 09-Sep-98	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time ?	Above DL for 49 days (1 Aug - 19 Sep 98)	

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

(a) What is the total population of the district ?	1,029,553		
(b) How many people in the district are affected in total ?	236,485		
(c) How many families in the district are affected in total ?	57,725		
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period (during Jul-Aug 04) in this district ?	1,112		
(e) Where did these births take place ?	In the home - 80%; in govt health facilities - 12%; in private health facilities - 7%; in flood shelters -		
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	At about 40% of births		
(g) How many people have died due to drowning and flood-related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and	Adult male:	1	Adult female: 0

related diseases and related causes (disaggregated by age and sex) in the district ? - 15 deaths according to DRRO/CS	Male children	9	Female children	8
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) in the district ?	This Jul/Aug there have been 2,337 cases of ARI & 5,997 cases of diarrhoea. Last year during the same period it was 2,592 and 8,328 (i.e. no increase due to flood)			
(i) How many families in this district had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places	8,564 took refuge in official flood shelters.			
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	Official shelters (public buildings: primary & secondary schools, madrasha) and on high road.			
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods: Extract from FGDs				
i. No access to safe drinking water	50% used safe tubewell, 30% used river water purified by alum and rest used unsafe water from river/pond.			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	7% on boat, 7% others latrine, 65% open defecation in jungle using VELA, 21% raised hanging latrine, mostly at night			
iii. No access to healthcare	30% suffered from diarrhoea, 4% ARI/Fever, 14% virus in eye, 7% skin diseases and rest other diseases, mostly malnourished			
iv. No access to family planning services	100%			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	50%			
vi. No ability to cook	Most of the families cooked by potable earthen chula (woven) on raised platform, once daily.			
vii. No power supply	100%			
viii. No transportation	Mostly used boat or walking on foot on the submerged road.			
ix. Erosion of housing	Damaged fencing of 50% houses, thatch's of 10% houses, washed out plinth of 30% houses and broken down 10%			
x. Robbery of possessions	Not reported			
xi. Loss of income	Tk.3,000.00 - 10,000.00 per family.			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	Stopped/disrupted farming, fishing, rickshaw/van pulling, business, kantha swing, collecting shamuk			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Kolai, moog, moshuri, chhola, wheat and onion seeds			
xiv. Food insecurity	Rice, pulse, vegetables and oil			
xv. Long-term unemployment	Disrupted/damaged farming, fishing, recovery of credit, daughter's marriage. Some taken credit from money lenders at 10%-15% interest per month			
xvi. Others (please specify)	They need good road communication, food and medical			

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, peptic ulcers, hepatic diseases, viral fevers and other common diseases.
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Diarrhoea, dysentery, ARI/pneumonia, eye and skin infections and viral fevers.

(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Not thought likely - incidence is now decreasing due to raised awareness and active health interventions.						
(d) Are there a significant number of sick/ill persons at this time ?	The number has increased in the post-flood period; a reflection of both increasing needs and improving access.						
(e) Are the sick persons able to receive the necessary treatment ?	Yes, now that access to health facilities is possible again.						
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this district ?	Two Rural Dispensary and Six Union H&FWC (15% of each)						
(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 ?	Not reduced or stopped routine health services.						
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this district ?	Medical team worked in flood shelters and mobile basis as well.						
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	There is the National Nutrition Project for pregnant women and 0-2 yr. children run by NGOs, but no govt institution is formally responsible.						
(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 (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Yes (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		
(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>		
	Data not available		Data not available		Data not available		
(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>	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(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:	Health Edn.	ORS	WPTs	IVS fluids	Tetracycline	Cotrimixazole
	Units:	Need basis	sachet	tablet	500ml bag	Capsule	Tablet
	Amounts:		111,500	38,700	280	17,000	3,000
	Items:	Govt, BDRCS, NGOs, Doctors' Associations etc. have all provided a limited amount of free consultations and drugs to the flood victims.					
	Units:						
Amounts:							
(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 ? Cap. TC</i>			
	131,000	33,300	300	38,000			
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	They are needed, but not immediately.						
(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>
Drugs: Matranedazol, Paracetamol, Benzyl Benzoic Lotion, Ventolin Solution, Ciprofloxin, other antibiotics	The Annual budget of medical & surgical requisites (MSR) is Tk. 5,980,000 for the district. The rate of usage has increased 2-3 times.		16,000,000
IV Fluid bag	2,500	50	125,000
WPT	150,000	0.5	75,000

(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:

Nebuliser machines	5	5,000	25,000
Stethiscope	50	300	15,000
BP Machine	50	450	22,500
ECG Machine	4	140,000	560,000
Altrasono Machine	4	800,000	3,200,000
Oxygen Cylinder	10	5,000	50,000
Florometer	5	5,000	25,000

(s) In the district, what are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:

Repair of flood damaged facilities	8	437,500	3,500,000
Increased no. of computers at facilities	5	50,000	250,000
Increased no. of health service	5	125,000	625,000
Doctors (cost is yearly)	37	120,000	4,440,000
Medical Staff (cost is yearly)	30	60,000	1,800,000
Union H&FWC	3	5,000,000	15,000,000
Fax	1	25,000	25,000
Photocopier	1	125,000	125,000

(t) Any other remarks:

The existing health infrastructure even before the floods was poor and inadequately staffed - the situation is worse now. Health Sub-centres in the upazilas need repair, restoration, and redevelopment, as well as re-equipping with new equipment and supplies, and provision of staff up to the correct established level.

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

Type of drinking water sources (in the district):	<i>Piped water systems:</i>	<i>Shallow tubewells (public):</i>	<i>Shallow tubewells (private):</i>	<i>Dug & other wells:</i>	<i>Surface & rain water systems:</i>
Percentage of water provided from these sources:	4%	31%	55%	9%	1%
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available in the district ?	44.76 KM	11932	23,864	427	4
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated in the district ?	10%	24%	24%	70%	10%

(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?	Washed-out /broken pipelines, submerged pumphouses	491 Govt TWS & platforms	Shallow privately owned TWS are also damaged	Well-rings broken, contaminated & silted by submersion			
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use ?	Responsibility of municipalities	1,495 repaired /disinfected	No steps being taken by DPHE - repair & restoration is the responsibility of the owners				
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?	100%	90%	No reports available				
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?	0%	491	No reports available				
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?	0	830	No reports available				
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Existing coverage is 90 population per public TW. Some unserved and pocket area still need more TWS.						
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Hygienic latrine- 32.14%, Unhygienic latrine- 19.91% and No latrine- 47.95%						
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	All the latrines in the flooded areas have suffered some degree of damage.						
(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 ?	There is no public support for sanitation but, from this year, Govt has directed that 20% of all union parishad budgets will be spent on the provision of min. standard sanitation arrangements for the poor (some of which must be spent on latrines at public places).						
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced or installed anew ?							
(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 & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Temporary tubewells	Tubewell spare parts	Tubewell restoration	Bleaching powder	WPTs	Water containers
	Units:	# 21	Tk.	Tk.	250	3,000 tablets	# 300
	Amounts:	76,440	150,000	36,252	20,042	1,500	12,500
	Items:	Latrines for shelters					
	Units:	# 44					
Amounts:	12,084						
(q) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
Tubewell spare parts		491		100		49,100	
Reconstruction of tubewell platforms		830		3,000		2,490,000	

Sand, khoa (brick chips), cement for Govt. subsidised Latrine Production Centres (replacing lost materials)	12	14,000	168,000				
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA			0				
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Deep tubewells (each for 60 families)	550	45,000	24,750,000				
Water-sealed ring-slab latrines (materials cost only; no labour)	18,472	500	9,236,000				
(t) Any other remarks:							
None							
6.1. AGRICULTURE (1) provide the quantitative data gathered from the various district sources in their appropriate fields here, 2) summarize the qualitative data from your upazila records/observations in the appropriate fields):							
(a) What are the main crops in the affected district ?	B. Aman	Aush	Jute	T.Aman			
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost in the district ?	46,354	61,185	19,229	26,487			
(c) What proportion of the total ha. of these crops does this represent ?	43%	70%	33%	38%			
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost in the district ?	844.12 Acre out of 2,532.36 Acre of T. Aman						
(e) What proportion of the total Acre of these seedbeds does this represent ?				25%			
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops in the district (mm/yyyy) ?	Mar-05	Mar/Apr-05	Mar/Apr-05	Nov/Dec-05			
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	Jun/Jul-05	Jun/Jul-05	Aug-05	3-4 months later			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the district at an affordable price ?	Available and affordable			Available but price x2			
(i) Do families in the district currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	Not every family - it is difficult for farmers to obtain them, but for T. Aman the time is almost						
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Mustard	Lentils	Chickpea	Blackgram			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the district need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	1.5 kg	5 kg	4 kg	5 kg			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers in the district planning to	Other needs are fertilizer, insecticide, equipments, technology and cash support.						
(m) How will affected in the district families survive until the next harvest ?	Govt VGF will be provided to the poorest farmers.						
(n) 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	Blackgram	Maize	Mustard	Vegetables	Blackgram
	Units:	Family packages (total quantity of seed 465 MT and fertilizer 2,093 MT) in terms of money total amount is TK.44.87 Million					
	Amounts:	440 MT	7.5 MT	5.25 MT	5.25 MT	1.8 MT	1.5 MT
	Items:	Poultry vac	Animal vac				
	Units:	doses	doses	Taka			
Amounts:	27,532	6,727					

6.2. LIVESTOCK							
(a) In the district, what types of livestock are lost ?		Cattle	Goats	Paultry			
(b) In the district, what numbers of this stock are lost ?		7	15	28,540			
(c) How many more have been sold in the district ?		3-5% because of the floods					
(d) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent in the district ?		0.05%	0.06%	4.78%			
(e) In the district, is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?		For all livestock, about 60% have fodder, 40% are lacking.					
(f) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?		Restocking is not necessary - critical issues are the production loss due to the floods and the scarcity of feed, vaccines, medicines, and trained field staff.					
(g) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)							
(h) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines in the district ?		Vaccines and medicines are more or less available, but half of farmers cannot afford them.					
6.3. FISHERIES							
(a) Describe the extent of the damage to fisheries in the district:		60% of total fish farms are damaged.					
(b) What kind of damage or loss have they suffered ?		Ponds overflowed, fish escaped, pond contaminated and more prone to disease, embankments damaged.					
(c) Quantify the damage to fisheries across the district:	# fish farms damaged	Farm area affected ha.	# ponds damaged	Pond area affected acre	Loss of fish fry in Million	Loss of fish in MT	Total loss in Tk.(M)
	8	39	2,570	2,204	24	1	21.5
(d) What proportion of the district's fisheries does this represent ?		Goalond- 100%, Sadar- 60% and Pangsha- 35%; Total loss for the whole district: 35%					
(e) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity (MT/number)</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
The Govt agriculture rehabilitation prog. (Aug-Dec 04) is addressing the critical needs by providing 20,142 families with 1 bigha of seed/seedlings plus fertilizer for one out of the nine different crops above. This will cover 60% of the poorest flood-affected farmers in the district. Landless (owning < 0.02 ha. land) and marginal farmers (owning 0.02-0.2 ha. land) who together number some 50,000 families, will be eligible for assistance if they are also flood-affected.							
Repair of fish ponds and embankments						2,000,000	
Fish fry						16,500,000	
Fish feed						3,000,000	
Seed, fertilizer and credit for farmers						78,000,000	
(f) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES SECTOR							
Animal vaccines and medicines						5,000,000	
Technical support (training,						2,000,000	
Fodder/feeds		4,000		2,000		8,000,000	
Concentrated animal feed		50		7,000		350,000	
Incentive support to the cattle farmer		83		30,000		2,490,000	
Incentive support to the paultry farmer		200		50,000		10,000,000	
Credit for livestock farmers		100		100,000		10,000,000	
(g) In the district, what are the longer-term AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES REHABILITATION							

No long-term rehabilitation prog. is needed for the agriculture sector, beyond what the Govt is already providing, although it may be necessary to extend the provision of seeds as far as the T. Amun planting season next year, because the flood impact will persist at least this long. Farmers are knowledgeable and hardworking, and all they need is seed and fertilizer soon after the flood, and then there will be the potential for a good amun crop because of the fertilising effect of the silt deposited in the paddys. However, the farmers are also so poor that the loss of one crop wipes out all capital so that they cannot purchase seed unless they borrow which is the beginning of a downward spiral.

(h) Any other remarks:

As livestock is a separate ministry, it is not included under the rehabilitation programme, and no significant assistance has been provided yet. Fisheries is also separate, although it has received limited assistance. One suggestion for future flood mitigation is the provision of animal shelters on specially prepared and reserved higher ground, which could be used as a plantation, grass production and fish-culture centre in normal times.

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

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the district?		Boiled rice, roti, potato, pulse, vegetables, local fruits, fish, meat, milk.				
(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:
		3,000	0			
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?		4,754	8	Rice is more or less normal for the time of year; wheat is a bit low.		
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in this district in the period before the flood ?	Test Relief:	Gratuitous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Prog./FFW:	NGOs:
	data not available	data not available	0	0	0	0
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?	0	40,500	0	7,892	0	data not available
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups in this district access to adequate amounts of food right now ?		No.				
(g) In this district, is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?		No significant increase in the prices of rice and wheat, but oil, pulses, and vegetables have gone up a bit.				
(h) What is the district-wide average price (per kg) of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?		BDT 14-15				
(i) What was the district-wide average price (per kg) of coarse rice in June ?		BDT 13-14				
(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.)	HEB (in Packets)	
	20	2	1	0.5		

(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR, VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others		Govt GR provides about 1 MT of rice to each union (approx. 6,000 families) from whom about 100 very poor families are selected to receive 10 kg each per week. Others receive some food from NGOs but most try to earn through day-labouring or borrowed.					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?		No, stocks are insufficient, and the poorest affected people are consuming only about half their daily food requirement.					
(m) In the district, are people able to cook in the affected areas ?		Many families are cooking only once per day to save fuel & cost.					
(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):	
		45,000				3 months	
(p) In the district, what types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Rice	Wheat	Biscuit	Sharee	Cash	
	Units:	MT	MT	Tin	Pc.	Taka	
	Amounts:	850	0	50	685	550,000	
	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>	
The District Controller of Food is expecting GR to supply about another 1,000 MT until the VGF programme commences by end Sep. The VGF ration will be 10 kg per family per month for about 1,600 families per union (the exact quantity will depend on the no. of families in the union), which is insufficient per family and too few families. The actual requirement is for 60 kg per month for 50,000 families for 3 months, which would work out as follows:							
Rice (MT)		9,000		14,000		126,000,000	
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA						0	
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA						0	
(t) Any other remarks:							
One suggestion made was that relief should not be gratuitous but provided within the context of a FFW programme, providing say Tk. 150 worth of food for 1 day's work on road maintenance, repair of bridges and culverts, crop planting and other agricultural work, and repair or construction of fish ponds and embankments. The work would be organised by the departments of the District Administration across the sectors, supported by relevant NGOs.							

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

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood in the district ?	1,770
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods in the district ?	18,125
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods in the district ?	29,900

(d) In the district, how many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	Sadar: 385; Goalond: 1,385; Total = 1,770				
(e) In the district, how many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in their area ?	Almost all of them.				
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt in the district?	18,125				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired in the district ?	29,900				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses in this district belonged to female-headed households ?	Estimated at between 3-5%				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses in this district belonged to female-headed households ?	Estimated at between 3-5%				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this district:	Simple single-storey construction of 2-3 small rooms plus verandah, approx. 30' x 12' = 360 sq. ft.				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this district ?	Beaten earth floor, CI sheets, wood, bamboo posts, bamboo panels, 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: wood</i>	<i>Item: bamboo</i>
	22,000	As required	5,000	10,000	10,000
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for this district ?	Tk. 50,000 for the main dwelling house, not including kitchen or latrine				
(o) What kind of support do the people in this district need for house repair ?	Provision of CI sheets, wood & bamboo, or cash to purchase.				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this district :	Building machang (raised bamboo or wooden platform) during the floods. Raising the earthen plinth, constructing it and the house posts out of reinforced concrete. Buying land and building on higher ground.				
(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:	Received Tk. 100,000.00 only to distribute @ Tk.500.00 per family			
	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>		
NA			0		
(s) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:					
NA			0		
(t) In the district, what are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:					
CI sheets			0		

Wood			0
Bamboo			0
Cash (to pay for labour etc.)			0
(u) Any other remarks:			
The only certain way to mitigate the impact of future floods is for the Govt to fund and arrange the provision of plots and housing on higher ground to the poor.			

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

Type of school (please provide district totals):	Govt primary	Registered non-govt primary	Community schools	Unregistered primary	NGO schools	Madrasa/college	Secondary schools
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	263	155	22	13	2	86	144
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	12	0	0	0	0	4	12
(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	0	0	0	0	2	2
(e) How many need extensive repairs ?	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
(f) How many need light repairs ?	48	17	4	0	0	24	2
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	56	20	4	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:	Cash (Tk.)	Cash (Tk.)				
	Units:	school (affected)	school (used as shelter)				
	Amounts:	15,000	25,000				
	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>			
NA					0		
(k) In the district, what NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps, charts, supplementary reading materials, games, sports items and, for the children - exercise/copy books, pens, pencils, school bags, etc.) are there, to make up for damage/losses:							
Text-books (lost at home)		2,886	100	288,600			
Most other non-infrastructure items have not been damaged, but there is a great shortage of these items at all times.							

(l) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :				
All types of schools	Sanitation facilities repair	75	1,000	75,000
Primary school (all types)	All essential repairs to windows, doors, walls, floors, and fittings	75	154,166	11,562,450
Secondary/Madrassa/ colleges		26	125,000	3,250,000
(m) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :				
Primary school (all types)	All essential	5	900,000	4,500,000
Secondary, Madarasa &	reconstruction work	4	900,000	3,600,000
(n) Any other remarks:				
None				

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

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	Agriculture: 80%; fisheries: >10%; small businesses: <10%			
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	Rickshaw/van pullers and some farmers become fishermen			
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops) in this district ?	Agricultural labour, rickshaw/van pulling, fishing, small businesses including street-hawking. There are no major industries.			
(d) Do most households in this district have any savings ?	Savings are very limited or nil.			
(e) Have households in this district withdrawn their savings ?	The poorest families have no savings.			
(f) Have households in this district sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes, mainly livestock.			
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers in this district: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	Not so good.			
(h) In this district, what is the average daily wage for day-labourers ?	BDT 100.00			
(i) Have households in this district sold their labour in advance ?	Not many.			
(j) Have household members from this district had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes, but it is uncertain how many.			
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households in this district have ?	They have to restart cultivation as soon as possible, to get some earnings, but it really depends on their occupation.			
(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?	
(m) In this district, have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:		If yes, in what range?	
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the district that makes the biggest difference to poor people's lives ?	Roads, bridges and culverts: the loss of these has disrupted and added extra time and cost to transport and everything that depends on it.			
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	Yes.			

(p) What types of works are recommended by the people in this district for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Repair of roads, bridges and culverts, and of schools and other public infrastructure.
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this district ?	This depends on the Govt's rehabilitation programme.
(r) What measures could be taken in this district to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?	Dredging the rivers, and repairing or raising protective embankments.

(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 has started yet - Govt is still preparing its plans.					
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						

(t) In this district, what type of SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider			
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
Reconstruction of Highways and Bridges	Pacca/Kacha road-191 KM & Cul./bri.-60		220,100,000
Reconstruction of Roads and Culverts			117,160,000
Embankments & Regulator	Emb. 62 KM + 15		105,600,000
Permanent flood shelter-cum-school	22	1,000,000	22,000,000

(u) In this district, what type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:			
Provision of soft loans			0
Support to income-generating activities such as cottage industries			0
Flood shelter for cattle/poultry	4	1,000,000	4,000,000

(v) Any other remarks:
None

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note ?
 Since Govt, NGOs, and UN Agencies are all providing assistance to the flood affected people their efforts need to be properly coordinated, on the basis of a relief and rehabilitation workplan. All assistance provided should be in the form of work programmes for the poor flood-affected families (cash-for-work as well as FFW). Such a programme should address essential rehabilitation needs in each sector, and would have to be developed, planned, implemented and monitored in a coordinated fashion.

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Are there usable warehouses in or near the affected upazilas of this district?	Yes: one Govt 'go-down' at district and three at upazila level.					
(b) Who do these warehouses belong to and can they be used to store relief	<i>Govt LSD:</i>		<i>NGO:</i>		<i>Private / others:</i>	
	Available (If yes, #):	4	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	No

to and can they be used to store other items ?	Combined Capacity (MT):	9,000	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	
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13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Ground phone no.	Mobile 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	0173 034269	charlie.higgins@wfp.org	

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Charlie Higgins

Date: 12 & 13/09/04

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:	Rajbari	Upazila Name:	Goalandaghat
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District's Main City:	Rajbari Pourashava	Upazila's Main Town:	Goalond Pourashava
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1. LOCATION of the disaster:

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Daulatdia	(j) Chhoto Bakla	(s)
(b) Debugram	(k) Goalond Pourashva	(t)
(c) Ujanchar	(l)	(u)
(d)	(m)	(v)
(e)	(n)	(w)
(f)	(o)	(x)
(g)	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total:	3	2

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004?		
High: 139 cm above the DL	Medium: 75 cm	Low: 12 cm
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	09/07/04	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	19/08/2004	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	25/07/2004	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	171 cm above the danger level on 09/09/1998	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	01/08/98 - 19/09/98	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	120,000
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	100,000
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	14,068
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	184
(e) Where did these births take place ?	11% health facilities, 80% home & 9% flood shelter
(f) Was a trained attendant present at the deliveries ?	60%

(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:	2
	Boys:	3	Girls:	1
	Infants:		Infants:	
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) ?	Adult male:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes				
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?				
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods: Information from FGDs				
i. No access to safe drinking water	50% used safe tubewell, 30% used river water purified by alum and rest used unsafe water from river/pond.			
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	7% on boat, 7% others latrine, 65% open defecation in jungle using VELA, 21% raised hanging latrine, mostly at night			
iii. No access to healthcare	30% suffered from diarrhoea, 4% ARI/Fever, 14% virus in eye, 7% skin diseases and rest other diseases, mostly malnourished			
iv. No access to family planning services	100%			
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	50%			
vi. No ability to cook	Most of the families cooked by potable earthen chula (woven) on raised platform, once daily.			
vii. No power supply	100%			
viii. No transportation	Mostly used boat or walking on foot on the submerged road.			
ix. Erosion of housing	Damaged fencing of 50% houses, thatch's of 10% houses, washed out plinth of 30% houses and broken down 10%			
x. Robbery of possessions	Not reported			
xi. Loss of income	Tk.3,000.00 - 10,000.00 per family.			
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	Stopped/disrupted farming, fishing, rickshaw/van pulling, business, kantha swing, collecting shamuk			
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Kolai, moog, moshuri, chhola, wheat and onion seeds			
xiv. Food insecurity	Rice, pulse, vegetables and oil			
xv. Long-term unemployment	Disrupted/damaged farming, fishing, recovery of credit, daughter's marriage. Some taken credit from money lenders at 10%-15% interest per month			
xvi. Others (please specify)	They need good road communication, food and medical			

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Diarrhoea, ARI, Skin diseases, Fever, Peptic ulcer
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Skin diseases
(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 ?	More support is needed

(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 ?							
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is		More Physicians and accomodation for the indoor patients					
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?		No, NGOs are implementing National Nutrition Project for Pregnant Women and 0-2 year children					
(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 (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Yes (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		Yes (data not available)		
(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>		
	Data not available		Data not available		Data not available		
(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>	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(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:	0	0	0	0	0	
	Units:	0	0	0	0	N/A	
	Amounts:	0	0	0	0	0	
	Items:	0	0	0	0	0	
	Units:	0	0	0	0	0	
	Amounts:	0	0	0	0	0	
(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 ?	No	No	No	No			
(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>				
Primary Health Care			0				
Nutritious food			0				
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
Health Care Centre			0				
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
Abmulence	1	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Engine Boat (Speed Boat)	2	2,000,000	2,000,000				
Health Care Centre			0				
Physicians			0				
(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: VSST</i>
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?	No	9,385	24	No	
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?	No	660	13	No	
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?	-	331	13	-	
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?	-	505	-	-	
(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 ?		919			
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		331			
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	No				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	Hygienic Latrine- 14.91%, Unhygienic latrine- 44.41%, No Latrine-40.68%				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Mostly				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	No				
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Mostly				
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	50%				
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now ?	Temporary hanging latrine and open defecation				
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	No				
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:				
	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>		
Tubewell	331	5,640	1,866,840		

Dug Well	13	15,000	195,000
Sanitary Latrine	167	1,200	200,400
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:			
VSST	35	9,330	326,550
Dug Well	50	40,812	2,040,600
Community Sanitation	25	32,000	800,000
Tube Well	255	5,640	1,438,200
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
Sanitary Latrine	7,500	1,200	9,000,000
Community Sanitation	100	32,000	3,200,000
TubeWell	350	5,640	1,974,000
VSST	125	9,330	1,166,250
Dug Well	125	40,812	5,101,500
(t) Any other remarks:			
Social Mobilization and training.			

6. AGRICULTURE: Nurul Amin, UAO did not agree to provide any information without a written order.

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?				
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?				
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?				
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops (mm/yyyy) ?				
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?				
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?				
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?				
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?				
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?				
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?				
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cattle	Duck	Hen	
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	3	46	1,092	
(o) How many more have been sold ?	Yes	Yes	Yes	
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does	1%	0%	0%	0%
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	N/A	N/A	N/A	
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	Not necessary	Not necessary	Not necessary	
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy)				
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Suffiecient available			
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?				

(v) What types and amounts of agriculture-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc ?	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(w) What are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
NA						0	
(x) What are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA						0	
(y) What are the longer-term AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA						0	
(z) Any other remarks:							
None							

7. FOOD:

(a) What are the preferred staple foods in the area ?					
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item: Rice	Item:Wheat	Item:	Item:	Item:
	500 MT	300 MT			
	Rice	Wheat			
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	195 MT	Nil			
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratuitous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
	363 MT				
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?					
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No				
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Increasing trend				
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	Tk.14.00 - Tk. 15.00 per Kg.				
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	Tk.13.00 - Tk. 14.00 per Kg.				
(j) What amount of food do affected families have available per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)
	20	2	1	0.50	
(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	Govt. GR, NGOs, relatives, borrowed money.				
(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):	

OF FOOD and for how long will they need assistance :			50%			3 months	
(p) What types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Rice	Cash (Tk.)	Biscuit	Sharee		
	Units:	16 Kg/fami	500.00/fami		1/family		
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(q) What are the IMMEDIATE FOOD RELIEF NEEDS of the population due to the floods:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
NA						0	
(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 ?					
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?					
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?					
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?					
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?					
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?					
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?					
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?					
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?					
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:					
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?					
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?					
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item:</i>	<i>Item:</i>	<i>Item:</i>	<i>Item:</i>	<i>Item:</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>	
NA						0	
(s) What are the medium-term ONGOING SHELTER NEEDS:							
NA						0	
(t) What are the longer-term SHELTER REHABILITATION NEEDS:							
NA						0	
(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 ?	30	14	3	1	103	6	8
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
(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?	1	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?	26	11	3	0	0	0	0
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	26	11	3	0	0	0	0
(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance has already been and is	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						

being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:					
	Units:					
	Amounts:					
(j) What are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre in the upazila:						
<u>Type of school:</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
Govt. Primary School		1		0		
(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps,						
All Schools	Bench	1,000	1,000	1,000,000		
	Blackboard	50	500	25,000		
	Table	200	2,000	400,000		
	Chair	200		0		
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :						
All Schools	Toilet	48	10,000	480,000		
	Tube Well	48	5,000	240,000		
	Repairing	48	50,000	2,400,000		
	Painting	48	50,000	2,400,000		
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :						
	Building		2,000,000	0		
	Furniture		5,000,000	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:			
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?			
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?			
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?			
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?			
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?			
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers:			
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?			
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?			
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?			
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?			
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:		If yes, in what range?
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:		If yes, in what range?

(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor							
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?							
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?							
(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:						
	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>	
NA						0	
(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?						
(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, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

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