

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

District Name:	Manikganj
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District's Main City:	Manikganj
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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:	45 unions and 1 municipality	Total:	20 unions and 1 municipality	Total:	0

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 during the Flood - 2004? (At Aricha point)		
High: <u>10.31</u> (as of 24 July 2004)	Medium: <u>9.28</u> (as of 31 July 2004)	Low: <u>8.52</u> (as of 9 August 2004)
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 ?	25-Jul-04	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	25/07/2004 to 01/08/2004	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	24-Jul-04	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	13/07/2004 to 07/08/2004	
a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004? (At Kaliganga point)		
High: <u>9.92</u> (as of 24 and 25 July)	Medium: <u>8.58</u> (as of 4 August 2004)	Low: <u>8.26</u> (as of 6 August 2004)
b) When did the water level rise above a 'normal' flood level ?	11-Jul-04	
c) When did the water level fall below a 'normal' flood level ?	26-Jul-04	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	26/07/2004 to 05/08/2004	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	24 and 25/07/2004	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	11/07/2004 to 09/08/2004	

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 ?	1,301,900
(b) How many people in the district are affected in total ?	928,726
(c) How many families in the district are affected in total ?	174,308

(d) How many births have been there during the flood period in this district?	973		
(e) Where did these births take place ?	at hospital, clinic and rest of them took at their		
(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:	8	Adult female:
	Boys:	2	Girls:
	Infants:	14	Infants:
(h) How many people have been injured or fallen sick due to the flooding (disaggregated by age and sex) in the district ? Information is not available	Adult male:		Adult female:
	Boys:		Girls:
	Infants:		Infants:
(i) How many families in this district had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places	8850 (approximately)		
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	Shelters (school, college, union parishad, post office),		
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:			
i. No access to safe drinking water	Most of the tubewells were under water. To get the safe drinking water, the affected people (90%) collected water from the tubewells situated at the far places by boat, by vela (made of banana tree) and on swimming. 8% of the affected people drank water by mixing wpt/alum and rest 2% people drank floodwater directly.		
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	80% sanitation structures were affected (damaged and destroyed) by recent flood. They were defecating into flood water nearby their houses.		
iii. No access to healthcare	Because of insufficient healthcare services, the affected people did not take proper treatment from the health centres under GOB/NGOs.		
iv. No access to family planning services	Stock of family planning users` materials was sufficient, but family planning service was inadequate. Since family planning workers were also affected by flood, they could not move to village houses to perform their routine works.		
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	The interviewers reported the skilled attendants were available at birth.		
vi. No ability to cook	Those who took shelters in schools, colleges and embankments, were surviving their lives by taking dry foods for 2 or 3 days. Other victims were able to cook food by portable oven besides eating dry food provided by GOB and other agencies.		
vii. No power supply	During the flood, supply of electricity was not available consequently closing of all type of machineries/mills at the area. For examples, the victims could not watch the T.V, they were not able to blend wheat and paddy due to disconnection of electricity of the machineries/mills.		
viii. No transportation	Boat was only one transport to move from one to other places. Although some people used transport made of banana tree (vela)		

ix. Erosion of housing	Information was not available
x. Robbery of possessions	The interviewers informed that they did not face such type of cases.
xi. Loss of income	50% of the affected people.
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	40% of the affected people
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Seed and seedlings of Aush, Amon Jute, Nuts, Chili and Oil seeds were fully destroyed.
xiv. Food insecurity	Most of the people are day-laborer. Due to sudden flood, they loose jobs and they had not sufficient money to buy food. They also could not ready to store foods. Inadequate of food availability was in secured them resulting in people were becoming under malnutrition.
xv. Long-term unemployment	Not applicable
xvi. Others (please specify)	

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Fever, Diarrhea, Discentry, Pneumonia, Skin diseases		
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Yes: Increased diseases - Fever, Diarrhea, Pneumonia, Skin diseases, warm		
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Diarrhea		
(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 ?	Not all from hospital. The sick persons received treatment by their own efforts.		
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this district ?	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 district a to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?	Yes: Under satelight clinics and campaigning, routine health/nutrition services - immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements were not properly done during the flood affected areas specially char areas. Although special teams were formed for healthcare services by GOB which was not inadequate.		
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this district ?	ORS for Diarrihea, Tablet for Dewarming, Vitamin A for malnutrition,		
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	No		
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	<i>Children under 5 years:</i>	<i>Pregnant & lactating</i>	<i>The general population</i>
	Yes	Yes	No

(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Yes, but slowly and the figure is not yet compiled.	Yes, but slowly and the figure is not yet compiled.				
(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>
	Yes- vitamin, balanced food	vitamin	0	balanced food	balanced food	balanced food
(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:	HEB (BRAC)	HEB (Concern)	HEB (Adra)		
	Units:	19800 family	5500 family	26000 family		
	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>		
	No	No	No	No		
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	50,000	25,000	1,000			
(q) In the district, what shortages related to health and nutrition are there and hence what are the IMMEDIATE MEDICAL & NUTRITION NEEDS of the population due to the floods:						
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
ORS	50000 pk	3.00	150,000.00			
Paracetamol tb	5,000	0.26	1,300.00			
Metronidajol tb	10,000	0.64	6,400.00			
Cap Amoxiline	5,000	2.10	10,500.00			
Cap Vitamin A	5,000	0.00	0.00			
WPT tb	25,000	0.00	0.00			
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
Blended food	5000 MT	20.00	100,000.00			
(s) In the district, what are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
Homestead gardening	100,000	1,000.00	100,000,000.00			
(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: PSF</i>
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?	7 (only one at UZ HQs)	16,754	519	60	40

(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		3,125	45		
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		handle, pipe, bucket etc.	water		
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		NA	NA		
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		13,629	474		
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the district ?		2,310	509		
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		815 (including private)	0		
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Yes				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	latrine made of slab and ring, hanging latrine made of bamboo, open space.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	46,530				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Not yet repaired by Govt. Approximately 30% repaired by community people				
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	Approximately 70% would be repaired.				
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	Information was not available				
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now ?	hanging latrine, open places (specially in char)				
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	No				
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Bleaching powder	Alum	WPT	
	Units:				
	Amounts:				
	Items:				
	Units:				
	Amounts:				
(q) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE WAT/SAN NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
NA				0	
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:					
		per tube-well cost			
Tube well (with installation charge)		8600	-		
		per latrine cost			
Sanitary latrine (ring)		1,550	0		

(s) In the district, what are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
NA			0
(t) Any other remarks:			
None			

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected district ?	Aman	Aush	Vegetables	Jute
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost in the district?	116,601	6,321	10,070	3,373
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	95%	95%	80%	80%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost in the district?	NA	NA	NA	NA
(e) What proportion of the total acreage of these seedbeds does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(f) When is the next planting season for these crops in the district (mm/yyyy) ?	04/2005	04/2005	09/2004	10/2004
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	08/2005	07/2005	10/2004	12/2004
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the district at an affordable price ?	No	Partial	No	No
(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 ?	Aush, Aman, Boro, Wheat, Vegetables, Chilli, Masalai, Nut, Oil seeds, Sugar Cane, Jute etc.			
(k) In what quantities does a family in the district need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	Boro-5kg, Aman-5kg, Aush-5kg, Masalai-5kg, Sarisha-2kg, Wheat-17kg, Nut-8kg, Bhutta-2kg, Jute-3kg, Chilli-2 kg, Vegetables-as per require.			
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Due to jobless during the long period by flood, the farmers have not sufficient money to bear the labour cost, irrigation, fertilizer and insecticide. They were waiting for Govt. assistance.			
(m) In the district, what types of livestock are lost ?	Cow	Goat	Hen	Duck
(n) In the district, what numbers of this stock are lost ?	74			
(o) How many more have been sold in the district ?	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent in the district?	0%	0%	0%	0%
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No	No	No	No
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy) ?	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines in the district?	Not sufficient			

(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?				The affected families specially women and children are suffering caused of flood i.e. sanitation, medicin and food crises until the next harvest. Some people are trying to get the seeds and other assistance from GOB, some of them are finding alternative jobs for survive, some were migrated to other places.	
(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:	Vegetable seeds (BRAC)	Plant (BRAC)	Seeds (GOB)	Fertilizer (GOB)
	Units:	192	3570	District HQs just received Tk. 31616471/- out of submitted Tk. 61438958/- as GOB budget under agriculture rehabilitation for marginal farmers (56133) and small farmers (52047). It is noted hereby that no agriculture assistance was planned for landless farmers by GOB.	
	Amounts:	26,400	178,500		
	Items:				
	Units:				
Amounts:					
(w) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE AGRICULTURE NEEDS of the population caused by the floods:					
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>
NA					0
(x) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING AGRICULTURE SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:					
Seeds (Irri-paddy, Vegetables, Maskalai, Meiz ,Oil seed , Wheat , Chilli seeds etc.)		For 37487 landless families under affected farmers			
Fertilizer					0
Plant					0
(y) In the district, 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 district ?	Rice, Wheat, Pules, Vegrtable				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:
	Rice (MT)	Paddy (MT)	Wheet (MT)		
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	3,818.29	138.740	317.62		
(d) In the district, how many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
	3,000		10,500	315	
(e) In the district, how many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?	37,350	104000 (alloted)	10,500	315	
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No				
(g) In the district, is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Yes				

(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	Tk.15/-						
(i) What was the district-wise price of coarse rice in June ?	Tk.13.5/-						
(j) In the district, what amount of food do affected families have available per week ?	Rice (in Kg.)	Pulse (in Kg.)	Oil (in Kg.)	Salt (in Kg.)	HEB (in Packets)		
	Information is not available						
(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR,VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others	Borrowed money, VGD, RMP						
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their	Yes, they will last for 2 to 3 days (approximately).						
(m) In the district, are people able to cook in the affected areas ?	At first stage of flood (2-3 days), most of the affected flood people did not cook food, but after that time they were able to cook food by portable oven.						
(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):		
	Approximately 40% of the total affected family (1587)				4 to 6 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:	GR (MT)	Rice/MT (BRAC)	Ruti/pc	Puff/MT	Molases /MT	Other NGOs` record is not available. PIO could not show any compiled record.
	Units:	1,300.000	192.000	278,376	6.699	5.166	
	Amounts:	17,550,000	2,592,000	306,213	140,679	154,980	
	Items:	Oil/MT	Pulse/MT	Salt/MT			
	Units:	15.000	37.500	3.750			
	Amounts:	600,000	1,273,500	22,500			
(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>				
NA			0				
(r) In the district, what are the medium-term ONGOING FOOD RELIEF NEEDS due to the floods:							
Rice	As per need, but total amount could not estimated.						
Pulse							
Oil							
Vegetables							
(s) In the district, 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 in the district?	6654 (fully)
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods in the district?	68991 (partially)

(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods in the district?	Not available				
(d) In the district, how many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	1,380				
(e) In the district, how many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in their area ?	870 (approximately)				
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt in the district ?	6,654				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired in the district?	61,773				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses in this district belonged to female-headed households ?	10 to 15%				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses in the district belonged to female-headed households ?	0				
(j) Describe the typical house design in the district:	CI sheet, Bamboo, Hut, Polythine paper				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in the district ?	CI sheet, Bamboo, Straw, Polythine paper				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the district's markets ?	Yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item: CI sheet (roof)</i>	<i>Item: Bamboo & wood</i>	<i>Item: RCC (Pillar)</i>	<i>Item: Labour & others</i>	<i>Item: Door & window</i>
	5,320.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for this district?	16,320				
(o) What kind of support do people in the district need for house repair ?	For house repairing people need support of bamboo, wood and labour cost.				
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in the district:	<p>People of flood affected area and those who took shelter at embankment were struggling hard to cope-up with the adverse situation. They were sheltering on the bamboo made platform, cattle on the embankment and fowls on the roof of theched house. Most of them in the affected areas were collected drinking water from the tube-wells of distance places by bamboo made vela. Before the flood, most of them were working in the fields as day-labouror, during flood a part of them were sailing boats, catching fish etc. instead of their regular works and a big portion were sitting idle they depends on relief which was no sufficient.</p>				
(p) what types and amounts of shelter-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors such as	Items:	GR-Cash (GOB)			
	Units:	2750 family			
	Amounts:	1,100,000			
	Items:				

various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	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:							
Low cost house /per family							
CI sheet (roof)	1 bundle	2500.00	2500.00				
Bamboo (pillar)	4 bamboos	200.00	800.00				
Fence	4	500.00	2000.00				
Door, Laboror & others	3 labourors & others		1500.00				
Total cost			6800.00				
Marginal cost house/per family							
CI sheet (roof)	2 bundles	2500.00	5000.00				
Bamboo & wood	6 bamboos		4000.00				
RCC (Pillar)	8	500.00	4000.00				
Laboror, iron & others	6 labourors,		3,520.00				
Total cost			16,520.00				
(t) In the district, 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>Unregist-ered primary</i>	<i>NGO schools</i>	<i>Secondary school</i>	<i>Madrasha</i>
(a) How many were there before floodthe floods ?	<i>before flood</i>						
How many affected were there during the floods ?	457	126	25	0	600 (BRAC)	145	23
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	36						
(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?	11						
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	445						
(f) How many need light repairing?	273						
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	11						

(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	Information was not available							
(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:	At district level budget was submitted for repairing to HQs.						
	Units:							
	Amounts:							
	Items:							
	Units:							
Amounts:								
(j) In the district, what are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre in the								
<u>Type of school:</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>				
Information was not available					0			
(k) In the district, what NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe,								
Information was not available					0			
(l) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school:								
Per school				Repairing cost				
school				15,000.00 to 20,000.00				
(m) In the district, what are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school:								
Per school				Repairing cost				
school				35,000.00 to 45,000.00				
(n) Any other remarks:								
None								

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district:	Day laborer, fishing, boating, rickshaw puller and agriculture etc.
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this district ?	boating, fishing
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops) in this district) ?	farming, small trades, and food for work, labour
(d) Do most households in this district have any savings ?	Yes
(e) Have households in this district withdrawn their savings ?	Yes
(f) Have households in this district sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers in this district: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	very bad
(h) In this district, what is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	Tk.60/-
(i) Have households in this district sold their labour in advance ?	No
(j) Have household members from this district had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes, but not all

(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households in this district have ?		People of flood affected area took shelter on the bamboo made platform, at embankment and schools, colleges etc. and other relatives` houses. They were sheltering cattle on the embankment and fowls on the roof of theched house. Most of them in the affected areas were collected drinking water from the tube-wells of distance places by bamboo made vela. They were sailing boats, catching fish and sold their domestic animals etc. instead of their regular works .					
(l) In this district, have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?		If yes, #:	Yes	If yes, in what range?	Per family: 1000/- to 5000/-		
(m) In this district have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?		If yes, #:	Yes	If yes, in what range?	Per family: 500/- to 5000/-		
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the district that makes the biggest difference to poor people`s lives ?		Uthli to Paturia road					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?		Not applicable					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people in this district for Cash-for-Work programmes ?		Food for work repair embankment, and road),, river drazzing and farming					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this district ?		There were remained such type of opportunities, but could not estimated that time.					
(r) What measures could be taken in this district to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?		Homestade raising, embankment					
(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:	NA					
	Units:	NA					
	Amounts:	NA					
	Items:	NA					
	Units:	NA					
	Amounts:	NA					
(t) In this district, 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>	
Agriculture rehabilitation (for		10,000		5,000		50,000,000	
Credit without interest		10,000		5,000		50,000,000	
Credit with low provision		10,000		5,000		50,000,000	
(u) In this district, what type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
Employment specially food for work						0	
(v) Any other remarks:							
None							

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

Community based disaster preparedness and management training should be organized for all (at upazila , union and community level). The UP Chairman expressed that they could apply 50% learning received from the disaster training. The community participated in rescue the flood affected victims during flood. Awareness building `what were the communities` roles during the worse situation and how they would mitigate this situation` should be more developed in an organizing way in such an event.

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, #):	Rice: 4,015 MT, Paddy: 289 MT, Wheat: 323 MT	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	52,000	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Nargis Tanjila	WFP	8116344-48 (2173)	0171-882539	tanjila.nargis@wfp.org	
Mallika Sarker	CONCERN	8121800	0171-192753	crpdhaka@bangla.net	
Mir MD. Shahajahan	BRAC (Manikganj)	8824180 (HQs) 0651-61386 (RO)	0172-539216		
MD. Abu Sayed Musa	VON (Manikganj)	0651-61933	0171-442679		

Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Nargis Tanjila

Date: 15.09.2004

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

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

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Baghutia	(j)	(s)
(b) Bacha mara	(k)	(t)
(c) Char Katari	(l)	(u)
(d) Jion pur	(m)	(v)
(e) Khailshi	(n)	(w)
(f) Chak mirpur	(o)	(x)
(g) Dhanshar	(p)	(y)
(h) Kalia	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total: 8	Total: 0	Total: 0

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004? (At Aricha point)		
High: <u>10.31</u> (as of 24 July 2004)	Medium: <u>9.28</u> (as of 31 July 2004)	Low: <u>8.52</u> (as of 9 August 2004)
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 ?	25-Jul-04	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	25/07/2004 to 01/08/2004	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	24-Jul-04	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	13/07/2004 to 07/08/2004	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	152,925			
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	119,338			
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	26,941			
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	171			
(e) Where did these births take place ?	At home 160 at Hospital 11			
(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) ?	Adult male:	0	Adult female:	1
	Boys:	6	Girls:	2
	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:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	
	Infants:		Infants:	
Information is not available				

(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places ?	50%
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	Shelters (school, college, union parishad, post office), embankments, roof of their home and relative`s houses
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:	
i. No access to safe drinking water	Most of the tubewells were under water. To get the safe drinking water, the affected people (90%) collected water from the tubewells situated at the far places by boat, by bhela and swim. 8% people drank water used by wpt/ fitkiri, 2% people received flood water for drinking.
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	100% sanitation structure was affected (damaged and destroyed) by recent flood. They were dictorening into flood water nearby their houses.
iii. No access to healthcare	Because of insufficient healthcare services, the affected people did not take proper treatment from the health centres by GOB/NGOs.
iv. No access to family planning services	Stock was sufficient, but family planning service was inadequate. Since family planning workers were affected by flood, they did not perform their routine works and they could not move to village houses.
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	Skilled attendants were available at birth.
vi. No ability to cook	Those who took shelters in schools, colleges and embankments, were surviving lives by taking dry foods for 2 or 3 days. Other victims were able to cook food by portable oven besides eating dry food provided by GOB and other agencies.
vii. No power supply	There was no electric supply consequently effected on local people. For examples, they could not watch the T.V, they were not able to blend wheat and paddy due to disconnection of electricity at the mills.
viii. No transportation	Boat was only one transport to move one to other places. Although some people used transport made by banana tree (vela)
ix. Erosion of housing	3146 families
x. Robbery of possessions	Not happened
xi. Loss of income	60% of the affected people.
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	60% of the affected people
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Seed and seedlings of Aush, Amon, Jute, Nuts, Chilli, Oil seeds were fully destroyed.
xiv. Food insecurity	Most of the people are day-labourer. Due to sudden flood, they loose jobs. They had no sufficient money to buy food and they could not ready to store food at their home.

xv. Long-term unemployment	Not applicable
xvi. Others (please specify)	

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?	Fever, Diarrhea, Discentry, Pneumonia, Skin diseases					
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?	Yes: Increased diseases - Fever, Diarrhea, Pneumonia, Skin diseases, warm					
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?	Yes, Diarrhea					
(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 ?	Not all from hospital. The sick persons received treatment by their own efforts.					
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?	Yes FWCs					
(g) Has the flood caused any routine health/nutrition services (e.g. immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements) in the area to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?	Yes: Under satelight clinics and campaigning, stopping of the routine health/nutrition services are immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements. Moreover, other supplies of routine health/nutrition services was inadequate and the people have less opportunity to get due to their scatterized living caused by flood.					
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?	ORS for Diarrihea, Tablet for Dewarming, Vitamin A for malnutrition,					
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?	No					
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	<i>Children under 5 years:</i>		<i>Pregnant & lactating women:</i>		<i>The general population of the area:</i>	
	Yes		Yes		No	
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Yes, but slowly and the figure is not yet compiled.		Yes, but slowly and the figure is not yet compiled.			
(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>	
	No		No		No	
(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- vitamin, balanced food	vitamin	0	balanced food	balanced food	balanced food
(n) What types and amounts of health & nutrition-related relief	Items:		HEB			
	Units:					

assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	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>		
	No	No	No	No		
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	50 pks /day	100 tab./day	10 pks /day	300 warm tab /day		
(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>			
ORS	1000 pk	3.00	3,000.00			
Paracetamol tb	1,000	0.26	260.00			
Metronidajol tb	2,000	0.64	1,280.00			
Cap Amoxiline	1,000	2.10	2,100.00			
Cap Vitamin A	2,000	0.00	0.00			
WPT tb	5,000	0.00	0.00			
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:						
ORS	10,000 pk	3.00	30,000.00			
Cotrim tb	10,000	0.93	9,300.00			
Paracetamol tb	10,000	0.26	2,600.00			
Metronidajol tb	5,000	0.64	3,200.00			
Cap TC	4,000	0.77	3,850.00			
Cap Amoxiline	1,000	2.10	2,100.00			
Cap Vitamin A	15,000	0.00	0.00			
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:						
Not available						
(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: PSF</i>
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?	1 (only one at UZ HQs)	2,297		47	
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		700		28	
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		Handle, bucket, seat bulve etc.		water	
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		538			
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		2,135			
(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		162			

(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?			45				
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	50% tubewell are contaminated by arsenic						
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	latrine made of slab and ring, hanging latrine made of bamboo, open space.						
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	Total 3713, damaged 2970 which is about 80%						
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Not yet repaired by Govt. Approximately 30% (890)repaired by community people						
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	580						
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	1,500						
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now	hanging latrine, open places (specially in char)						
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	No						
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Bleaching powder	WPT	Alum			
	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>				
NA					0		
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:							
Tube well (with installation charge)	45	8600	387,000				
Sanitary latrine	1500	1,550	2,325,000				
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:							
NA					0		
(t) Any other remarks:							
As 50% of the tubewells are contaminated by Arsenic those has to be replaced by new tubewell							

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Aman	Calai	Vegetables	Chili
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	9,899	4,942	1,334	136
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	100%	100%	80%	80%
(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	No loss	No loss	No loss	No loss
(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) ?	15/09/2004	15/09/2004	09/2004	09/2004

(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	12/2004	12/2004	10/2004	12/2004			
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an	No	Partial	yes	yes			
(i) Do families currently have seeds for these crops, or money to purchase them ?	No	No	No	No			
(j) If no – what varieties of seeds do families require ?	Aush, Amon, Boro, Wheat, Vegetables, Chilli, Mascalai, Nut, Oil seeds, Suger Cane, Jute etc.						
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	Boro-5kg, Aman-5kg, Aush-5kg, Mascalai-5kg, Sarisha-2kg, Wheat-17kg, Nut-8kg, Bhutta-2kg, Jute-3kg, Chilli-2 kg, Vegetables-as per require.						
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Due to jobless during the long period by flood, the farmers have not sufficient money to bear the labour cost, irrigation, fertilizer and insecticide. They were wating for Govt. assistance.						
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cow	Goat	Hen	Duck			
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	4	11	Not available	Not available			
(o) How many more have been sold ?	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available			
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%			
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No	No	No	No			
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be possible ?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy) ?	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04			
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Not sufficient						
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	The affected families specially women and children are suffering caused of flood i.e. sanitation, medicin and food crises until the next harvest. Some people are trying to get the seeds and other assistance from GOB, some of them are finding alternative jobs for survive, some were migrated to other places.						
(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:	Vegetable seeds (BRAC)	Plant (BRAC)	Seeds (GOB)	Fertilizer (GOB)		
	Units:		620	UZ HQs just received an amount of GOB budget under agriculture assistance for distributing among 1350 marginal farmers and small farmers . It is noted hereby that no agriculture assistance was planned for landless farmers by GOB.			
	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:			
Seeds (Irri-paddy, Vegetables,	For 24,500 families under affected farmers		
Fertilizer			0
Plant			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 ?	Rice, Wheat, Pules, Vegrtable					
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	
	Rice (MT)	Paddy (MT)				
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	370.00	21.700				
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratuitous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:	
		2,600	1,342	80		
(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 ?	Yes					
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	Tk.15/-					
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	Tk.13.5/-					
(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)	
	Information is not available					
(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR,VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others	Borrowed money, VGD, RMP					
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?	Yes, they will last for 2 to 3 days (approximately).					
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?	At first stage of flood (2-3 days), most of the flood affected people did not cook food, but after that time they were able to cook food by portable oven.					
(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):		
	Approximately 50% of the total			4 to 6 months		
	Items:	GR - Rice/MT)	Rice/MT	Rice/MT	Rice/MT	Other NGOs`
	Units:	201.000	29.500	40.000	90.000	2.500
record is						

(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. ?	Amounts:	2,613,000	398,250	540,000	12,15,000	32,500	not available. PIO could not show any compiled record.
	Items:	Cash	Bread	Pulses	Pulses	Chira	
	Units:		46068 pcs	4000 kg	22500 kg	1200 kg	
	Amounts:	196,000	50,674	172,000	900000	25,200	
	Items:	Molasses	Chira	Salt	Salt	Bread	
	Units:	861 kg	1119 kg	2000 kg	3000 kg	11,500 pcs	
	Amounts:	25,830	23,499	20,000	27000	11,500	
	Items:	Salt	Pulses	Oil	Oil	Sugar	
	Units:	572 kg	7025 kg	2000 ltr	9000 ltr	500 kg	
	Amounts:	3,432	196,624	104,000	468,000	16,200	
	Items:	Biscuits					
	Units:	108000 pkt					
Amounts:	216,000						

(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			
(s) What are the longer-term FOOD REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:			
NA			0
(t) Any other remarks:			
1000 to 1500 Mt rice should be reserve in LSD			

8. SHELTER:

(a) How many houses were completely destroyed by the flood ?	2241 houses				
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	3,146				
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	9127 houses				
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	2241 houses				
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	Not available				
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	3,146				
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	9,127				
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	400				
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	Not available				
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	CI sheet, Bamboo, Hut, Polythine paper				
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	CI sheet, Bamboo, Straw, Polythine paper				
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	Yes				
(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item:</i>	<i>Item:</i>	<i>Item: RCC</i>	<i>Item:</i>	<i>Item: Door</i>
	5,320.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00

(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?		16,320					
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?		Materials					
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:							
(q) 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:							
Housing						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 ?	65	27	1			5	18
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	5	2					
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?							
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?	6	3				1	1
(e) How many need extensive repairs?							
(f) How many need light repairing?	42						17
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	6	3				1	1
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?							

(i) What types and amounts of education-related relief assistance has already been and is being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(j) What are the IMMEDIATE NEEDS to restart classes in every school and learning centre in the upazila:							
<u>Type of school:</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>			
NA				0			
(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps, charts, supplementary reading materials, games, sports items and, for the children - exercise/copy books, pens,							
NA				0			
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :							
NA				0			
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :							
NA				0			
(n) Any other remarks:							
6 Govt. primary 3 non registered 1 high school and 1 madrasha is needed to rebuilt immediately.							

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Farming, laborer, ricksha puller, boating, fishing, porter, small trader etc.			
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	Farming, laborer, boating, fishing etc.			
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this upazila) ?	Farming, day labour, fishing, boating etc.			
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	Apporx. 25 % household are involved with NGOs savings program			
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	Not available			
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	10% household has sold their livestock.			
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	Very bad			
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	Tk. 50 per day. But during flood period there was no scope of work			
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	No			
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes, Dhaka, to pull ricksha and to work as day laborer.			
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	Made a stock of firewood, Shift the cattle in highland, prepared portable ovan etc			
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	NGO	If yes, in what range?	Tk. 1000 to 5000
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	Money lender	If yes, in what range?	Tk. 500 to 5000 with 8-10% monthly interest

(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 ?	no						
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Road construction and repairing						
(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:	Cash (GOB)					
	Units:						
	Amounts:	196,000					
	Items:						
	Units:						
	Amounts:						
(t) What type of SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
<u>Item</u>		<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>		<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>	
NA						0	
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:							
Housing						0	
Road construction						0	
Embankment						0	
Killa		2 nos.		1,250,000		2,500,000	
Flood shelter						0	
(v) Any other remarks:							
None							

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

Disaster preparedness program is needed.

12. Logistic Considerations:

(a) Is there a usable warehouse in or	Yes LSD.					
(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, #):	2	Available (If yes, #):	2
	Combined Capacity (MT):	1500 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):	200 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):	200 MT

13. Assessment Conducted By:

Name	Agency name	Agency phone no.	Personal phone no.	E-mail address	Signature
Mallika Sarker	Concern	8121800	0171192753	crpdhaka@bangla.net	

Abu sayed Musa	VON				
Nargis Tanjila	WFP		0171882539		
Mir Sahajahan	BRAC				

Signature of Assessment Team Leader _____

Name: ___Nargis Tanjila_____

Date: __15.09.2004_____

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

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

Fully Affected Unions	Partially Affected Unions	Unaffected Unions
(a) Teota	(j)	(s)
(b) Aroa	(k)	(t)
© Shibalaya	(l)	(u)
(d) Shimulia	(m)	(v)
(e) Uthuli	(n)	(w)
(f) Ulail	(o)	(x)
(g) Mohadevpur	(p)	(y)
(h)	(q)	(z)
(i)	(r)	(aa)
Total: 7	Total: 0	Total: 0

2. Information on the FLOOD:

a) How high was the water level in this upazila during the Flood - 2004? (At Aricha point)		
High: <u>10.31</u> (as of 24 July 2004)	Medium: <u>9.28</u> (as of 31 July 2004)	Low: <u>8.52</u> (as of 9 August 2004)
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 ?	25-Jul-04	
d) Did the floodwater level fall at any stage during this period - if so between which dates?	25/07/2004 to 01/08/2004	
e) When was the last time that the floodwater level was as high as this time?	24-Jul-04	
f) When was the last time that the flood lasted as long as this time?	13/07/2004 to 07/08/2004	

3. Information on the Population:

(a) What is the total population of the upazilla ?	149,407			
(b) How many people in total are affected ?	140,275			
(c) How many families in total are affected ?	30,165			
(d) How many births have been there during the flood period ?	11			
(e) Where did these births take place ?	3 births took at hospital and rest of them took at their home			
(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) ?	Adult male:	3	Adult female:	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:		Adult female:	
	Boys:		Girls:	

Information is not available

Information is not available		Infants:		Infants:	
(i) How many families had to evacuate their homes and take refuge in other places ?	2500 (approximately)				
(j) Where did these families take refuge ?	Shelters (school, college, union parishad, post office), embankments, roof of their home and relative`s houses				
(k) Describe the additional vulnerabilities of the population caused by the floods:					
i. No access to safe drinking water	Most of the tubewells were under water. To get the safe drinking water, the affected people (90%) collected water from the tubewells situated at the far places by boat, by bhela and swim. 8% people drank water used by wpt/ fitkiri, 2% people received flood water for drinking.				
ii. No access to sanitation facilities	100% sanitation structure was affected (damaged and destroyed) by recent flood. They were dictorening into flood water nearby their houses.				
iii. No access to healthcare	Because of insufficient healthcare services, the affected people did not take proper treatment from the health centres by GOB/NGOs.				
iv. No access to family planning services	Stock was sufficient, but family planning service was inadequate. Since family planning workers were affected by flood, they did not perform their routine works and they could not move to village houses.				
v. No access to skilled attendants at birth	Skilled attendants were available at birth.				
vi. No ability to cook	Those who took shelters in schools, colleges and embankments, were surviving lives by taking dry foods for 2 or 3 days. Other victims were able to cook food by portable oven besides eating dry food provided by GOB and other agencies.				
vii. No power supply	There was no electric supply consequently effected on local people. For examples, they could not watch the T.V, they were not able to blend wheat and paddy due to disconnection of electricity at the mills.				
viii. No transportation	Boat was only one transport to move one to other places. Although some people used transport made by banana tree (vela)				
ix. Erosion of housing	665				
x. Robbery of possessions	Not happened				
xi. Loss of income	70% of the affected people.				
xii. Lack of wage-employment opportunities	50% of the affected people				
xiii. Lack of seed/seedlings	Seed and seedlings of Aush, Amon Jute, Nuts, Chilli, Oil seeds were fully destroyed.				
xiv. Food insecurity	Most of the people are day-labourer. Due to sudden flood, they loose jobs. They had no sufficient money to buy food and they could not ready to store food at their home.				
xv. Long-term unemployment	Not applicable				
xvi. Others (please specify)					

4. HEALTH & NUTRITION

(a) What are the diseases normally experienced at this time of year ?		Fever, Diarrhea, Discentry, Pneumonia, Skin diseases					
(b) Have any diseases increased because of the floods ? If yes, which diseases ?		Yes. Increased diseases - Fever, Diarrhea, Pneumonia, Skin diseases, warm					
(c) Are there any possibilities of further serious disease outbreaks ?		Diarrhea					
(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 ?		Not all from hospital. The sick persons received treatment by their own efforts.					
(f) Has the flood caused any damage to the government's medical facilities in this area ?		No					
(g) Has the flood caused any routine health/nutrition services (e.g. immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements) in the area to reduce or stop and, if so, why ?		Yes - Under satelight clinics and campaigning, stopping of the routine health/nutrition services are immunization, antenatal care, provision of iron-folate/vitamin A supplements. Moreover, other supplies of routine health/nutrition services was inadequate and the people have less opportunity to get due to their scatterized living caused by flood.					
(h) If the sick/ill people are not able to receive necessary treatment, what kind of assistance is required in this area ?		ORS for Diarrihea, Tablet for Dewarming, Vitamin A for malnutrition,					
(i) Are there any facilities in place to monitor and/or treat severe malnutrition ?		No					
(j) Are there any signs (e.g. swollen belly, wasting, night blindness, etc.) of severe malnutrition in the following:	<i>Children under 5 years:</i>		<i>Pregnant & lactating women:</i>		<i>The general population of the area:</i>		
	Yes		Yes		No		
(k) Has there been any change in the number of malnourished since the flood and, if so, how much has it increased ?	Yes, but slowly and the figure is not yet compiled.		Yes, but slowly and the figure is not yet compiled.				
(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>		
	No		No		No		
(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- vitamin, balanced food		vitamin	0	balanced food	balanced food	balanced food
(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:	HEB (BRAC)	HEB (Concern)	HEB (Adra)			
	Units:	1,980 families	5,500 families	26,000 families			
	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>	
	No (stock-900)	No (stock-800)	No (stock-NA)	No-stock TS (60 bags) Paracetamol Tab-2000 Metronidajol-1000	Cap Cap TC (1000 pc)
(p) If not, how much of these medicines is needed ?	11,000	5,000	NA		
(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 (approximately)					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Cost (Tk.)</u>	<u>Total Cost (Tk.)</u>		
ORS	1000 pk	3.00	3,000.00		
Paracetamol tb	1,000	0.26	260.00		
Metronidajol tb	2,000	0.64	1,280.00		
Cap Amoxiline	1,000	2.10	2,100.00		
Cap Vitamin A	2,000	0.00	0.00		
WPT tb	5,000	0.00	0.00		
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:					
ORS	10,000 pk	3.00	30,000.00		
Cotrim tb	10,000	0.93	9,300.00		
Paracetamol tb	10,000	0.26	2,600.00		
Metronidajol tb	5,000	0.64	3,200.00		
Cap TC	4,000	0.77	3,850.00		
Cap Amoxiline	1,000	2.10	2,100.00		
Cap Vitamin A	15,000	0.00	0.00		
(s) What are the longer-term HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:					
NA					
(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: PSF</i>
(a) How many of these water sources are normally available ?	1 (only one at UZ HQs)	1,981	85		
(b) How many of these sources have been damaged/contaminated ?		850	45		
(c) What damage/contamination has been sustained by these sources ?		handle, pipe, bucket, etc.	water		
(d) How many of the damaged/contaminated water sources have been repaired and put back in use?		572	35		
(e) How many of these water sources are available right now ?		278	10		

(f) How many of the water sources still need to be repaired in the area ?		278	10		
(g) How many of the water sources still need to be replaced / reinstalled in the area ?		188 (including private)	0		
(h) Is there adequate water supply in terms of quantity and quality ?	Yes				
(i) What sanitation arrangements are normally available in the area ?	latrine made of slab and ring, hanging latrine made of bamboo, open space.				
(j) How many of these have been damaged and are now unusable ?	7,350				
(k) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements have already been repaired ?	Not yet repaired by Govt. Approximately 25% repaired by community people				
(l) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements still need to be repaired ?	3,675				
(m) How many latrines/sanitation arrangements need to be completely replaced/installed anew ?	1,837				
(n) What are the alternative sanitation arrangements in the places without functioning latrines right now	hanging latrine, open places (specially in char)				
(o) Do women and girls have access to secure sanitation arrangements ?	No				
(p) What types and amounts of water & sanitation-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	Bleaching powder	Alum	WPT	
	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>		
NA			0		
(r) What are the medium-term ONGOING WAT/SAN SECTOR NEEDS due to the floods:					
Tube well (with installation charge)	188	8600	1,616,800.00		
Sanitary latrine	1,837	1,550	2,847,350		
(s) What are the longer-term WAT/SAN REHABILITATION NEEDS due to the floods:					
NA			0		
(t) Any other remarks:					
None					

6. AGRICULTURE:

(a) What are the main crops in the affected area ?	Boro	Aush	Vegetables	Chili
(b) What acreage of these crops is lost ?	13,714	371	2,446	222
(c) What proportion of the total acreage of these crops does this represent ?	100%	100%	80%	80%

(d) What acreage of seedbeds is lost ?	No loss	No loss	No loss	No loss	
(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) ?	04/2005	04/2005	09/2004	10/2004	
(g) When will these crops normally be ready for harvesting (mm/yyyy) ?	08/2005	07/2005	10/2004	12/2004	
(h) Are seeds for these crops available in the local area at an affordable price ?	No	Partial	No	No	
(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 ?	Aush, Amon, Boro, Wheat, Vegetables, Chilli, Mascalai, Nut, Oil seeds, Suger Cane, Jute etc.				
(k) In what quantities does a family in the upazila need the seeds per bigha land per crop ?	Boro-5kg, Aman-5kg, Aush-5kg, Mascalai-5kg, Sarisha-2kg, Wheat-17kg, Nut-8kg, Bhutta-2kg, Jute-3kg, Chilli-2 kg, Vegetables-as per require.				
(l) What other agricultural needs are there – irrigation, fertilizer, labour etc. and how are the farmers planning to obtain them ?	Due to jobless during the long period by flood, the farmers have not sufficient money to bear the labour cost, irrigation, fertilizer and insecticide. They were waiting for Govt. assistance.				
(m) What types of livestock are lost ?	Cow	Goat	Hen	Duck	
(n) What numbers of this stock are lost ?	1	10	Not available	Not	
(o) How many more have been sold ?	Not	Not	Not available	Not	
(p) What proportion of the total number of this of livestock does this represent ?	0%	0%	0%	0%	
(q) Is adequate fodder available for the remaining livestock ?	No	No	No	No	
(r) Will a re-stocking of healthy animals from another region be	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
(s) If so, when should the re-stocking be planned for (mm/yyyy) ?	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04	Nov. - Dec. 04	
(t) What is the supply situation for livestock vaccines and medicines ?	Not sufficient				
(u) How will affected families survive until the next harvest ?	The affected families specially women and children are suffering caused of flood i.e. sanitation, medicin and food crises until the next harvest. Some people are trying to get the seeds and other assistance from GOB, some of them are finding alternative jobs for survive, some were migrated to other places.				
(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:	Vegetable seeds (BRAC)	Plant (BRAC)	Seeds (GOB)	Fertilizer (GOB)
	Units:	32.5	210	UZ HQs just received an amount of GOB budget under agriculture assistance for distributing marginal farmers (6900) and small farmers (6900). It is noted hereby that no agriculture assistance was planned for landless farmers by GOB.	
	Amounts:	4,062	12,600		
	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:			
Seeds (Irri-paddy, Vegetables, Maskalai, Meiz ,Oil seed , Wheat , Chilli seeds etc.)	For 23,177 families under affected fermers		
Fertilizer			0
Plant			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 ?	Rice, Wheat, Pules, Vegrtable				
(b) What stocks are normally available in the Local Storage Depot (LSD) ? (Specify item and amount)	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:	Item:
	Rice (MT)	Paddy (MT)			
(c) What stocks are held there right now ?	444.42	0.490			
(d) How many people benefitted from Public Food Distributions in the period before the flood ?	Gratituous Relief:	VGF:	VGD:	Rural Maint. Programme:	NGOs:
	600		1,500	105	
(e) How many are benefitting from such targetted food distributions now ?	12,450	11200 (allotted)	1,500	105	
(f) Have vulnerable families/groups access to adequate amounts of food right now ?	No				
(g) Is there any change in commodity prices after the floods ?	Yes				
(h) What is the price of coarse rice now (in Sep) ?	Tk.15/-				
(i) What was the price of coarse rice in June ?	Tk.13.5/-				
(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)
	Information is not available				
(k) From which sources are most people buying/getting their food ? e.g. Neighbours, friends, relatives, store purchase, borrowed money/food, Govt GR,VGF, VGD, RMP, NGOs, others	Borrowed money, VGD, RMP				
(l) Do most families have any food stocks in their homes right now ? If yes, how long will they last ?	Yes, they will last for 2 to 3 days (approximately).				
(m) Are people able to cook in the affected areas ?	At first stage of flood (2-3 days), most of the affected flood				
(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):	
	Approximately 50% of the total affected family (1587)			4 to 6 months	

(p) What types and amounts of food-related relief assistance has already been / is now being provided by the various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Items:	GR (MT)	Rice/MT (BRAC)	Rice/MT (Concern)	Ruti/pc	Pulse/kg	Other NGOs` record is not available. PIO could not show any compiled record.
	Units:	24.900	26.500	60.000	26,512	6,000.000	
	Amounts:	3,361,500	357,750	810,000	29,826	258,000	
	Items:	Puff/MT	Suger/kg	Molases/MT	Salt/kg	Oil/lt	
	Units:	0.639	4,000.000	0.492	3000.000	3,000.000	
	Amounts:	14,571	128,000	14,784	30,000	156,000	
	Items:	Oil/MT	Pulse/MT	HEB/MT	Salt/MT		
	Units:	2.250	7.475	2.700	0.572		
Amounts:	90,00	328,900		3,372			

(q) What are the IMMEDIATE FOOD RELIEF NEEDS of the population due to the floods:

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (Tk.)	Total Cost (Tk.)
NA			0

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

Rice	150 MT	Tk.15.00 (per kg)	22,50,000
Pulse	7.5 MT	Tk.44.00 (per kg)	3,30,000
Oil	3.75 MT	Tk.50.00 (per kg)	1,87,500
Vegetables			10,00,000

(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 ?	1265 (fully)
(b) How many houses were badly damaged by the floods ?	14792 (partially)
(c) How many houses were lightly damaged by the floods ?	Not available
(d) How many families lost their houses due to river erosion ?	665
(e) How many of the affected families who were displaced are still living in that area ?	200
(f) How many houses need to be rebuilt ?	665
(g) How many houses need to be repaired ?	620
(h) How many of the completely destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	15 to 18%
(i) How many of the partially destroyed houses belonged to female-headed households ?	0
(j) Describe the typical house design in this area:	CI sheet, Bamboo, Hut, Polythine paper
(k) What are the usual house building materials used in this area ?	CI sheet, Bamboo, Straw, Polythine paper
(l) Are these materials readily available in the markets ?	Yes

(m) What is the cost of these building materials ?	<i>Item:</i> <i>CI sheet</i> <i>(roof)</i>	<i>Item:</i> <i>Bamboo &</i> <i>wood</i>	<i>Item: RCC</i> <i>(Pillar)</i>	<i>Item:</i> <i>Labour &</i> <i>others</i>	<i>Item: Door</i> <i>& window</i>	
	5,320.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
(n) What would be the cost of building a minimum standard rural house for that upazila?	16,320					
(o) What kind of support do people need for house repair ?	For house repairing people need support of bamboo, wood and labour cost.					
(p) Describe effective practices for flood mitigation in this part of the country:	People of flood affected area and those who took shelter at embankment were struggling hard to cope-up with the adverse situation. They were sheltering on the bamboo made platform, cattle on the embankment and fowls on the roof of theched house. Most of them in the affected areas were collected drinking water from the tube-wells of distance places by bamboo made vela. Before the flood, most of them were working in the fields as day-labourer, during flood a part of them were sailing boats, catching fish etc. instead of their regular works and a big portion were sitting idle they depends on relief which was no sufficient.					
(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:	GR-Cash (GOB)				
	Units:	437 family				
	Amounts:	175,000				
	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:						
Low cost house /per family						
CI sheet (roof)		1 bundle		2500.00		2500.00
Bamboo (pillar)		4 bamboos		200.00		800.00
Fence		4		500.00		2000.00
Door, Laborer & others		3 labourers & others				1500.00
Total cost						6800.00
Marginal cost house/per family						
CI sheet (roof)		2 bundles		2500.00		5000.00
Bamboo & wood		6 bamboos				4000.00
RCC (Pillar)		8		500.00		4000.00
Laborer, iron & others		6 labourers,				3,520.00
Total cost						16,520.00
(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>Secondary school</i>	<i>Secondary schools</i>
(a) How many were there before the floods ?	52	15	6	1	86	10	
(b) How many were used as flood shelters ?	15	2	0	0	0	3	
(c) How many are still in use as flood shelters ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(d) How many need to be completely rebuilt?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(e) How many need extensive repairs?	5	2	3	0	0	0	
(f) How many need light repairing?	47	13	3			4	
(g) How many are not currently in a state to conduct classes ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(h) How many is the government planning to repair?	50	15	6				
(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:	At upazila level budget was submitted for repairing to HQs.					
	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>	
NA						0	
(k) What NON-INFRASTRUCTURE EDUCATION NEEDS (chalk-boards, teaching materials, a globe, maps,							
NA						0	
(l) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical lightly damaged school :							
Per school						Repairing cost	
school						15,000.00 to 20,000.00	
(m) What are the INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS to repair one typical badly damaged school :							
Per school						Repairing cost	
school						35,000.00 to 45,000.00	
(n) Any other remarks:							
None							

10. ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) What is the normal pre-monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area:	Day laboror, fishing, boating, rickshaw puller and agriculture etc.					
(b) What is the normal monsoon season livelihood of most people in this area ?	boating, fishing					
(c) What are the main wage-employment activities (e.g. farming, cottage industries, shops in this	farming, small trades, and food for work, labour					
(d) Do most households in this area have any savings ?	Yes					
(e) Have households withdrawn their savings ?	Yes					
(f) Have households sold or are planning to sell livestock or other assets ?	Yes					
(g) How is the job market for wage labourers: satisfactory / not so good / very bad ?	very bad					
(h) What is the daily wage for day-labourers ?	Tk.60/-					
(i) Have households sold their labour in advance ?	No					
(j) Have household members had to migrate elsewhere in search of work ?	Yes, but not all					
(k) What other short-term coping mechanisms do households have ?	People of flood affected area took shelter on the bamboo made platform, at embankment and schools, colleges etc. and other relatives` houses. They were sheltering cattle on the embankment and fowls on the roof of theched house. Most of them in the affected areas were collected drinking water from the tube-wells of distance places by bamboo made vela. They were sailing boats, catching fish and sold their domestic animals etc. instead of their regular works .					
(l) Have households taken new loans from micro-credit institutions – how much ?	If yes, #:	Yes	If yes, in what range?	Per family: 1000/- to 5000/-		
(m) Have households taken new loans from village moneylenders – how much ?	If yes, #:	Yes	If yes, in what range?	Per family: 500/- to 5000/-		
(n) What is the most crucial infrastructure in the area that makes the biggest difference to poor people’s lives ?	Uthli to Paturia road					
(o) Is this most crucial infrastructure damaged ?	Not applicable					
(p) What types of works are recommended by the people for Cash-for-Work programmes ?	Food for work and farming					
(q) How many of these opportunities are there in this area ?	There were remained such type of opportunities, but could not estimated that time.					
(r) What measures could be taken to increase resilience to future floods of local households and their livelihood practices ?	Homestade raising, embankment					
(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	Items:	NA				
	Units:	NA				
	Amounts:	NA				
	Items:	NA				

various actors, such as GoB, INGOs, NGOs, etc. ?	Units:	NA				
	Amounts:	NA				
(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>			
Agriculture rehabilitation			0			
Credit without interest			0			
Credit with low provision			0			
(u) What type of LONGER-TERM RECOVERY SUPPORT do local people consider necessary:						
Employment specially food for work			0			
(v) Any other remarks:						
None						

11. Are there any other general observations that are important to note?
Community based disaster preparedness and management training should be organized for all (at upazila , union and community level). The UP Chairman expressed that they could apply 50% learning received from the disaster training. The community participated in rescue the flood affected victims during flood. Awareness building `what were the communities` roles during the worse situation and how they would mitigate this situation` should be more developed in an organizing way in such an event.

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, #):	Rice-444.42 (MT), Paddy-.49 (MT)	Available (If yes, #):		Available (If yes, #):	
	Combined Capacity (MT):	1500 MT	Combined Capacity (MT):		Combined Capacity (MT):	

13. Assessment Conducted By:

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Signature of Assessment Team Leader: _____

Name: Nargis Tanjila

Date: 15.09.2004