

## **Inventory of Destruction and Losses**

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**Lemuchari Para** has a population of 600.

The main source of income for the village is agriculture and fishing.

63 out of a total of 85 homes were set on fire and destroyed. Two shops and one Buddhist temple completely burnt. Two community clubs were burnt. All of the homes destroyed were permanent half brick structures with CI sheeted roofs.

Families' losses are total.

Household storage of paddy rice and seeds including the remaining harvest of last season's bumper crop have been destroyed.

10 percent of the village's cattle, 4 percent of its poultry and some 3 percent of its goats and pigs have been stolen.

Cattle sheds and hay stocks destroyed.

Three of the village's rice grinding mills, one power tiller and eight low lift pumps were destroyed.

A nursery containing over ten thousand seed packs was set on fire and destroyed.

Fishing nets destroyed.

The village UNICEF-funded Para Centre school was destroyed and all of its teaching aids either set on fire or looted.

Families were initially forced to seek shelter in the nearby jungle or forest.

Every family affected reports health and nutrition problems.

Families have been made mostly dependent on external assistance and are faced with crippling losses.

All 85 Families are in need of immediate and medium-term assistance.

### **Nua Para**

Nua Para is a small very well self-contained community. Family incomes are dependent on agriculture and fishing. All 12 homes of the village were destroyed as was the Para school and temple. Each family lost food stores, seeds, clothes, ornaments and all belongings. Looted items include boats, fishing nets, cattle, poultry etc. Villagers still do not feel secured enough to return and build temporary shelters because of close proximity of non-tribal cluster village from where the attack came. Most of the villagers have taken shelter in nearby Puranjoy Mohajan Para, some still living in the jungle. The non-tribal's from nearby villages still freely loot timber and fruit from the orchards; freshly felled timber trees were observed during the visit. This is the most vulnerable village and the prevailing situation warrants immediate attention. All 12 families are in need of immediate and medium-term assistance.

### **Pahartali Para**

Boro rice cultivation, homestead farming of horticulture crops, and fishing are the principle sources of family income.

The village is fairly large with over 105 homes. Of these 27 were completely burnt, 42 others were looted and partially destroyed. Office, musical instruments, dresses and other equipment of one folk drama (Jatra) party have been destroyed. All the households possessed wooden boats for fishing and transportation before the 26 August incident. Most of these boats were looted and the rest destroyed in the attack. Families started building temporary shelters with burnt & twisted C.I. sheets, bamboo poles, plastic sheet, etc.

With last year's crop being a bumper, one family lost more than 1200 kgs of grain.

Family paddy straw and hay stacks were burnt.

More than 9 percent of poultry and cattle were stolen.

Families are now destitute.

**Sawmill Para**

The village is named after a saw-mill that was established in the early eighties. The saw-mill, owned by the principal of Mahalchari college, was spared. 33 of the village's 38 homes were burnt. All grain reserves have been lost. All furniture belongings were either gutted or looted. Villagers started building temporary shelters with their own effort.

**Rameshu Karbari Para**

Being close to the main market in Mahalchari many of the residents are in service or are employed in the area. There are some trader and some farmer families too. 23 homes were burnt to the ground, 16 others looted. 3 persons were injured with sharp weapons. As in other cases, family losses are total.

**Babu Para**

This was the most affluent of all nine villages destroyed. About 50% of the household earners are government employees, while the rest are farmers. 77 homes were burnt and 8 others looted. One person was killed and a few others injured. Grain reserves now no longer exist for this community. Family investments, savings and luxury goods including TVs, computers, radios and jewellery, were very high. Now there is nothing left. Some villagers started building temporary shelters with their own effort.

**Basanta Para**

22 of the villages 33 homes were completely destroyed, and the remaining 10 looted. Being mainly farmers, agricultural losses are particularly severe. Grain and seed stores have been destroyed. Fishing nets were looted. Carpenters of the village lost all their tools and equipment. The village's low lift pump, fishing boats, and farm tools have been destroyed.

**Kerenganala**

Family income in this village is dependent on farming and fishing. 42 homes were destroyed and 21 looted. All grain and seed reserves have been destroyed. A few villagers, including a crippled man and two girls, were beaten.

**Durpujyanala**

4 homes in this village were burned. Affected families lost everything and are now destitute.

**Mahalchari Sadar Area**

25 homes in the Mahalchari Upazila headquarter area have been looted. Families have lost all their possessions.