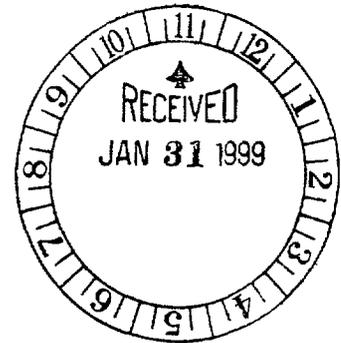


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A Rapid Assessment of the 1998 Flood's Impact on the Democracy Partnership

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This rapid assessment was conducted between December 6-19, 1998 and aims to assess the impact of the floods of 1998 on the programs and activities of 22 selected NGOs supported under the Democracy Partnership (henceforth would be said DP) Program. The study has also looked at the responses of NGOs to the needs of the customers and/or beneficiaries during this emergency period.

The Democracy Partnership's implementing NGOs indicated in October that most of them had come through the disaster in reasonably good shape in terms of damage to property and assets but that their DP and other program activities were severely disrupted and were gradually getting back on schedule. A more thorough and systematic survey was thought to be required to assess just how badly the flood had disrupted NGOs and their programs and what additional assistance the organizations and their beneficiary groups need to recover. A need was also felt to look at the nature of responses of NGOs to the needs of their communities and program beneficiaries during this emergency period.

The study team members have visited flood-affected project sites of 17 DP supported NGOs. They also have talked to staff of 5 Dhaka-based NGOs that were not directly affected by the floods (please see attachment 1).

The study team members have tried to assess the impact of the flood at the organizational, DP program, community and beneficiary levels in terms of damages to assets, staff time loss, activity disruption and other forms of dislocations. Moreover, the study team has also assessed the responses of NGOs to the needs of the beneficiaries and how NGOs had collaborated or did work together with other local elected and governmental bodies.

The overall approach of the study was to conduct a rapid assessment with a blending between quantitative and qualitative assessment/analysis techniques. It has applied a set of techniques like (a) rapid appraisal type semi-structured interviews with the organizational leaders, project managers, supervisory level staff and field workers, (b) one to one and group discussions/ interviews with various types of beneficiaries, community leaders and government officials, (c) DP program's performance data analysis and (d) files and document reviewing. All these discussions and interviews have been guided by a pre-designed and field-tested semi-structured questionnaire.

The study team members have interviewed or collected information from a total number of 415 individuals. By types, respectively they are 110 NGO personnel, 145 community representatives including UP chairmen, UP members and other informal leaders, 137 DP program beneficiaries and 23 GOB officials (please see attachment 2).

As it was proposed by the team and preferred by TAF, this study report has been organized in the fashion of rapid appraisals on the individual NGOs/projects.

In most of the places flood started from later first week or early second week of July 1998. In other places it started either from late July or from early August. However, in most cases it had continued up to late October or early November with water levels at the heights of floods.

varying from 30 days to 90 days. The water levels in different places varied between 2.5 meter to 11 meters from the ground levels, which were at these different places 0.50 to 2 meters above the danger levels. According to the variations in geographical locations the magnitude of floods in different areas have varied and affected the residents of these areas between 20% to 95% of total population. In most places it has affected about 70% to 85% of total population.

No DP NGO has reported any major property or asset loss. However, most of them have reported some losses as a result of damage to the office buildings, furniture, fixture and major or minor equipment. In financial terms the cost of these damages have been estimated within the range of a few lakh taka to a few hundred taka.

Most of the NGOs did not report any major loss of property or assets purchased by the Democracy Partnership. The damages to property and assets have varied between a few thousand taka to few hundred taka.

Other than five central level projects, all other NGOs who are involved in community based activities, have stated that they had to keep most of their DP activities suspended for the whole or most of the flooding periods. Most of them have also stated that their DP staff members were mostly involved in relief or rehabilitation related activities or assisted other NGOs and LEBs in operating their relief and rehabilitation activities.

Most of the organizations, however, have reported that they had rescheduled their disrupted activities soon after the recession of floodwater and are well on their way in regularizing their activities. The duration that they are reported to be taking for regularizing disrupted activities varied between one month to five months.

In most of the flood affected communities¹ (unions), it was found that varying between about 30% to 60% of their earthen roads, bridges, culverts, schools, mosques temples were damaged to cost the unions a few lakhs to a few cores, if attempts have been made for their full recovery or repairing. Almost all standing crops, vegetables, and small fish farms were also lost to have an extreme damaging impact on the socioeconomic conditions of the communities. There were reports of six live losses in two of the 17 visited unions.

Most of the beneficiaries also have reported extreme adverse impacts of the floods on their lives. A very significant majority have reported full or partial damages to their residential houses, tube-wells, latrines and have reported losses of crops, vegetables, small fish-farms, fruit trees, furniture, small live stocks losses, and wage losses for the whole flooding period varying between 30 to 90 days. In most cases the volumes of losses seemed to be extremely big for them or just unrecoverable. This will undoubtedly have a very grave impact on their life status over a very long period.

Most NGOs have reported that they had undertaken relief and rehabilitation activities either with their own resources or by collecting funding from other donors. All these relief and rehabilitation activities of DP NGOs were for the beneficiaries of all programs of the

¹ All data with regard to community-level impact imply estimates for the entire union visited unless otherwise indicated.

organizations or for the communities as a whole not particularly for the DP beneficiaries. In most cases DP beneficiaries are also beneficiaries of NGOs' other programs.

The DP NGOs were exceptionally interactive with LEBs specially with the UPs and local government administration and other agencies during the floods. Without any exceptions, they had assisted and coordinated with the local administrations, local level LEBs specially with the UPs and with other national level NGOs in implementing various relief and rehabilitation related programs undertaken by these agencies. The nature of these DP NGOs' coordination and collaborative functions were of few major types like (a) assisting local administration in opening flood shelters both for people and animals, (b) assisting GOB and NGOs in collecting data on flood losses and damages, (c) assisting other national NGOs in operating their relief activities, (d) preparing list of individuals who came to flood-shelters for residing and providing them with needful helps, (e) helping government and NGO initiatives by providing them with transportation facilities, (g) rescuing water logged and marooned people from far flung or hard to reach areas (h) providing list of affected families to the Union Parishads, etc.

The DP NGOs did not undertake any special democracy-style activities in response to the flood but across all the organizations, except Dhaka-based NGOs, the DP programs' staff members were fully involved in providing the organizational beneficiaries with the above-indicated types of relief assistance during the floods. However, as it was learned, their involvement was primarily to collaborate and coordinate with and assist government and other larger NGOs in identifying people in need and assisting in the distribution of relief supplies. This has evolved in this way because they had already been more interactive with the LEBs and other agencies in the course of implementing their regular programs before the flood. The DP NGO staff members assisted their beneficiaries by collaborating with union parishads in preparing the list of flood affected families and cooperated with other NGO's like ASA, BRAC, CARE CONCERN, PROSHIKA, RED CRESCENT, CARITAS, World Vision and OXFAM in implementing their relief and rehabilitation programs. Some NGOs had their own donor-funded relief programs and provided materials directly to the flood-affected. These NGOs were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries have also appreciated the other collaborative and coordination functions of DP NGOs.

All the above-indicated types of respondents have suggested various measures that should be taken by the NGOs or government agencies for expediting the recovery process of the beneficiaries. The most commonly suggested ones are like initiating housing and infrastructure repairing or rehabilitation programs, undertaking food-for-works program, creating service provisions for agricultural rehabilitation, initiating Income Generation (IG) activities for women, providing interest-free loan, supplying saplings and seedlings etc.

Evidently the DP NGOs have maintained an exceptionally interactive and collaborative relationship with LEBs and other agencies during the floods. This may be explained by the fact that the mechanism and process that the DP had been putting in place (collective issue-based action, NGO-local government dialogue, LEB training, civic education, reformed shalish, etc.) could help them in establishing this highly interactive relationship beforehand. So, the assumption was found to be true that these collective NGO-local government and group-based activities have been highly effective in responding to the crisis and expediting the recovery process.

A INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a three week rapid assessment of the flood impacts on NGOs supported through the Democracy Partnership, a joint program of The Asia Foundation (hereinafter referred as TAF), USAID and BRAC. It wanted to assess the impacts of floods 1998 on the planned activities of 22 selected NGOs supported under the Democracy Partnership Program. Moreover, the study has also looked at the responses of NGOs to the needs of the customers and/or beneficiaries during this emergency period.

B FLOODING GENERAL VIEWS

Normal annual flooding in this country used to be dealt by the people as a natural and welcomed occurrence as it provides silt and fertility (application of algae) to agricultural land and create the habitat required for the country's important inland fisheries. Occasionally, floods do occur in magnitude/intensity greater than normal to get people and property adversely affected. Once it happened, property is damaged, agricultural land is lost through bank erosion and excessive silting, crops are damaged and lives are lost². It also adversely affects the regular functions and sustainability of various organizations including NGOs.

In the recent years destruction of flooding have become more noticeable as the country's population has expanded and people have come to occupy flood prone areas due to a lack of other higher lands to be resettled. The ravages of flooding have also been exacerbated with occupation of the flood prone areas and the lack of water management efforts that would protect those most vulnerable.

1 Bangladesh-Floods 1998 Relevance and Importance of the study

1a General Context

The Bangladesh floods 1998 experienced from July through October 1998, were estimated to be the most severe the country has experienced this century. Approximately 70% of the country was under water at the height of the floods. Many people died as a result of disease and accidents but the most devastating affect has been on the people's household security their homes, livestock, crops and savings have been lost and their means of income disrupted or destroyed by the floods. The government was initially slow to response to the crisis, but once a state of emergency was declared (in late August 1998), the government administration, international organizations and local NGOs responded quickly, by getting foods and supplies to rural and urban populations. Government and NGOs sometimes targeted the poorest and the most vulnerable groups but, given the widespread devastation, it seemed that virtually everyone was in need of some assistance.

² John Ambrose Environmental Considerations in Sustainable Human Development (1997) SHD Project of UNDP/Planning Commission Dhak

1b Specific Context

The introductory section of TOR states that some preliminary discussions with Democracy Partnership's implementing NGOs indicated that most partner NGOs had come through the disaster in reasonably good shape in terms of property loss and asset damage but that it's normal program activities, including DP activities had been severely disrupted. A more thorough and systematic survey was thought to be required to assess how badly the flood had disrupted NGOs and their programs and what additional assistance the organizations and their beneficiary groups need to recover. A need was also felt to look at the nature of responses of NGOs to the needs of the customers and/or beneficiaries during this emergency period. This was thought to be important because the mechanisms and processes that the Democracy Partnership (DP) has put in place (collective issue-based action, NGO-local government dialogue and cooperation, LEB training, civic education, reformed shalish, etc.) was thought to be highly effective in responding to the emergency and expediting the recovery process.

The study team members have visited flood affected project sites of 17 DP supported NGOs. They also have talked to 5 Dhaka based NGOs that were not directly affected by the floods for a total of 22 NGOs.

C THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

All the rapid assessment and inquiry techniques of this study were developed on the basis of specific objectives as they were spelled out in the TOR delivered by TAF.

- 1 A rapid assessment of the flood's impact on NGOs supported through the Democracy Partnership, a joint program of The Asia Foundation, USAID and BRAC, including the disruption to the democracy activities supported under the program
 - (a) To what extent did the flood disrupt their organizations? Assess the nature of the damage to their assets and the nature of disruption to their staff and activities
 - (b) To what extent did the flood disrupt the specific democracy program activities supported by the Partnership, such as union parishad capacity building, legal awareness, voter/civic education, and alternative dispute resolution
 - (c) To what extent did the flood disrupt the organization's beneficiaries and target population? How many people were affected? Estimate the cost of the damage to assets
- 2 Review of the different ways NGO partners have responded to the crisis and assisted their customers
- 3 Assess to what extent and how the participating NGOs have collaborated with (or had difficulties with) union parishads in an effort to respond to the disaster
- 4 Prepare recommendations on whether any actions by Democracy Partnership or NGOs are needed to expedite the recovery process for the "Customers/Beneficiaries" and the democracy activities

D THE GENERAL APPROACH

The study team members (consultants) have tried to assess the impacts of floods at the organizational, DP program, community and beneficiary levels in terms of damages to assets, staff time loss, activity disruption and other forms of dislocations. Accordingly, they also have tried to assess the potential and/or actual cost of their recovery.

In addition to assessing the above indicated types of bearings of floods on the projects' and organizational activities, the study team has also assessed the responses of NGOs and projects to the needs of the beneficiaries. They have also looked at how NGOs had collaborated with other local elected and governmental bodies.

E METHODOLOGY

The Overall Approach

The overall approach of the study was to conduct a rapid assessment with a blending between quantitative and qualitative assessment/analysis techniques: (a) rapid appraisal type semi-structured interviews with the organizational leaders, project managers, supervisory level staff and field workers, (b) one to one and group discussions/ interviews with various types of beneficiaries, community leaders and government officials, (c) DP program's performance data analysis and (d) files and document reviewing. All these discussions and interviews have been guided by a field-tested semi-structured questionnaire.

The study team members have interviewed or collected information from a total number of 415 individuals. By types, respectively they are 110 NGO personnel, 145 community representatives including UP chairmen, UP members and other informal leaders, 137 DP program beneficiaries and 23 GOB officials (please see attachment 2).

Project, Project Site and Area (Affected Unions) Selection

A total number of 17 identified projects (As per the list of flood-affected unions and respective working NGOs attached with TOR) were selected and for each project one of the worst affected unions were selected through discussion with TAF and central office project staff and local government officials. In order to be comprehensive, the study team collected information from the five remaining NGOs that are implementing programs from Dhaka (please see attachment 1).

Rapid appraisal type semi-structured interviews with the organizational leaders, project managers, supervisory level staff and field workers

From Headquarters and down to the level of project sites, all the above-indicated types of individuals were interviewed by the study/assessment team members. Efforts have been made

to make some rapid quantitative (in money figure and recovery time) measurements of losses through these interviews to the organization and the DP program. Above indicated semi-structured interview guideline was used for conducting these interviews.

One to one and group discussions/interviews with various types local government officials, community leaders, and DP beneficiaries

One to one and group discussion session type discussions have also been conducted in each of the selected unions with UP chairmen and members and TNOs, community leaders such as imams, school teachers, village headmen/elders (*matbars*), and DP beneficiaries. These sessions were conducted to assess community- and beneficiary- level impacts of floods and to assess the nature of organizational responses to the needs of beneficiaries. The same semi-structured discussion guideline was used in conducting these discussion sessions.

With respect to community-level data, UP members and TNOs were asked to collect data on damage to community property by higher government authorities but were not provided with directions or guidelines about how to value assets like roads and bridges, leading to a lack of uniformity in valuations between unions. See Table 2, column 3. Table 1 provides a summary of the impact across four levels. The indicator for community-level impact (High in most cases) reflects the details in the individual NGO rapid appraisals, but don't necessarily correspond to the valuations in Table 2.

Informal discussions and walk-about observations

All along the course of conducting assessment / study, team members have continued informal discussions with involved individuals right from the organizational leadership level to the beneficiary level. Moreover they have done walk-about observations, and continued taking notes, which have been used to supplement and compliment the other quantitative and qualitative findings.

Performance data analysis to assess time and cost implications

By consulting individual project proposals and approved work-plans of individual organizations/projects the team members have assessed the activity disruptions to ascertain their time and cost implications.

F THE STUDY FINDINGS

As it was proposed by the team and preferred by TAF, this study report has been organized in the fashion of rapid appraisals on the individual NGOs/projects. The rapid appraisals present the summary of the findings in relation to the individual organizations. However, before presenting the rapid appraisals, a snapshot on the overall impact could be presented in a matrix form applying a measurement scale. So, the presentation of findings is divided into two parts. The first is a summary that presents (a) an overall matrix applying a measurement scale and (b) an overview table that estimates costs across all the organizations in terms of losses of community assets, organization's assets and working days. The second part presents findings of rapid appraisals of 22 NGOs. The findings have been clustered under the three Intermediate Results (IRs).

1a Summary

The rapid assessment team has measured the impact of the flood at four different levels, with the indicators below:

- ❖ Organizational Level (Implying the whole organization and in some cases noted by an asterisk in Table 2, only the DP project site visited)

Damage to property/assets

- ❖ Program Level (Implying only DP activities)

Disruption to planned DP activities in union visited

Damage to DP property/assets in union visited

- ❖ Community Level (entire union visited)³

Property and asset loss (from infrastructure to livestock)

- ❖ Beneficiary Level (DP beneficiaries)

Wage, property, and asset loss

Health

For the purpose of the summary matrix below, we assigned three measurements or "grades" for each level of impact for each NGO: H= Highly Damaged or Disrupted, M= Moderately Damaged or Disrupted, and L= Lightly Damaged or Disrupted. N/A = Not Available.

³ All data with regard to community level impacts would mean estimates and/or findings for the entire union unless otherwise indicated.

Table 1 Matrix of flood’s impact on each organization

| | ORGANIZATION LEVEL | PROGRAM LEVEL | COMMUNITY LEVEL⁴ | BENEFICIARY LEVEL |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT I | esponsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions ncreased | | | |
| Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | L | M | M | M |
| Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | L | L | N/A | N/A |
| Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS) | H | M | M | M |
| CARE Bangladesh | L | H | H | H |
| International Voluntary Services (Sachetan) | L | H | H | H |
| International Voluntary Services (Solidarity) | L | H | H | H |
| Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) | M | H | H | H |
| RUPANTAR | M | M | M | M |
| SAMATA (SSKS) | M | H | H | H |
| Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) | M | H | H | H |
| UTTARAN | L | H | H | M |
| Welfare Association of Village Environment (WAVE) | L | H | H | M |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT II | Quality of Election Enhanced | | | |
| Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS) | M | M | M | M |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT III | Access to Justice Improved | | | |
| Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK) | L | L | N/A | N/A |
| Banchte Shekha(BS) | L | M | H | H |
| Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) | M | H | H | H |
| Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA) | L | L | N/A | N/A |
| Center for Development Services (CDS) | L | L | N/A | N/A |
| Kabi Sukanto Seba Sangha (KSSS) | M | H | H | H |
| Madaripur Legal Aid Association (MLAA) | H | M | H | H |
| Palli Shishu Foundation (PSF) | H | H | H | H |
| Palashupara Samaj Kallayan Samuty (PSKS) | L | M | H | M |

Keys H= High, M= Medium, L = Low and N/A = Not Available

The following overview table presents estimates of costs in terms of lives, community assets, organization’s assets and personal workdays related losses across all the organizations

⁴ Subjective assessments based on details in NGO rapid appraisals and do not necessarily correspond to valuations in Table 2

Table 2 Matrix of estimated losses across all the organizations in terms of lives, community assets, organizations' assets, and staff workdays

| ORGANIZATION | Number of Lives Lost (in the entire union visited) | Losses of Community Assets (Estimated Value for Visited Union from LG officials ⁵) | Losses of Organizational Assets (Estimated Value) | Workday Loss (Estimated Value for visited Project site ⁶) | |
|--|---|--|---|---|------------------|
| | | | | Person Days | Cost |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT I | Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions increased | | | | |
| Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studites (BCAS) | 3 | 1 860 000 | 4 000* | 300 | 78 000 |
| Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha(BNPS) | Nil | 30 000 000 | 69 000 | 825 | 97 488 |
| CARE Bangladesh | Nil | 10 000 000 | NIL | 174 | 96 000 |
| (IVS) Sachetan | Nil | 49 349 000 | NIL | 74 | 19,800 |
| (IVS) Solidarity | Nil | 20 704 500 | 4 420 | 260 | 45 000 |
| Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) | Nil | 5 800 000 | 35 900 | 300 | 45 000 |
| RUPANTAR | Nil | 20 000 000 | 3 500 | 110 | 7 500 |
| SAMATA (SSKS) | Nil | 30 000 000 | 80 000 | 3 952 | 472 401 |
| Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) | 3 | 2,100 000 | 25,000 | 275 | 63,000 |
| UTTARAN | Nil | 4,945,000 | NIL | 960 | 51 000 |
| Welfare association of village Environment (WAVE) | Nil | 20 000,000 | NIL | 300 | 35,000 |
| | | | | | |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT II | Quality of Election Enhanced | | | | |
| Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | | | | |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT III | Access to Justice Improved | | | | |
| Am O Salish Kendra (ASK) | Nil | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Banchta Shekha (BS) | Nil | 25 000 000 | 300,000 | 200 | 4 150 |
| Bangladesh legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) | Nil | 10 000 000 | 17 500 | 660 | 55 000 |
| Bangladesh national Women Lawyers Association (BANWLA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Center for Development (CDS) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Kabi Sukanto Seba Sangha (KSSS) | Nil | 1 879,000 | 10,000 | 300 | 150 000 |
| Madaripur legal Aid Association (MLAA) | Nil | 1 885 000 | 75 000 | 640 | 64 000 |
| Palli Shushu Foundation (PSF) | Nil | 8 750,000 | 200,000 | 450 | 20,400 |
| Palshipara Samaj Kallayan Samity (PSKS) | Nil | 338 000 | N/A | 420 | 82 000 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 242,610,500 | 824,320 | 10,200 | 1,358,739 |

⁵ Data collected by UPs and TNO offices for higher authorities⁶ Excluding five Dhaka based organizations one project site from each of the rest 17 organizations working areas were visited

2 Rapid Appraisals

The main interview-findings and observations of this study have been presented in the form of rapid appraisal reports on individual organizations

IR I -- Responsiveness of LEBs and Government Institutions Increased

BANGLADESH CENTER FOR ADVANCE STUDIES (BCAS)

AREA VISITED District Gopalganj Thana Mukshudpur Union Jalirpar

Water level and Duration In Mukshudpur Thana 9 unions were severely affected (including Jalirpar Union) and 4 generally affected, affecting an estimated 12,000 BCAS beneficiaries. In the nine severely affected unions, flood started from the second week of August and lasted over the following 60 days. During this period the water levels varied within 2.5 meters from the road level. About 90% of cultivable land and 70% of homestead was under water during the flood period.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT As it was learned from the staff members, the organization was affected by partial damages of some furniture which cost Tk 4,000 to repair. The project staff members have roughly estimated that about 10 of them have lost about 30 workdays to cost the organization about Tk 78,000 as per their salary on workday basis.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General The routine activities of DP program had been suspended and the staff members were involved in special relief activities. No DP property or assets were lost.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status About 90% of the scheduled DP activities were disrupted during the flood period. Most of the staff members were involved in relief related activities. As a result, most of the activities, like training, workshops, civic education and cultural activities were disrupted.

As the staff members have opined, they need two additional months to complete all rescheduled activities. As they have said they will be able to complete all outstanding activities by April 1999 which they were supposed to complete by February 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public Property and Asset Loss In the visited union, as per Union Parishad data, flood has partially damaged estimated 32 kilometers of roads, 3 bridges, one culvert and 11 schools. Respectively these damages would cost estimated Tk 160,000, Tk 80,000, and Tk 10,000 and Tk 50,000 if repairing initiatives would have to be undertaken. In addition to these, about 38 temples, 3 mosques, 300 tube-wells and 60% of the latrines had also been partially damaged of a cost of around Tk 100,000, Tk 50,000, Tk 450,000 and Tk 960,000 for their repairing or rehabilitation. There were three reported deaths during the flood. Total losses are valued at approximately Tk 1,860,000.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss A number of 12 beneficiaries in two groups were interviewed. Most of them have said that they have lost about 45 workdays and at the rate of Tk 100 per day each of them has lost Tk 4,500 over the flooding period. It was also revealed that about 90% of their houses were partially damaged costing them about Tk 3,000 per head. On an average they also have lost one cattle and 7 poultry to loss on an average Tk 7,000 per household. In addition, they have lost about 80% of their standing crops and vegetables and a significant number of fruit trees to cost them about Tk 15,000 per household.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries Organization (and DP program) has not undertaken any relief initiatives on its own.

Collaboration with LEB and Other Agencies A precise list of collaborative activities is as follows: (a) Prepared list of individuals who took shelter in the flood and provided them with needful helps; (b) Helped government and NGO initiatives by providing them with transportation facilities; (c) Provided list of affected families to the Union Parishad; (d) Prepared a video film on the flood situation; (e) Cooperated with CARITAS in undertaking relief and rehabilitation activities; (f) Collaborated with DP in improving flood shelters; (g) Collaboration with LEB and Other Agencies.

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood The DP program staff members were mainly involved in the above-indicated collaborative initiatives with LEBs and other NGOs.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance The collaborative efforts of BCAS were highly appreciated by the beneficiaries. On an average each household received relief goods of about Tk 200 -Tk 350. As the beneficiaries indicated, the above indicated relief goods distributed by different organizations benefited the families during a very critical period of food crisis.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery Responses from different respondents suggest that the following service provisions would be of significant help: provisions of interest free loan, distribution of seeds, saplings, fish fries, and foods-for-work initiatives, I G activities for disadvantaged women and rehabilitation activities, etc.

BANGLADESH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (BELA)

Based on interviews with the Program Director and a delivered write up, our assessment is that the flood had a negligible impact on BELA's organizational and DP program activities because BELA's activities are mostly of advocacy type and being pursued at the central level. It has experienced a delay in filing a petition partly because of delay in identification of a local petitioner and partly because of delay in collecting some relevant information from some public offices, which were, busy with flood related activities.

BANGLADESH NARI PROGATI SANGHA (BNPS)

AREA VISITED District Netrokona Thana Barhatta Union Chiram

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Barhatta Thana, 8 unions were severely affected (including Chiram Union) and 4 unions generally affected affecting about 4,300 beneficiaries. Flood started in Chiram union from early August 1998 and continued for about 75 days. The water level rose up to 3.50 meters which was 1.50 meter above the danger level. In Chiram union, 10 villages were seriously affected, while 14 villages were moderately affected. In this union, about 871 beneficiaries were seriously affected.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT In its office premises a block of about 1500 (sq ft) of earth was washed away. Besides, 4 motor cycles and 7 bicycles were damaged, a total number of its 16 operation satellite schools were damaged. The organization incurred total loss of approximately Tk 69,000 in Chiram. Eleven staff members could not work on their normal activities for 75 days causing a loss of approximately Tk 97,488 calculated at their monthly salaries. No staff reported sick during the above period.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General No DP property or assets were lost.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status As per data available in the records, about 25% of the major activities were disrupted in the visited project area. The disrupted activities include imparting training to the group leaders, providing awareness education, follow-up monitoring, dialogue for the community leaders etc. Meanwhile, a new schedule has been prepared and as per this all these activities would be accomplished by January 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public Property and Asset Loss Regarding infrastructure losses officials have reported that about 25 kilometer roads, 4 bridges, 11 culverts, 2 schools were fully damaged. Officials volunteered that on average each laborer in the union was out of work for 50-60 days. Thus, each of them has lost Tk 50 as daily wages. Twenty five percent houses were partially and about 6% were fully damaged resulting in a loss of Tk 35,000 for each fully damaged house and Tk 7,000 for each partially damaged house. The total loss would be about Tk 20 to 30 million for the entire union.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss A total number of 14 beneficiaries were met by two groups. Their reported data indicate that about 25% beneficiaries have had their houses either totally or partially damaged. In terms of money the loss comes around Tk 7,000 per head. Besides, they lost chickens and ducks, causing a loss of Tk 670 on an average per household. On an average half a hector of standing crops (mainly aman dhan) was washed away per household causing for them a loss of Tk 20,000. On an average the beneficiaries have also lost 5kg of rice, 10 kg of wheat and fishes from their fish ponds. About 3 persons from each household were sick and they have spent Tk 500 approximately per person for medical treatment. No death was reported.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During the flood the organization rescued marooned people and took them to the shelters and communicated people's sufferings to GOB and NGOs. It also has provided health education to flood affected people and distributed ready foods (Chira, gur etc) salts, biscuits among them.

Collaboration with LEBs and Other Agencies Following collaborative efforts were in place with the initiatives of the organization (a) Assisted GOB in opening flood shelters both for people and animals (b) Assisted GOB in collecting data on flood losses and damages (c) Assisted other NGOs like BRAC and SPS in conducting their relief operations.

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood During the flood the DP program staff was mainly involved in rescuing marooned people by taking them to the shelters using rented boats. They had also participated in the following collaborative efforts of the organization (a) Assisted GOB in opening flood shelters both for people and animals (b) Assisted GOB in collecting data on flood losses and damages.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance Beneficiaries have appreciated the rescue and relief efforts of the organization.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery As per suggestions of the individuals interviewed the following measures should be taken for speedy recovery (a) Undertake home repairing and reconstruction programme (b) Invite GOB to implement infrastructure repairing activities (c) Collaborate with GOB for undertaking food for works program (d) Undertake income generation program (e) Invite GOB to undertake water and sanitation program (f) Assist for agricultural rehabilitation program (g) Supply of saplings, seedlings (h) Provide loans to purchase cattle and other poultry items.

CARE (GAIBANDHA)

AREA VISITED District Gaibandha Thana Palashbari Union Borishal

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Palashbari Thana, 2 unions were severely affected (including Borishal Union) and 2 unions were generally affected, affecting about 300 CARE beneficiaries. As per union parishad record flood in Borishal union started from July 7, 1998 and continued over the following 87 days. During this flood, water level had gone up to 6.5 meters, which was 1.5 meters above the danger level. Borishal union comprises of 18 villages, of which 09 villages were most seriously affected and 11 villages were moderately affected. In Borishal union a total number of 270 project beneficiaries were learned to be seriously affected.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT This project is managed from the CARE office in Gaibandha town which did not suffer any loss to property or assets. Two DP program staff were out of DP activities for 87 days as it was reported by CARE field staff. On an average, Tk 48,000 was lost per person, thus for two of them it was Tk 96,000. Because of flood, CARE's DP activities were not under implementation for the entire period in this area.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General Other than staff time loss and activity disruption, DP program did not have any other kinds of damage

Performance Loss and Recovery Status The flood disrupted eight important activities of the CARE's DP program. The disrupted activities include, union planning workshop, training for the UP chairman and members, project planning workshop and training for the UP secretaries on the management of financial record keeping. However, CARE has rescheduled these activities and as per the new reschedule about 60-70% activities have already been accomplished and remaining would be accomplished by February 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public property and asset loss The Union Parishad Chairman of Borishal union reported that about 25 kilometers of road, five bridges, 06 culverts, 05 schools, two mosques and 100 tubewells were totally damaged. Besides, 20 hector lands standing crop (dhan) and godown and doors and windows of UP office have also been damaged. He estimated total losses at Tk 10 million.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss During the assessment, 05 beneficiaries were met and two of them reported to have lost 100 work days causing a loss of about Tk 10,000 against wages at the rate of Tk 100 per day. Three beneficiaries have lost their houses fully and two partially. Losses for each full damage of houses were around Tk 12,000 and for the rest it was about half of it. None reported any death of their large livestock items. However, 12 chickens died causing a loss of Tk 600. None reported any crop loss. Four reported death of four jack fruit tree which has cost a total of about Tk 16,000 as value for each of them was estimated to be around Tk 4,000 on average.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries CARE's policy was not to undertake direct relief activities in Barishal. All relief and rescue operations were undertaken by the Union Parishad and other NGOs namely, BRAC and PROSIKA. The Union Parishad distributed 39 metric tons of rice and other materials. In the whole Union, distributed relief materials were valued at about Tk 477,000. BRAC and PROSIKA have distributed mainly medicines, cloths, dal, kalai etc. Each of them has spent about Tk 20,000.

Collaboration with LEB and Other Agencies As CARE did not operate any relief activities, all relief activities were implemented by the Union Parishad and BRAC in the project union. However, CARE regularly tracked these relief activities in its project union through the Union Parishad.

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood Along with other staff members of the organization, the DP staff was also involved in all relief and rescue operations that were undertaken by the Union Parishad and other NGOs namely, BRAC and PROSIKA.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance Beneficiaries were not fully happy that the organization did not provide any relief goods. They also complained about the quality of food.

provided by BRAC. However, beneficiaries have appreciated the collaborative efforts of the organization.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery As it was learned from the respondents the following measures should be taken for speedy recovery of losses and damages: (a) Undertake home repair and reconstruction program (b) Collaborate with GOB for undertaking food for works program (c) Undertake income Generation program (d) Undertaking water and sanitation program (e) Assistance for agricultural rehabilitation program (f) Supply sapling and seedlings (g) Provide loans to purchase cattle and other poultry items

IVS (Partner NGO, SACHETAN)

AREA VISITED District Rajshahi Thana Paba Union Haripur

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Paba Thana, 5 unions were severely affected (including Haripur Union) and 5 unions were generally affected, affecting about 1,100 Sachetan beneficiaries. In Haripur union, flood started from August 16, 1998 and continued for 80 days. The water level raised up to 19.68 meters which was above 2.18 meters from the danger level.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT Sachetan's office is in Rajshahi town and did not suffer any property or asset loss. While assessing staff time loss, it was reported that 02 staff of DP Program (Programme Officer and Programme Organizer) were unable to work for 37 days in their respective field, incurring a loss of Tk 19,800 measured by their monthly salaries. However, it may be pointed out that they were engaged in relief and rescue operations during the above 37 days. No sick-days for anybody were reported.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General Sachetan implements its DP activities in five unions of Pabna Thana of which 57 out of 154 villages were seriously affected and 97 villages were moderately affected. A total number of 1069 beneficiaries were seriously affected, out of which 134 are residents of Haripur union. No damage to DP property or assets.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status During the flood period, Sachetan had to postpone its core activities both for DP and other programme in all five unions. Other than relief and rescue operations, it could not undertake any DP related activities. The disrupted activities include program-planning workshops, issue-based workshop, meetings with the political activists, meetings with the civil society, mass awareness meeting and resource mobilization training.

However, as of December 10, 1998 two activities (program planning workshop and civil society meeting) were accomplished. Remaining activities will be done as soon as the NGO receives fund. Currently, as the NGO Sachetan has shortage of fund, it will implement other activities once it receives fund from IVS-TAF.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public property and Asset loss While assessing the infrastructure loss it reveals from Union Parishad office data that about 35-kilometer roads 07 bridges 21 culverts 06 schools, 09 mosques, 75 tube-wells and 100 latrines were damaged causing a total loss of Tk 15,300,000 Eight cows, two buffaloes, about 2,000 chickens, and 500 ducks died causing a total loss of Tk 174,000 (cow Tk 4000, two buffalo, 6,000 chicken 50 and duck 60) In addition, standing crops loss was estimated at Tk 125,000 for 2.5 hector of land UP officials volunteered that by some rough estimate done by the UP during this flood, a total number of 200,000 man-days were lost (There are about 2000 labours live in this union) in this union In the form of wage loss for 100 days of flood the total valuation of it comes around Tk 14,000,000 for 2000 labours at the rate of Tk 70 per labour per day Besides, 5,500 houses were damaged fully and 4,000 houses partially causing a total loss of about Tk 19,750,000 (Tk 2500 for total damage and Tk 1,500 for partial damage) Thus, in total the community's gross loss comes to an estimated Tk 49,349,000

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Property and Asset Loss In total 17 beneficiaries and community representatives were interviewed Out of them, four have lost their houses totally and nine partially In terms of money, the loss comes around Tk 36,000 per head on an average Besides, one cow, about 100 chickens and 38 ducks have died causing a loss of about Tk 11,280 for them It was also learned that standing crops (mainly aman dhan) of about 16 Bighas of land were also washed away causing a loss for them of about Tk 51,200

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Wage, Assistance to the beneficiaries During this flood the organization, SACHETAN undertook massive relief and rescue activities both for DP and non-DP program beneficiaries Some of these include rescuing marooned people and shifting them to flood shelters through hired boats, shifting cattle (cow, goat, buffalo etc) to flood shelters, communicating people's sufferings to GOB offices and NGOs, providing health education to flood affected people and distributing ready foods (chira, gur etc) salts, biscuits, match boxes among them

Collaboration with LEB and other agencies For the above activities the organization did not spend any money from its own sources It also has assisted GOB and other NGOs in implementing massive relief operations According to their views, the GOB and about nine to ten NGOs undertook heavy relief operations in their working areas As per Union Parishad data it is estimated that Tk 20,00,000 (Twenty lakhs) was spent by GOB and other NGOs for relief and rescue activities during the flood period and Sachetan played a vital role in mobilizing these organizations with the said volume of funds

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood As indicated above, during the flood, SACHETAN undertook massive relief and rescue activities both for DP and non-DP program beneficiaries Including DP program staff all staff members of the organization were involved in the above-indicated activities Beside others, DP program staff was also fully involved in assisting GOB and other NGOs in implementing some massive relief operations undertaken by them They have cooperated with the GOB and about nine to ten NGOs who undertook heavy relief operations in their working areas

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance Beneficiaries were highly appreciative about the activities that SACHETAN had undertaken during the floods. They said that the relief activities were immensely helpful to them during their time of crisis.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery The staff members, UP members and beneficiaries have suggested to undertake housing and income generation program and to initiate agricultural rehabilitation programs.

IVS (Partner NGO, SOLIDARITY)

AREA VISITED District Kurigram Thana Rajarhat Union Chhina

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Rajarhat Thana, 3 unions were severely affected (including Chhina Union) and 3 unions generally affected, affecting about 1,500 beneficiaries. In Chhina union, flood started from June 20, 1998 and continued for 75 days. The water level raised up to 08 meters, which was above 2 meters higher from the danger level.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT Solidarity's office is located in Kurigram town and suffered damages to property and assets in the amount of Tk 4,420 described below. While assessing staff time loss, it was reported that 4 DP staff members were unable to work for a period of 65 days in their respective fields. But the staffers were engaged in relief and rescue operations during the above 65 days. No sick days were reported. On an average per staff loss was Tk 1,1250 and for all the four of them it was a loss of Tk 45,000.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General Solidarity implements its DP activities in three unions of two Thanas of this district. In the three unions 26 out of 49 villages were seriously affected and 38 villages were moderately affected. A total number of 1,450 beneficiaries were seriously affected in all the three unions of which Chhina accounts for 650 and 800 in the other two unions. Partial damage occurred to one motor cycle and one by-cycle. And one umbrella and one raincoat were lost. By a rough estimate, the financial loss for the vehicle damage was about Tk 3,500 and for the other losses it was about Tk 920 which brings a total of about Tk 4,420.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status During the flood period, the NGO (Solidarity) had to postpone its all core activities both for DP and other (education and credit) program in its all three unions. The disrupted activities were (a) Issue-based workshop with LEB, (b) Joint meeting with LEB (c) Training for the LEB, (d) Program planning workshop with the LEB, (e) Program planning workshop with the group members, (f) Meeting with civil society, (g) Mass Rally (h) Resource mobilization training. The organization has accomplished the above activities after receding of the flood waters and as of 10-12-98 all activities were regularized.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT - Public property and Asset loss While assessing the infrastructure loss it reveals from Union Parishad office data that about 40 kilometers of roads, 03 bridges, 35 culverts, 04 schools, 17 mosques, 12 temples, 2.5 kilometers embankment and about 25 tube-wells were damaged causing a total loss of about Tk 5,634,000. Four cows and

about 1,000 chickens, and 200 ducks have died causing a total loss of Tk 78,000 (cow Tk 4000 chicken 50 and duck 60) In addition, standing crops loss was estimated to be about Tk 110 000 for 05 hectares of land UP officials volunteered that by some rough estimates during this flood, a total number of 262,500 workdays were lost (There are about 3500 labours live in this union) In the form of wage-income loss for 75 days of flood-time the valuation comes about Tk 13,125,000 (Tk 50 per labour X 3,500 labour X 75 days) Besides, 250 houses were damaged fully and 145 houses partially causing a net loss of Tk 1 757,500 (Tk 5000 for total damage and Tk 3,500 for partial damage) Thus in total the community's or Union's gross loss stands at about Tk 20,704,504

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss Seven beneficiaries have lost their houses totally and three partially In terms of their rebuilding cost the loss comes around Tk 45 500 per household on an average Besides, one cow, about 100 chickens and 40 ducks have died causing a loss of Tk 11 400 in total Standing crops (mainly aman) of half a hectare land per household was also washed away causing a loss of about Tk 24,000

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During this flood the organization (SOLIDARITY) undertook following relief and rescue activities both for DP and non-DP dwellers (a) Rescued marooned people and shifted them to flood shelters through hired boats (b) Shifted cattle (cow, goat, buffalo etc) to flood shelters, (c) Communicated people's sufferings to GOB and NGOs, (d) Provided health education to flood affected people (e) Distributed ready foods (chira, gur etc) salts, biscuits, (f) Distributed match boxes candles (g) Distributed GI wire, wire, polythene, medicines (ORS) etc For these activities the organization spent about 5.5 lakhs taka in each union (The money was collected from other donors)

Collaboration with LEB and Other Agencies Following collaborative efforts were put into effect by the organization (a) Rescued water logged and marooned people from far flung/hard to reach areas, (b) Assisted local administration in opening flood shelters both for people and animals (c) Assisted GOB in collecting data on flood loss and damages, (d) Assisted other NGOs in operating their relief activities

DP Program Activities in Response to the Flood Along side the staff members of other programs and organizational leaders, the DP staff members were equally involved in the above indicated rescue relief, rehabilitation related activities, and collaborative efforts with LEBs, government agencies and other NGOs

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance A number of 850 beneficiary families had received relief goods of the value of about Tk 350- Tk 400 per family on an average They have talked very high about the assistance of the organization

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery Following measures should be taken for speedy recovery (a) Undertake home repair and reconstruction program (b) Collaborate with GOB for undertaking food for works program (c) Undertake income Generation program (d) Expedite GOB to undertake water and sanitation program (e) Assist in initiating rehabilitation program (f) Sapling supplying, seedlings (g) Provide loans to purchase cattles and other poultry items

RDRS

AREA VISITED District Kurigram Thana Chilmari Union Thanahat

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Chilmari Thana, 4 unions were severely affected (including Thanahat Union) and 4 unions generally affected, affecting about 6,900 beneficiaries. In Thanahat Union, the flood started from June 20, 1998 and this had continued for 90-92 days. The water level rose up 7.5 meters which was 1.5 meters above the danger level.

ORGANIZATION LEVEL IMPACT The organization has lost an amount of about Tk 30,000 in relation to the damages of office wall. Its other losses include Tk 5,900 worth of cattle, poultry and agricultural products. For DP staff members (03 organizers and 01 Assistant Thana Manager) have lost 75 working days each. However, they were busy for other activities like relief, rehabilitation, coordination etc. At Tk 11,250 per person, for four of them it would be a total figure of Tk 45,000. Moreover, three of them were sick for 07 days. The wage loss is included in the above estimated losses.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General In Thanahat union 20 villages had the highest water level. Both of the two thanas were equally affected by flood during this year. A total number of 5,490 beneficiaries were affected in 04 unions of these two thanas, while total number of affected beneficiaries in Thanahat union was 1,350. No asset or property in connection with DP program were lost or damaged.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status During the 75 days of flooding, organization's DP activities were seriously affected. Virtually, other than flood relief work, no DP activities were in place during that time. The disrupted activities were advocacy training, seminar for federation members, organization of popular theatre, press briefing, awareness development for voting right, and supporting legal action etc. By the time of this visit, all the said activities were in progress according to the new schedule and the organization had started implementing these from November '98 and expected to be accomplished by February-March 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Property and Asset Loss From UP source it was learnt that about 30 kilometer of roads, 03 bridges, 11 culverts and 06 schools were totally damaged. In taka it could be total loss of about Tk 4,510,000. Moreover, 30 acres of land, 10 mosques, 03 temples and 250 tube-wells were also damaged which would be of the value of about Tk 1,290,000. Thus for infrastructure total loss comes to an estimated Tk 5,800,000.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL Wage, Property and Asset Loss During the flood about 1,350 beneficiaries of Thanahat union were seriously affected. Out of them 08 federation representatives and 13 others were interviewed. Sixteen of them have reported a total loss (fully damaged) of their houses, which would cost about Tk 4,000 for reconstruction of each house. They also have lost seven cows, 90 chickens and 20 ducks. Each of these losses was of about

Tk 4,500, Tk 60 and Tk 50 respectively. As they have said each of them have lost crops of about 50 hectares of land and 20 fruit-trees on an average.

ORGANIZATION RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries As it was learned from RDRS staff during the time of flood they have distributed relief materials to all people and also have helped them by shifting them from flood affected areas to flood shelters. It also did help for taking precautionary health measures and provided health education on how to protect themselves from water borne diseases. It also distributed medicines, foods (dry and cooked), cloths, utensils, candles, matches, harikens, and plastic sheets among the flood victims. RDRS has spent a total amount of Tk 575,500 for these purposes alone in Thanahat union.

Collaboration with LEB and other agencies RDRS has also collaborated with the public sector institutions (GOB administration, union Parishad) and other NGOs like CARE and BRAC. In collaboration with GOB agencies it undertook relief activities and in collaboration with NGOs it undertook health care, health education, dissemination related activities.

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood The above-indicated types of assistance to the beneficiaries that RDRS had provided were initiatives of the organization as a whole. However, the DP program staff was also involved in this operation.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance A wide range of relief, rehabilitation and educational activities of RDRS were said to be highly beneficial to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were found highly appreciative.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery According to the opinions of all these who were different interviewed, RDRS may extend following assistance: (a) Undertake agricultural rehabilitation, (b) Provide construction materials to reconstruct/repair their houses, (c) Collaborate with the GOB for undertaking food for works program, repair of infrastructure like roads and bridges, (d) Supply seedlings, saplings etc. and (e) Provide loans to purchase cattle and poultry.

RUPANTAR

AREA VISITED District: Bagherhat Thana: Mongla Union: Chandpai

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION This area is in the greater Khulna region which was not severely affected by the flood. About 1,800 beneficiaries were affected by the flood in the affected unions of Mongla Thana. Flooding in this area started from the middle of August and lasted for about 10 days. The highest level of water was only 2.5 meters, which had affected around 15-20% population of the locality.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT The office and assets suffered damages worth Tk 3,500. Due to the flood the organization has lost about 11 workdays for each of its 10 staff members at a cost of about Tk 7,500. Two staff members were sick for about 5 days.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General There was no loss in DP property or assets

Performance Loss and Recovery Status Due to the flood and a cyclone took place in the last week of November, some of the planned activities like, training for female UP members, folk script writing orientation workshops theater workshop community meetings, etc were postponed for about 30 days and are rescheduled to be completed by December 1998

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public property and assets losses By a rough estimate each union in Rupantar's working areas has encountered a loss of about Tk 20 million on average. In all six working unions of the organization a total 106 kilometers of roads were damaged to cost them about Tk 35,000 for each kilometer to repair. An estimated 25 school buildings, 12 culverts, 11 kilometers of embankments 50 tube-wells 300 latrines were also learned to be partially damaged at a cost respectively Tk 20,000, Tk 250 000, Tk 30, 000, Tk 3 000 and Tk 1,500 for repairing each of these units

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset loss A total number of fourteen beneficiaries and two community members were interviewed by two groups. These interviews have revealed that on an average each of them have lost about 10 workdays which was in financial terms a loss of about Tk 1,000 per head. About 60% of them did repair minor damages of houses, which had cost them about Tk 2,000 per head. Three of them have reported losses of standing crops and fish farms to make them looser of about Tk 25,000

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries Organization did not provide any relief or rehabilitation type assistance to its beneficiaries on its own

Collaboration with LEB and other Agencies Collaborated with local administration and Union Parishad in preparing list of affected people and in implementing relief and rehabilitation activities. Also collaborated with other NGOs like CARITAS, World Vision and ASA in implementing their relief activities

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood Staff collaborated with local administration and Union Parishad in preparing list of affected people and in implementing relief and rehabilitation activities

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance Beneficiaries were not fully aware of what organization did during the floods

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery The respondents have suggested the following measures for speedy recovery housing program, rehabilitation of schools and other infrastructures, provisions of interest-free loans, safe drinking water and support for the rehabilitation of fish farms

SAMATA SAMAJ KALLYAN SAMITIU (SSKS)

AREA VISITED District Shirajgonj Thana Ullapara Union Boro Panggashia

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Ullapara Thana, 3 unions were severely affected (including Boro Panggashia) and 3 unions were generally affected, affecting 500 beneficiaries. The Boro Panggashia Union has experienced floods during mid June 1998 through late September 1998. As it was learned and observed, about 90% population of the area was under water for about 90 days. The water level rose up to 7.5 meters, which was about 1.5 meters above the danger level.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT The organization did not incur any losses for any damages to its foundations or buildings. However, two of its motorcycles were heavily damaged at a cost of Tk 65,000 for repairing. Including DP asset losses below, total losses were Tk 80,000. Seventy-six staff members have lost about 52 workdays adversely affecting the DP related activities. By the standard of their salary figures it was a financial loss of about Tk 472,410 for the organization. However, since the staff members had been engaged in relief and rescue operation, the organization does not consider this as a complete loss.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General Samata implements its DP activities in nine Thanas of Pabna and Shirajgonj Districts. In the Ullapara Thana, out of 31 villages, 09 villages were seriously affected and 22 villages were moderately affected. Tk 15,000 of damages to DP furniture was incurred.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status Because of flood, Samata had to postpone all of its core activities including three scheduled special activities (group forming, issue based workshop, and training) for that period. However, after the flood these were re-scheduled and being implemented to a significant extent and the remaining ones would be accomplished by the end of July 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL Public Property and Asset During this flood, a huge amount of loss incurred to public property and assets of the Boro Panggashia union. The losses include damages of about 60 km roads, six bridges (3 fully and 3 partially), 10 culverts and about 30-40 hectares standing crops. Besides, respectively about 20% and 60% of the houses were totally and partially damaged and about 20% of the fruit trees mainly the jack fruit trees were totally damaged (died). The estimated loss is Tk 20 to 30 million for the entire union. Tk 75,000 per km road, Tk 150,000 per bridge, Tk 50,000 per culvert, Tk 75,000 per hectare of crop, Tk 25,000 per fully damaged and 10,000 per partially damaged houses each.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss For this assessment, seven beneficiaries of Boro Panggashia Union were interviewed. Of them four have lost their houses fully and it was partial for the rest. By a rough estimate the losses and damages amount to Tk 16,000 (Tk 4,000 for full damage and Tk 2,000 for partial damage). There were no reports of livestock loss (cow, buffalo, goat etc.) perhaps extra care was given to these.

animals. However, they have reported death of 50 chickens costing them around Tk 2,500 (Tk 50 x 50). Only one beneficiary reported crop-loss in about 200 decimals of land causing a loss of Tk 10,000. Thus by a rough estimate the total loss of these seven beneficiaries was around Tk 28,500.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During the flood the organization undertook following relief and rescue activities: (a) Communicated people's sufferings to GOB and other NGOs; (b) Rescued marooned people and shifted them to flood shelters through hired boats; (c) Provided health education to flood affected people; (d) Distributed ready foods (chira, gur, etc.) salts, biscuits. For these activities the Samata has spent Tk 70,000 in each union, which were collected from other donors.

Collaboration with LEB and other agencies The organization had collaborated with other agencies in the following ways: (a) Rescued water logged and marooned people from far flung/hard to reach areas; (b) Assisted GOB officials in opening flood shelters; (c) Assisted GOB in collecting data on flood loss and damages; (d) Assisted other NGO's in operating their relief activities.

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood During the flood the DP program staff was fully involved in providing the beneficiaries the above-indicated types assistance. However, as it was learned their involvement was more in the collaborative efforts as they had been more interactive with the LEBs and other agencies for regular programmatic purposes.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance The beneficiaries have positively accepted the relatively small relief initiatives and talked highly about the rescue operations and collaborative efforts with others.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery According to the suggestions of the respondents the following measures should be taken for speedy recovery: (a) Provide loans to purchase cattle and other poultry; (b) Undertaking agricultural rehabilitation program; (c) Undertaking income generation program; (d) Undertaking home repair and reconstruction program; (e) Collaborating with GOB for undertaking food for works program.

SARIATPUR DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (SDS)

AREA VISITED District Sariatpur Thana Naria Union Bhumkhara

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Naria Thana, 14 unions were severely affected (including Bhumkhara Union) and 5 unions generally affected. In Bhumkhara area flood started from July 22, 1998 and it went beyond the danger level from August 1, 1998. The water level in this area went up to 1.5 meter higher than the danger level during the peak period of about one month.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT SDS did not encounter any major losses of infrastructure. However, partial damages of some furniture would be estimated to be costing them around Tk 15,000 for the purpose of repairing and replacement. One of their office

motorcycles was also partially damaged which would also cost them about Tk 10,000 for repairing. By a rough estimate of the staff members, the organization has lost about 275 workdays of about 21 staff members. For the organization, it was a total loss of about Tk 63,000 by the standards of their monthly salaries.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General According to the statements of the staff members, floods had equally affected all the 14 DP program unions of this Thana. However, in the visited Naria unions, a total number of eight villages were severely affected. In all three unions about 90% of the population and a similar proportion of beneficiaries were affected by the floods. Other than activity disruption, the DP program did not encounter any property or asset loss.

Performance loss During the flood period, the activities like meeting with female UP members, training for the trainers and training model preparation were completely suspended. As the staff members have estimated, by the end of January 1998, most of these pending activities would be regularized.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public Property and Asset Loss According to a rough estimate given by the Union Parishad and project staff, about 55 kilometers of roads, 8 bridges, 12 culverts and 16 school buildings were partially damaged during this flood. The visited union will require about 16-lakh taka to get these infrastructures fully repaired or replaced. Eighteen mosques, 2 temples and 25 tube-wells were also damaged to cost them about Tk 500,000 for their repairing. There were three reported deaths in this union during the flood.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss Interviews with five beneficiaries and three community members indicated that on an average they have lost about 45 workdays or about Tk 4,000 per head. Partial damages to their houses and losses of other property or asset like large and small livestock, fish farms and fruit-trees have also caused losses in the amount of about Tk 15-20 thousand per household on an average.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to Beneficiary In addition to providing helps to the affected people during flood by providing transportation services (by boat) to the flood shelters, the organization also provided them with safe drinking water. SDS also has provided some relief materials during the floods.

Collaboration with LEB and Other Agencies SDS has collaborated with Union Parishad in preparing the list of flood affected families and cooperated with other NGO's like CARE, CONCERN RED CRESCENT, CARITAS and OXFAM in implementing their relief and rehabilitation programs.

DP Program Activities in Response to the Flood The SDS staff members including DP program staff, had mainly assisted their beneficiaries by collaborating with Union Parishad in preparing the list of flood affected families and cooperated with other NGO's like CARE, CONCERN RED CRESCENT, CARITAS and OXFAM in implementing their relief and rehabilitation program. Besides, it also has provided some relief materials during the floods.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance The beneficiaries had some higher expectations from the organization. They were not fully aware about the collaborative initiatives of the organization.

Measures Should Be Taken For Speedy Recovery Interviews with different individuals suggest that the following types of services could significantly help the people of the locality: Road repairing, construction of new shelters, supply of cattle feeds, help of repairing and reconstruction of houses, supply of seeds, saplings, etc.

UTTARAN

AREA VISITED District: Satkhira Thana: Tala Union Gariguna

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Tala Thana, 5 unions were severely affected (including Gariguna Union) and 4 unions generally affected, affecting an estimated 8,100 beneficiaries. In Gariguna Union, flood started from early June 1998 and continued over a period of about 70 days. Water level rose up to 1.5 meter which was below the danger level.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT As Uttaran's office is located at the thana headquarters, and since the thana headquarters was not inundated by flood water, no damage was caused to the Uttaran office. Sixteen staff members each lost 60 working days to incur a total loss of about Tk 51,000.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General Similarly there was no loss to DP property and assets.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status Floods had disrupted all planned activities of the NGO for the above period. The activities, severely affected, include ADR organizing seminars, workshops, teacher and students orientation etc. However, the organization has re-scheduled these activities. As per re-schedule, all these activities would be accomplished by next two to three months i.e. within February 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT **Public Property and Asset Loss** Infrastructure losses include, 70 kilometers of roads, 3 bridges, 12 culverts, 16 schools, 3 mosques, 7 temples, 30 tube-wells etc. Tk 50,000 per km of road, Tk 175,000 per bridge, Tk 20,000 per culvert, Tk 30,000 per school, Tk 10,000 per mosque, Tk 20,000 per temple, and Tk 1,000 per tubewell. UP officials volunteered that during the flood, day labourers were out of work for about 50-60 days. Each day labourer's daily wage loss was on an average Tk 50 per day. About 10% of the total houses were partially damaged causing a loss of about Tk 8000 for each family for fully damaged and Tk 3,000 for partially damaged houses. In terms of money a total loss incurred was about Tk 4,945,000.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT **Wage, Asset and Property Loss** During this assessment, seven beneficiaries of Gariguna were met. Out of these seven four have lost their

houses fully and two partially causing a loss or damage of about Tk 16,000 (Tk 4,000 for full damage and Tk 2,000 for partial damage) None of them have reported death of any large livestock items (cow, buffalo, goat, etc) However, they have reported death of 50 chickens costing around Tk 2,500 (Tk 50X50) Only one beneficiary reported loss of standing crops in 200 decimals of land causing a loss of Tk 10 000 Thus, total loss of the beneficiaries stands around Tk 28 500 for seven of them

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During said flood the organization undertook following relief and rescue activities in its working areas (a) Rescued marooned people and shifted them to flood shelters by hired boats (b) Shifted cattles (cow, goat buffalo etc) to flood shelters (c) Communicated people's sufferings to GOB and NGOs (d) Provided health education to flood affected people (e) Distributed ready foods (chira, gur etc) salts, biscuits (f) Distributed match boxes candles (g) Distributed GI wire, wire, polythene, medicines (ORS) etc

For the above activities the organization spent about Tk 5.5 lakh in each union The donated money was collected from other donor agencies This has helped people by easing their sufferings

Collaboration with LEB and other agencies Following collaborative initiatives were undertaken by the organization (a) Assisted GOB in collecting data on flood losses and damages (b) Assisted other NGOs in operating their relief activities

DP Program Activities in Response to the Flood Including assistance under Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) program, the organization could mobilize relief goods of about Tk 500 – Tk 600 to the selected beneficiary families Besides, it successfully implemented the above-indicated types of rescue rehabilitation, education and other collaborative initiatives

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance Most of the respondent beneficiaries have said that they were happy with what UTTARAN did for them during the floods

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery The respondents have suggested following measures for speedy recovery (a) Undertaking house repair and reconstruction program (c) Collaborative program with GOB for undertaking food-for- works program (d) Undertake income Generation activities (e) Assistance for agricultural rehabilitation program (f) Supply of sapling and seedlings (g) Provision of loans to purchase cattle and other poultry items

WAVE-Chuadanga

AREA VISITED District Chuadanga Thana Damurhuda Union Hawly

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Darsana Thana, 5 unions were severely affected (including Hawly Union) and 4 unions generally affected, affecting 11,500 beneficiaries At Hawly union flooding started from later part of August and lasted up to the end of September Approximately 60% of the area was under water for about 30 days The water level rose up to

3.50 meters which was about 1.50 meter above the danger level. During the flood 5 villages of Hawly union were seriously and 7 villages were moderately affected.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT WAVE's office is located at the Chuadanga town. It was reported that 10 staff members were unable to work for 30 days. In financial value it was a total loss of about Tk 35,000 with Tk 3,500 per head. There was no significant damage in terms of its property and asset loss.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT General There was no damage to DP property and assets.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status During the flood period all core activities both for DP and other programs were suspended. The activities that the organization has postponed includes capacity building of the Union Parishad, management training and orientation for the selected union Parishad representatives. Other postponed activities were group meetings, meetings with the group leaders, training for the group leaders etc. However, the organization has rescheduled all of these activities and intends to complete them by January, 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACTS Property and Asset Loss UP Charmin, one of the members and other community members have informed that in this union about 58 km roads, 1 bridge, 7 culverts, 22 schools, 10 mosques, 3 temple, 30 tubewells and 120 latrines were damaged. By a rough estimate the total loss for all these damages would be around two crores for the entire union.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACTS Wage, Property and Asset Loss During the assessment six beneficiaries were interviewed. As they have reported on an average each of them have lost about 30 workday to incur a loss of about Tk 1,800 per head at the rate of Tk 60 per day. Three of them have reported loss of their houses fully and two partially. The fully damaged houses have cost them about Tk 8,000 on an average and the others have lost about half of that. None of them have reported any deaths of their large livestock items. However 4 chickens have died causing a loss of Tk 400 on an average. None reported any crop loss. In addition to these, four of them have reported deaths of their jack fruit trees.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During the flood the organization undertook relief and rehabilitation activities which include preparation of affected people's list, providing health education, managing flood shelters, etc. The organization did not spend any fund for this from their project but convinced GOB and other NGOs to operate relief and rehabilitation activities in their project area. As a result people's sufferings were eased and people received relief in an organized manner.

Collaboration with LEB and other agencies Assisted local administration in opening flood shelters both for people and animals, assisted GOB and NGOs in collecting data on flood losses and damages and assisted other NGOs in operating their relief activities.

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood The responses of DP program and organization as a whole were limited within assisting local administration in opening flood shelters both for

people and animals assisting GOB and NGOs in collecting data on flood losses and damages and assisting other NGOs in operating their relief activities

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance From other agencies the beneficiaries had received relief goods of about Tk 300-Tk 450 per family. They were not fully aware of the roles of WAVE in the relief activities

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery The respondents have suggested the following measures to take for speedy recovery: relief and rehabilitation program, agricultural rehabilitation program and IG programs for women

IR2 -- Quality of Election Enhanced

MANABIK SHAHAJYA SANGHATHA (MSS)

In the light of a discussion that took place between SSI consultant and Executive Director of MSS, MSS has provided a prepared report. With attempts to answer the questions posed by the shared study tools, MSS prepared its report. A summary of the report could be as follows:

In 10 districts across the country the Civic Education program activities of MSS had been disrupted significantly. In these districts the activities were fully suspended for more than a month or were significantly disrupted in other places as well. MSS implements these activities directly or through partners. By a rough estimate, 12 MSS partner agencies could not deliver these services to about 73,500 of their members within the stipulated time.

As per the report prepared by MSS, due to the various disruptive, damaging and dislocating impacts of floods on the beneficiaries' lives, the expected quality implementation of activities had also been significantly affected. The partner agencies in the flood-affected areas could not mobilize progress reports in time, which has precluded MSS in turn from timely submission of final report to the donor agency. The referenced report indicates that the scheduled teachers training activities of August 1998 had to be rescheduled for October 1998. As a result the subsequent field level training activities were also delayed, which again had caused a delay in submission of progress report.

MSS was supposed to conduct 57 district level workshops during the period of July to October 1998. In spite of flooding, in three districts these could have been done according to the plan. However, in all other districts it was suspended over the period of August through September 1998. MSS is expecting to regularize these activities by the end of December 1998.

Because of indicated disruptions in conducting district level workshops the other planned workshops with the participation of political activists, women representatives and other profession groups would be conducted in the next year. And consequently, the formulation of final recommendations related to electoral law reform would also be delayed. The training programs for the journalists and polling officers could not also be conducted for the Pabna-2 by-election.

Other Programmatic and Beneficiary Level Losses MSS has reported following types of rough estimates of programmatic and beneficiary level loss for its local partners

Respectively 6 000 beneficiaries of MSS have either fully or partially lost their houses and crops worth about Tk 20 million Other losses are as follows

Regular income loss Estimated loss of income to 8,000 beneficiaries is Tk 22,400,000

Livestock Loss As estimated total of Tk 21,00,000, **Crops Loss** an estimated total of Tk 150 000 **Business Asset Loss** an estimated total Tk 4,900,000 **Working capital Loss** an estimated total of Tk 47 500,000 **Furniture and fixture Loss** an estimate total of Tk 8 500 000

Loss against Women credit program Service charge loss Tk 12,012,000, Interest income loss on savings collection Tk 58,500 **Disaster collection loss** Tk 32,320 320

Other income loss Tk 12,348

IR3 -- Access to Justice Improved

AIN O SHALISH KENDRA

As the Senior Researcher and Senior Staff lawyer of ASK indicated, ASK has been implementing its DP program activities in Tangail, Norshingdi, Dinajpur and Chittagong through local level partner agencies. Of these areas only in Tangail and Norshingdi were there floods affecting about 90% and 80% population respectively. The above mentioned two staff members have reported that respectively 4, 2 and 2 union based workshops were delayed by one to two months in Norshingdi, Chittagong and Tangail. ASK did not incur any other kinds of losses due to the flood. ASK has not received any reports of property and asset losses to its partners.

BACHTE SHEKHA

AREA VISITED District Gazipur **Thana** Gazipur **Union** Shadar

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Gazipur Thana, 10 unions were severely affected (including Shadar Union) and 7 unions generally affected, affecting an estimated 300 beneficiaries. In Shadar flood started from the middle of July 1998. However, from the 19th of July it reached the danger level and continued over a period of 70-75 days. During this period the water levels varied between 8 to 11 meters from ground level. Except a small part of Shadar Union, in other three unions of its working areas about 95% of all cultivable land, roads and homesteads were submerged. The flood has affected respectively about 40%, 60% and 90% of population of Shadar, Pubail and Baria Unions.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT BS did not encounter any major losses of any office buildings, equipment or other properties. However, its Agricultural Income Generation programs in Koksha and Narail lost various crops and vegetables worth about Tk 300,000. In these two areas it had cultivated mustard in about 20 bigahs and other vegetables in about 19

bigahs of lands. All these crops and vegetables were completely washed away by the floods. According to a rough estimate done in consultation with the central level and Gazipur project staff, BS has lost 50 workdays for four individuals costing about Tk 4,150 in the three unions of Gazipur Thana including Shadar Union.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General In any of the indicated three areas, DP program did not lose any major asset or equipment.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status As it was learned from the central and local level staff members, most of the central level training activities and workshops could not have been undertaken during this period. The ADR, paralegal training, new court cases and UP seminar related activities were disrupted by about 50%.

A systematic review of planned activity lists and target achievement status indicates that for about 11 items of activities, the short-fall during flood period was about 50-60%. According to a rough estimate, the organization has already regularized these outstanding activities by about 30-40 percent. It will need another two to three months to get back on schedule.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public property and Asset loss By a rough estimate, the value of lost assets for each of the three unions within the working areas of BS in Gazipur including Shadar Union was around TK 25,000,000. The details of which were estimated as follows: in three of its working unions, on an average about 40-50 kilometers of earthen and paved roads were severely damaged. By a rough estimate done by the Union Parishad and TNO office, it will cost them about 50,000 taka for each kilometer of roads for their repairing. Respectively in Pubail, Baria and Shadar unions, 1, 2 and 1 culverts were partly damaged which would cost about Tk 100,000 for each to repair them. In these three unions about 25 school buildings were also partly damaged which would cost more than a total amount of around Tk 500,000 for their repairing.

According to a rapid assessment conducted by BS project staff, in these three unions about 90,000 people of 1,700 families were affected. The other vital estimates of this assessment were as follows: total number of 9 deaths (none in Shadar Union), 512 houses fully damaged, 1556 houses partly damaged, fully damaged crops in about 860 acres of land, partial damage of crops in about 1200 acres of land, total number of 36 cattle losses and a total number of 220 tube-wells partly damaged.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss A total number of four beneficiaries were interviewed in Shadar Union. The findings of these interviews indicated that on an average the individual households have lost about 70 workdays. Thus, they have lost about 280 workdays all together. Considering an average rate of Tk 70 for a day, these beneficiaries have lost about 4,500 taka per head over a period of three months. Two of them have lost their houses completely and the houses of the other two of them were partly damaged. These would respectively cost them an average taka 80,000 and 40,000 per household for reconstruction and repairing of their houses. All these beneficiaries also have lost their small fish farms costing them about Tk 5,000 on an average. The other estimated losses, which include vegetables, crops, and fruit-trees, also have made them losers of around

taka 18,000-20,000 per household. On an average a number of three members of the households had been sick during this period to cost them about 250-300 taka per month per family.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries The Gazipur project of BS has distributed per head 3 kgs of rice respectively among 174, 91 and 35 beneficiaries of Shadar, Baria and Pubial unions, which did cost them a total amount of Tk 13,000. It also has distributed an amount of Tk 6,000 among 300 beneficiaries.

Collaboration with LEB and Agencies In addition to the above activities the project also has assisted Union Parishad, BRAC and CARITAS in preparing lists of flood affected households.

DP Program Activities in Response to the Flood The above indicated relief materials were distributed among a small number of selected beneficiary families of its all different programs not only among the DP programs beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance The beneficiaries who received relief goods have said that they were highly benefited by the helps. However, they were not fully aware about the collaborative activities of the organization.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery The beneficiaries and staff members have opined that the following kinds of helps would be of very high value: (a) Interest free loan, (b) Seeds and saplings, (c) Materials for reconstruction of houses and (d) Health service.

BANGLADESH LEGAL AID AND SERVICES TRUST (BLAST)

AREA VISITED District Barishal Thana Sadar Union Charmonai

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION Flood in Charmonai area was started from the July 15, 1998 and continued over a period of 60-70 days with the heights of water levels varying from 3 to 5 meter. The highest level of water had prevailed over a period of about 10-15 days. All the cultivable land, roads and about 90% of the homesteads were submerged under floodwater during this period.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT There was no major property damage except the Tk 17,000 in losses described below. An estimated 60 workdays of 11 staff members was lost at a cost of about Tk 55,000 or Tk 5,000 per head based on their monthly salaries.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General DP furniture, training aids, posters, placards, etc. was damaged or lost at a cost of Tk 17,500.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status The major DP program related activities respectively ADR, training and new application receiving were disrupted during the flood period. In all the affected unions, all training courses and workshops were suspended.

The outstanding training programs have been rescheduled to undertake them over the following three to four months (through March 1999). It will take 3 to 4 months to regularize all the disrupted activities.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Property and Asset Loss By a rough estimate, the value of lost assets for each of the five unions within the working areas of BLAST in Sadar thana of Barishal was around Tk 10,000,000 on an average. The details of which were estimated as follows: About 55 kilometers of roads, 40 bridges, 20 culverts, 6 school buildings, 120 mosques and 15 temples were partly or fully damaged in five unions of DP program activities. Respectively per unit repairing costs of the above items of damages would cost Tk 200,000, Tk 300,000, Tk 30,000, Tk 50,000 and Tk 130,000. These unions also have lost about 800 latrines, 70% of the tube-wells and a significant proportion of embankment roads which will require about Tk 1,300,000 for repairing.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss A total number of six beneficiaries were interviewed. The findings indicate that over the whole period of flooding on an average each of the beneficiaries have lost about 45 workdays, in financial term, which was a loss of about Tk 4,500 per head. About 70% of their houses severely or partially damaged to make encounter a loss of average 2000-3000 taka per head. Each of their households have also lost on an average 1 large and 10 small livestock to cost them on an average about Tk 10,000 per household.

ORGANIZATION RESPONSES Assistance to the Customers Organization itself did not undertake any relief activity.

Collaboration with LEB and Other Agencies Organization did not undertake any relief and rehabilitation program on its own. However, it has prepared a list of affected individuals/households to provide them with help from BRAC and CARITAS field-offices which were implementing relief programs during that time. The organization also has collaborated with Union Parishad in preparing relief cards for all eligible families in the unions under which each family had received 15 kgs of wheat, rice and other materials of the value of Tk 700 per family.

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood The overall response of the organization and DP staff was the above types of collaborative initiatives and cooperation with other agencies.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance The beneficiaries have indicated that the response of the organization was not enough considering their needs.

Measures Should Be Taken for Speedy Recovery In this area beetle leaf and banana gardening are widely practiced farming professions. Fish farming is also popular. Rehabilitation services and provisions of credit for these activities would be very useful for the community.

BANGLADESH NATIONAL WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (BNWLA)

BNWLA has been implementing its DP activities through local level partner agencies in 21 unions of 12 thanas located in four districts across the country. In its working areas, an average of about 30% of the population was flood affected. According to the supplied data, BNWLA and its partners have incurred a total loss of about Tk 181,500 for various assets, property, and staff time. They also have reported a total number of 75 sick-leaves that took place during the flooding period.

CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (CDS)

CDS is mainly involved in central level media related activities. It was learned from the Director and the Project Officer that CDS did not experience any kind of losses or disruptions due to the flood.

KABI SUKANTO SEBA SANGSTHA (KSSS)

AREA VISITED District Gopalganj Thana Kotwalpara Union Kalabari

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Kotwalpara Thana, 11 unions were severely affected (including Kalabari Union) and 4 unions were generally affected. Flood started in Kalabari union at the end of July 1998 and continued for 70 days. Water level rose up to 3.50 meter, which was about 1.00 meter higher than the danger level. There are 25 villages in Kalabari union. Out of which 24 villages were seriously affected and the other one was moderately affected. In these villages a total of 42 DP beneficiaries were seriously affected.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT During this flood, the organization's office building and one motorcycle got partially damaged causing a loss of about Tk 6,000 for the organization. Including DP losses described below, total estimated losses were Tk 10,000. During about 70 days of flood time, ten individuals of this organization have lost 30 workdays each. Thus, each of them has incurred a loss of about Tk 5,000 to make it a total loss of about Tk 150,000. In addition to this, three of them were sick for 10 days. Their wage-loss for the said period is included in the above figure.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General DP asset losses include Tk 3,000 for damaged furniture and Tk 1,000 for stationary for a total of Tk 4,000.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status The magnitude of flood had compelled the NGO to postpone all scheduled activities during that time. The major disrupted activities were like follow-up training, training for the female UP members, organization of seminars and workshops etc. According to already prepared new schedule all these activities would be accomplished by March 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public Property and Asset Loss During this flood, by an estimate done by the Union Parishad, about 15 km of roads, eight bridges, 04 culverts and 25 schools were damaged. In terms of taka value, these losses would come to around Tk 600,000, 400,000, 100,000 and 600,000 respectively. Thus in total an amount of Tk 1,700,000 was lost. Apart from infrastructure damages, three mosques and 34 temples were partially damaged causing a loss of Tk 3,000 and Tk 5,000 per unit and a total loss of about Tk 179,000. In these areas all the high schools were closed for about 80 days.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL Wage, Property and Asset Loss Six beneficiaries were met. As per a rough estimate done on the spot, on an average each beneficiary has lost about 70 workdays. Estimating Tk 30 income loss for each workday, on an average they have lost a total amount of about Tk 2,100 per head. All of them have indicated that their houses were partially damaged at a cost of Tk 2,000 per head. They also have lost poultry, cattle and standing crops of the value of around Tk 5,000 on an average. Two of them reported that they were sick and spent Tk 300 per head for the purpose of treatment.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During the flood period the organization has undertaken relief and rehabilitation activities. These include opening of flood shelters, arranging sanitation facilities for the flood affected people, providing health education, distributing ready food etc.

Collaboration with LEB and Other Agencies Following collaborative activities were undertaken by the organization: (a) assisted GOB in collecting data on flood losses and damages and (d) assisted CARE, Proshika and World Vision in operating their relief activities.

DP Program Activities in Response to the Flood Other than assisting other NGOs, and undertaking above indicated type of rehabilitation activities, KSSS could not undertake any relief material distribution program of its own. However, the scale of the relief operations of other NGOs were large.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance The beneficiaries have said that KSSS should have directly provided relief aid from their own resources.

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery Following measures should be taken for speedy recovery: (a) Undertake home repair and reconstruction program (b) Undertake Income Generation program (c) Undertake water and sanitation program (f) Assistance for agricultural rehabilitation activities and (d) Supply sapling and seedlings.

MADARIPUR LEGAL AID ASSOCIATION (MLAA)

AREA VISITED District Madaripur THANA Kalkini Union Nobogram

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Kalkini Thana, 5 unions were severely affected (including Nobogram Union) and 5 unions were generally affected, affecting an estimated 1,500 beneficiaries. From middle of July 1998 water entered in the Nobogram union. The water

level rose-up to 3.70 meters, which was 1.50 meters above the danger level. The floodwater sustained in this area for 80 days. Nobogram union comprises of 18 villages out of which 16 villages were severely affected and 2 villages were moderately affected. A total of 300 beneficiaries of Nobogram union were seriously affected.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT The NGO head office in Madaripur and its Kalkini Thana offices were badly damaged incurring a total loss of Tk 75,000. A total of 8 staff members staying out of work for 80 workdays incurred an estimated loss of Tk 64,000. Three people were sick for 60 days.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General No damage or losses incurred to DP program assets, as reported by the project personnel.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status MLAA had to suspend its DP activities including conducting training for other agency staff, ADR activities, and monitoring and evaluation. The above activities were suspended during the flood period and rescheduled to be completed by January 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Property and Asset Loss During the flood 15 kilometers roads, one bridge, 12 culverts and 06 schools were damaged. In terms of taka value the loss amounts to Tk 9,00,000, 2,50,000, 3,60,000 and 3,00,000 respectively. Apart from infrastructure damages, five temples were partially damaged causing a loss of about Tk 5,000 per unit. Besides, all the high schools were closed for 75 days.

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset Loss A total number of 10 beneficiaries were interviewed by two batches. The interviews have revealed that each of them have lost 60 workdays incurring a loss of about Tk 60 per day for a period of 60 days to incur a total loss of about Tk 3,600 per person. All of them reported to have their houses partially damaged, for each of them, which has cost around Tk 3,000. It was also reported that they have lost three goats and nine chickens costing a total of Tk 400 per goat to a loss of about Tk 1,200 against the goats and Tk 540 against the chickens. Each of them have also lost about Tk 5,000 and Tk 1,000 by losing standing crops and fruit trees.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During the flood the organization undertook following relief and rescue activities both for DP and non DP beneficiaries: (a) Rescued marooned people and shifted them to flood shelters through hired boats; (b) Shifted cattle (cow, goat, buffalo, etc.) to flood shelters; (c) Communicated people's sufferings to GOB and NGOs; (d) Provided health education to flood affected people; (e) Distributed ready foods (chira, gur, etc.), salts, biscuits; (f) Distributed match boxes, candles; (g) Distributed GI wire, wire, polythene, medicines (ORS), etc.

For the above activities the organization distributed about 5.5 lakh taka in each union. The money was collected from different donor agencies.

Collaboration with LEB and other agencies Following collaborative activities were undertaken by the organization (a) Rescued water logged and marooned people from far flung/hard to reach areas (b) Assisted to open flood shelters both for people and animals (c) Assisted GOB to collect data/statistics on flood loss and damages (d) Assisted other NGOs like BRAC CARE and World Vision in operating their relief activities

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood In all the above-indicated types of relief, rehabilitation and collaborative initiatives DP program staff members were fully involved

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance The beneficiaries have said that the relief and other assistance they got were not adequate considering the needs of that time and ability of the organization

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery The respondents have suggested that the following measures should be taken for speedy recovery of losses (a) Undertake house reconstruction program (b) Undertake income generation program for women (c) Invite GOB to undertake water and sanitation program (d) Agricultural rehabilitation program (e) Supply of sapling, seedlings (f) Provide loans to purchase cattle

PALLI SHISHU FOUNDATION (PSF)

AREAVISITED District Manikgonj Thana Shibalay UNION Ghonapara

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Shibalaya Thana, 1 union was severely affected and 1 union generally affected, affecting an estimated 8 400 beneficiaries The Thana Nirbahi Officer and the Union Parishad chairman have said that in Ghonapara Union flood had started from mid July 1998 which continued for two and a half months (75 days) In this union water rose up to 10.87 meter which was 1.73 meter above the danger level In Ghonapara, 12 villages were seriously affected and all 18 villages were moderately affected About 98% people of these villages were affected And in the project catchment areas about 95% beneficiaries numbering 8,375 were seriously affected

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT In Ghonapara the NGO's 60% building foundations, about 60% of furniture, one motor cycle, latrine, and stationary were damaged This caused a total loss of about Tk 200,000 Some of these items were purchased under TAF's previous family planning grant and is now being used by the DP project Six staff were out for above 75 days, each incurring a loss of about Tk 3,400 per person for a total of Tk 20,400 (6 x Tk 3 400) However, all of them were engaged in relief and rescue operations over the entire period

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General Stationary used by the DP project worth Tk 5,000 was lost This is included in the above Tk 200,000

Performance Loss and Recovery Status All ADR new recruitment and other union based training and orientation activities were suspended during the whole period. However the organization has re-scheduled all these activities to fully regularize them by January 1999.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT Public property and Asset Loss The Thana Nirbahi Officer and the Union Parishad chairman and two members have informed that about 95% day laborers have lost their workdays and wages during the entire flood period of 75-80 days. Each day laborer's daily wage loss comes around Tk 80-120 per head. Besides, about 15% of all houses were partially damaged. Loss of each fully damaged house would be of around Tk 5-10,000 while for partially damaged it would be about Tk 2,000-3,000 per household. While describing the infrastructure loss, the TNO and UP chairman informed that about 30-35 kilometer roads, five bridges, seven culverts, eight schools, eight kilometers of embankments, 15 mosques, 20 temples, 65 tube wells have partially been damaged. In terms of taka value the total loss would come around Tk 8,750,000 (per km road Tk 1 lakh, Tk 10,000 for each bridge, Tk 5,000 for each culvert, Tk 1 lakh for each school, Tk 3 lakhs for each km embankment, Tk 60,000 for each mosque, Tk 50,000 for each temple, Tk 1,000 for each tube-well etc.)

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property and Asset loss The four beneficiaries, 13 community representatives and Thana Nirbahi Officer and other two GOB officials whom we interviewed have opined that during this flood about 95% of the laborers have lost about 80 workdays. Thus, each of them have lost Tk 80 per day as wage loss, seven to eight percent of all houses were totally damaged. Each fully damaged house incurred a total loss of about Tk 8,000-10,000 and for partially damaged house it would be about Tk 1,000-2,000. The UP chairman reported death of 46 cows each costing Tk 3,000-5,000. As it was learned, in each household about 75% small livestock items like chicken and ducks have died. The value of each of these chickens would be about Tk 70-80 on an average and the value of ducks would be about Tk 80-90. TNO and UP chairman also have informed that standing crops of about 600 hectares have totally been washed away. The estimated value of each hectare of land's crop would be around Tk 40,000-50,000. The beneficiaries and community representatives reported that each of them have lost about 20-25% of their fruit trees mainly jack fruit trees. Each of these trees would cost around Tk 3,000-6,000.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During this flood the organization undertook following relief and rescue activities: (a) Rescued marooned people and shifted them to flood shelters, (b) communicated people's sufferings to GOB and NGOs, (c) Provided health education to flood affected people, (d) distributed ready foods (Chira, Gur etc.) salts, biscuits. For these activities the organization spent about Tk 70,000 in each union.

Collaboration with LEB and other agencies (a) Assisted GOB in opening flood shelters both for people and animals, (b) Assisted GOB in preparing list of flood affected households and (c) Assisted other NGOs like ASA, Proshika and CARITAS in operating their relief activities.

DP Program Activities in Response to the Flood In the above-indicated type of relief and rehabilitation activities and collaborative initiatives, the DP program has contributed by dedicating its staff members to work with others.

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance Beneficiaries have appreciated the health and other services of the organization. However, they expected more relief materials from the organization.

Measures to be Taken for Speedy Recovery Following measures should be taken for speedy recovery: (a) Undertake home repair and reconstruction program, (b) Expedite GOB to implement infrastructure repair activities, (c) Collaborate with GOB for undertaking food for works program, (d) Undertake income generation program, (e) Expedite GOB to undertake water and sanitation program, (f) Assist in initiating rehabilitation program, (g) Supply loans to purchase cattle and other poultry items.

PSKS

AREA VISITED District: Meherpur Thana, Gangni Union, Motmora

WATER LEVEL AND DURATION In Gangni Thana, 6 unions were severely affected (including Motmora Union) and 4 unions generally affected, including an estimated 2,100 beneficiaries. PSKS has been implementing DP activities in 9 unions of Gangni and in 10 unions of Meherpur Thana. In these areas flood started from the middle of August and continued over a period of about sixty days. The highest water level was about 3.30 meters, which had been persisting for a period of about one-month. The flooding in these areas was not as severe as in other places, however, about 20-25% population of the localities was moderately affected by the flood.

ORGANIZATION LEVEL IMPACT It was learned from the staff members that the organization has lost about 30 workdays of 14 staff members to incur a total estimated loss of about TK 82,000 in financial terms. There was no property loss.

DP PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACT

General There was no damage/loss to DP property and assets.

Performance Loss and Recovery Status Most of the activities like ADR, community meeting, training, co-ordination and civic education had been suspended during this period in all the project unions because staff were involved in relief and rehabilitation activities undertaken by the thana administration.

According to a rough estimate of the project staff members, the organization will need about three months in addition to the planned period to get all of their outstanding activities up-dated. For some of the activities it may take up to next July to get them fully regularized.

COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT - Public Property And Asset Loss By a rough estimate in the visited Motmora union, about 30 kilometers of roads, two bridges, 10 culverts, and 25 schools were damaged, which will cost the union about Tk 1,00,000, Tk 1,50,000, Tk 20,000 and Tk 50,000 respectively for repairing each of the unit of above indicated kinds of damages. In addition to these, about 32 mosques, two temples and 120 tube-wells were also damaged to

cost respectively Tk 10,000 Tk 3,000 and Tk 5 000 for each of these units of damages Total estimated costs are Tk 338 000

BENEFICIARY LEVEL IMPACT Wage, Property And Asset Loss Interviews with seven beneficiary have revealed that one of them had his house significantly damaged and there was another beneficiary whose house was moderately damaged By a rough estimate repairing of these houses would respectively cost TK 7,000 and TK 3,000 Most of them have lost standing crops, vegetable and small fish farms to make them looser of about TK 4,850 per household

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES Assistance to the Beneficiaries During flood time PSKS has distributed dry foods of the value of Tk 120 per household in some of its working unions It also has distributed vegetable seeds of the value of Tk 140 per household among the selected members of households In addition to this it had continued providing regular health services to the beneficiaries

Collaboration With LEB and Other Agencies All through the period of flooding PSKS has intensively collaborated with UPs and local administration in all different relief and other support service related activities

DP Staff Activities in Response to the Flood The DP program staff members were regularly and fully involved in the above-indicated relief rehabilitation and other collaborative activities during the flood

Beneficiaries' Assessment of NGO Assistance A selected number of households among all beneficiaries have received vegetable seeds of the value of Tk 140 per household They said they were benefited by this assistance They also have appreciated the other regular health services of PSKS

Measures To Be Taken For Speedy Recovery The staff members, UP members and beneficiaries have opined that housing program, sanitation and agricultural extension program, I G activities for women seeds distribution and repairing of roads would be of effective help for speedy recovery

G. RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this study indicate that DP interventions have been highly effective in allowing NGOs to develop working relationship with government authorities and other NGOs and to supplement-compliment their activities This should encourage DP program managers to pursue public-private partnership activities more strongly in the future to promote stronger coordination and collaboration between GOB and NGOs at the community level

In the post-flood context, partner NGOs should continue to further strengthen their interactive relationships with local governmental agencies, NGOs and LEBs to mobilize recovery services/benefits for DP beneficiaries

The roles of DP NGOs during the floods have made it evident that even without any funding support from donors, NGOs can mobilize various services/benefits to their program beneficiaries, once they have established an effective coordination and a collaborative relationships with local government agencies, LEBs and other NGOs. DP may further promote this approach among the partner NGOs by communicating their experiences

In this regard, DP should organize a participatory review session with partner NGOs' and their representatives to review their crisis-time experiences of collaboration and coordination with the LEBs, governmental agencies and national NGOs to gain insights into the following two aspects: (a) What was the contribution of previous programmatic activities of DP in promoting collaborative and interactive relationships with the LEBs, governmental agencies and national NGOs during the crisis and (b) what additional activities or interventions can DP partner NGOs undertake to maintain a stronger relationship with them in the future

DP may also organize a sharing session with the participation of representatives from other donor agencies and relevant government agencies to communicate to them what the respondents of this study have suggested for speedy recovery of communities from flood losses

H Annexure

- Annexure 1 Table 3 Areas visited by Organization, District, Thana and Union**
- Annexure 2 Table 4 Number of Individuals Interviewed by organization and Types**
- Annexure 3 Terms of Reference**
- Annexure 4 Interview Guideline**

Table 3 Areas visited by Organization, District, Thana and Union

| ORGANIZATION | District | Thana | Union |
|---|---|---------------|-----------------|
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT I | Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions Increased | | |
| Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | Gopalganj | Maksudpur | Jalirpar |
| Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | Dhaka | N/A | N/A |
| Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS) | Netrokona | Netrokona | Madanpur |
| CARE Bangladesh | Gaibandha | Palashbari | Barishal |
| International Voluntary Services (Sachetan) | Rajshahi | Paba | Haripur |
| International Voluntary Services (Solidarity) | Kurigram | Rajarhat | Chhina |
| Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) | Kurigram | Chumari | Thanahat |
| RUPANTAR | Bagherhat | Mongla | Chandpai |
| SAMATA (SSKS) | Shuragong | Ullapara | Boro panggashua |
| Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) | Sariatpur | Naria | Bhumkhura |
| UTTARAN | Satkhira | Tala | Gourigona |
| Welfare Association of Village Environment(WAVE) | Chuadanga | Darsana | Puran Bazar |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT II | Quality of Election Enhanced | | |
| Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS) | Dhaka | N/A | N/A |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT III | Access to Justice Improved | | |
| Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK) | Dhaka | N/A | N/A |
| Banchte Shekha(BS) | Gazipur | Gazipur | Pubail |
| Bangladesh legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) | Barisal | Barisal Sadar | Charmonai |
| Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA) | Dhaka | N/A | N/A |
| Center for Development (CDS) | Dhaka | N/A | N/A |
| Kabi Sukanto Seba Sangha (KSSS) | Gopalganj | Kotwalipara | Kalabari |
| Madaripur Legal Aid Association (MLAA) | Madaripur | Kalkini | Nobogram |
| Palli Shishu Foundation (PSF) | Manikganj | Shibalaya | Ghonapara |
| Palashipara Samaj Kallayan Samity (PSKS) | Maherpur | Gangni | Palshipara |
| | | | |

Table 4 Number of Individuals Interviewed by Organization and Types of Respondents

| Organization | Project Personnel | | Community Reps | | Beneficiaries | | GOB Officials |
|--|---|--|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Central | Field | Elected | Other | Male | Female | |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT I | Responsiveness of Local Elected Bodies and Government Institutions increased | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | 01 | 0 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 11 | 01 |
| Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | 02 | Program Director and Staff Lawyer | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS) | 02 | 0 | 02 | 03 | 07 | 07 | 01 |
| CARE Bangladesh | 03 | 01 | 02 | 12 | 03 | 02 | 03 |
| (IVS) Sachetan | 05 | 01 | 02 | 16 | 02 | 08 | 02 |
| (IVS) Solidarity | 03 | 01 | 02 | 09 | 03 | 14 | 01 |
| Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) | 02 | 0 | 01 | 16 | | 03 | 01 |
| RUPANTAR | 02 | 0 | 02 | 08 | 10 | 04 | 03 |
| SAMATA (SSKS) | 06 | 0 | 01 | 12 | 04 | 03 | 01 |
| Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) | 01 | 0 | 08 | 05 | 05 | 0 | 01 |
| UTTARAN | 02 | 0 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 05 | 01 |
| Welfare association of village Environment (WAVE) | 01 | 11 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 04 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT II | Quality of Election Enhanced | | | | | | |
| Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS) | 02 | Executive Director and Project Officer | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| INTERMEDIATE RESULT III | Access to Justice Improved | | | | | | |
| Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK) | 03 | Project Coordinator Supervisor and Lawyer | | | | | |
| Banchta Shekha (BS) | 03 | 0 | 01 | 01 | | 04 | |
| Bangladesh legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) | 03 | 0 | 02 | 05 | 05 | 01 | 01 |
| Bangladesh national Women Lawyers Association (BANWLA) | 03 | Executive Director President and Project Coordinator | | | | | |
| Center for Development (CDS) | 02 | Program Director and Project Officer | | | | | |
| Kabi Sukanto Seba Sangha (KSSS) | 01 | 0 | 06 | 02 | 02 | 04 | 01 |
| Madaripur legal Aid Association (MLAA) | 02 | 0 | 03 | 02 | 05 | 05 | 01 |
| Palli Shishu Fundation (PSF) | 02 | 0 | 01 | 12 | 02 | 02 | 03 |
| Palshupara Samaj Kallayan Samity (PSKS) | 01 | 0 | 03 | 02 | 07 | 0 | 02 |
| TOTAL | 52 | 58 | 40 | 105 | 60 | 77 | 23 |

Terms of Reference for Consultancy for a Rapid Assessment of the Impact of Floods on Partners and Program of the Democracy Partnership

Introduction

The floods Bangladesh experienced July-October 1998 were the most severe the country has experienced this century. Approximately 70% of the country was underwater at the height of the floods. Many people died as a result of disease and accidents but the most devastating affect has been on people's household security. Their homes, livestock, crops, and savings have been lost and their means of income disrupted or destroyed by the floods. The government was initially slow to respond to the crisis but once a state of emergency was declared (in late August) the government administration, international organizations, and local NGOs responded quickly by getting food and supplies to rural and urban populations. Government and NGOs sometimes targeted the poorest and most vulnerable groups but given the widespread devastation it seemed that virtually everyone was in need of some assistance.

Preliminary discussions with the Democracy Partnership's implementing NGOs indicate that most partners have come through the disaster in reasonably good shape and are resuming their normal program activities. But a more thorough and systematic survey is required to assess how badly the flood has disrupted NGOs and their programs and what additional assistance the organizations and their beneficiary groups need to recover. Mechanisms and processes the Democracy Partnership has put in place (collective issue-based action, NGO-local government dialogue, LEB training, civic education, reformed shalish, etc.) could expedite the recovery process if these activities were closely and cleverly directed.

Objectives of the consultancy

A three-week consultancy is proposed with the following objectives:

1. A rapid assessment of the flood's impact on NGOs supported through the Democracy Partnership, a joint program of The Asia Foundation, USAID, and BRAC, including the disruption to the democracy activities supported under the program.
 - (a) To what extent did the flood disrupt their organization? Assess the nature of the damage to their assets and the nature of disruption to their staff and activities.
 - (b) To what extent did the flood disrupt the specific democracy program activities supported by the Partnership, such as union parishad capacity-building, legal awareness, voter/civic education, and alternative dispute resolution?
 - (c) To what extent did the flood disrupt the organizations' beneficiaries and target populations? How many people were affected? Estimate the cost of the damage to assets.
2. A review of the different ways NGO partners have responded to the crisis and assisted their customers.
3. Assess to what extent and how the participating NGOs have collaborated with (or had difficulties with) union parishads in an effort to respond to the disaster.

4 Prepare recommendations on whether any actions by the Democracy Partnership or NGOs are needed to expedite the recovery process for the "customers/beneficiaries" and the democracy activities

Activities

1 Prepare simple open-ended questionnaire to collect the required information [The Partnership requires a quick systematic, qualitative overview where the information can be obtained in each place by identifying several key informants and asking a few key questions] The draft questionnaire and survey sample must be approved by TAF before use

2 Interview selected staff and beneficiaries from all 21 implementing NGOs through visits to their headquarters field offices and project sites The schedule of visits must be approved by TAF

3 Data analysis and report-writing must be completed within same 3 weeks

Output

The final output will be a 15-20 page report including the findings covering each of the objectives above and recommendations of the consultants based on their field visits and interviews. The report should be submitted within one week of the end of the field work. The report should include a list of all NGOs and field/headquarters sites visited.

Timeframe

The report should be submitted to The Asia Foundation by December 28, 1998.

Qualifications

- 1 Familiarity and experience with NGO activities. Familiarity with the Democracy Partnership framework and partner organizations is preferred.
- 2 Understanding of disaster management and government and NGO responses would be a plus.
- 3 Experience conducting rapid assessments or evaluations using interviews and qualitative material.
- 4 Willingness to travel.
- 5 This survey should be conducted by at least 2 individuals in order to go to more places quickly.

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD IMPACT DEMOCRACY PARTNERSHIP PARTNERS AND PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Instructions to Interviewers

- 1 Translate and test the survey instrument re-worked by TAF
- 2 All Test Responses should be recorded and discussed with TAF staff in order to finalize for survey instrument
- 3 Finalize the survey instrument and get TAF approval
- 4 Working together with TAF staff develop a survey schedule to cover all the implementing NGOs
- 5 Identify 5-10 key informants to interview in the Democracy Partnership project areas of implementing NGOs
- 6 Key informants are those individuals with ready, first hand or experienced knowledge, of the impact of the flood on the NGO's organization on its project activities and its beneficiaries These may include individuals among the NGO's executive leadership (Board Members, Executive Director), the project staff (coordinator, trainers, field staff), project beneficiaries, and community members
- 7 As this is a rapid assessment surveys, preset appointments with NGO staff, either in the field or in central office, should be made Beneficiary and community interviews should be a combination of targeted knowledge centers (Union Chairman, Association Leader), and may be an ad hoc interview
- 8 Walk-about are also important to the data collection process - and interviewer observations should be recorded on the page(s) provided for each implementing NGO/area
- 9 Interviews should not take more than 15-20 minutes, response may reflect/represent the consensus views of more than one individual, if for example a group is fully engaged Please note this at the top of the survey instrument
- 10 Interviews are to be trained by the contractor and given their survey schedules
- 11 TOR for output instructions

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD IMPACT (THE SURVEY)

A Brief Intro Comments to Survey

B General

- 1) NGO Name _____
- 2) Survey Location/Project Area _____
- 3) Date of Survey _____
- 4) Name of Interviewer _____
- 5) Key Informant Name(s) _____
 - Executive Leadership (Board, Director _____)
 - DP Project staff (Covered, Field Staff, Trainer _____)
 - Project beneficiaries
 - Community Member
 - Other (group of beneficiaries, group of community members _____)
- 6) Starting Date of Flood in your Project Area/Community
_____ (for staff) _____ (for beneficiary)
- 7) Duration of Flood in your project area/community _____ days

C Magnitude

- 8) What is the highest water level reached in your project areas/community?
_____ meters
- 9) For Staff How many project areas where you have significant DP activities reached these highest water levels? _____ project area (indicate what union the project area is in) List most serious _____
- 10) For Staff How many project areas where your organization has significant DP activities were generally affected by the flood ? _____ project areas (indicate what union project areas are in)
- 11) How many of your program beneficiaries do you estimate were affected by the flood where you have significant DP program activities? _____

D Damages/Losses/Disruption

- 12) To the Organization (Interview NGO staff and executive staff only)
 - Please list and estimate the degree of disruption, damages and losses experienced by your organization

| ORGANIZATION IMPACT Type of Damages/Losses/Disruption | Quality/Rate | Estimate Taka Value |
|---|---|--|
| a Staff Time (unable to work) b Staff Health c NGO property/asset/equipment <u>Non-DP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● building ● motorcycles <u>DP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● | # person days # person days sick & unable to work # foundations # structures # uniform | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● one Tk /day = Tk ● _____ = _____ ● _____ = _____ ● _____ = _____ ● _____ = _____ |
| d Other organizational level impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● | | |
| e Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● | | |

13) Damage/losses/disruption to Project Activities (Interview only NGO staff, executive staff)

| Type of Damages/Losses/Disruption to <u>DP</u> programming activities in the following areas | Union of targets postponed efforts | How may weeks needed to get back on schedules |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <p>a UP Capacity Building/Advocacy or Performance (supply/demand)</p> <p><u>Supply</u> (Services)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● <p><u>Demand</u> (Advocacy/Social mobilization)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● <p>b Voter awareness/elections/civic/education</p> <p>c Legal Aid, ADR, Legal Awareness</p> | | |
| <p>d Other programming dimensions</p> | | |

Impact summaries that the NGO have already prepared can be attached

14) Damage/losses/disruption to beneficiaries (Interview all categories of key informants)

- Note ➤ Estimate/damage to households (HH) for non-beneficiaries
 ➤ Verified by beneficiary interviews of own damages (actuals)

| Damages/Losses/Disruption | Quantity/Rate | Estimated Value in Taka |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Income Loss | Wage or Income days lost | Avg daily income = Tk ____ |
| Asset/Property Loss/Damage | Foundation/Complete | Tk _____ |
| ● house | # cow | Avg _____ = Tk _____ |
| ● livestock (large) | # chickens | Avg _____ = Tk _____ |
| ● livestock (small) | # ducks | |
| ● etc | | |
| Crops | # Hectares under cultivation | Avg harvest value = Hectares |
| ● Dhan | # trees | Per tree = |
| ● Fruit tree | | |
| ● etc | | |
| Food Stocks | Kg | Value (purchase price) |
| ● rice | Kg | |
| ● wheat | | |
| ● vegetables | | |
| ● etc | | |
| Health Impact | # HH individuals | N/A |
| ● Sick | # medical fees/visits | Estimate medical fees |
| ● Treatment | # HH members | Estimate medical fees |
| ● deaths | | |
| Other | | |

B Observations from walk - about by interviewer

| | Indication | Still |
|--|------------|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water levels ● Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● roads ● bridges ● culverts ● schools ● etc ● Domestic Property/Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● houses ● fruit trees ● etc ● Other damages/disruption | | |

16) NGO Response to the flood - (Interview staff)

- to manage damages/fortify communities and individuals
- to recover after flood

| | Cost | Value added |
|--|------|-------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organization Damages/Losses/Disruption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Action/response of NGO 2 Action/response of NGO 3 Action/response of NGO ● DP program activities in response to the flood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● ● ● DP beneficiary assistance in response to the flood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● ● <p>Other Comments</p> | | |

SS

16) continued

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Collaboration with Govt/UPs to respond to the flood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Nature of collaboration <p>Collaboration 1 Collaboration 2 Collaboration 3</p> <p>Collaboration with other NGOs</p> <p>Collaboration 1 Collaboration 2 Collaboration 3</p> <p>Other Comments</p> | | |
|---|--|--|

17 What did NGO do to assist you to fortify yourself against the flood, help you recover from the flood

Interview beneficiaries/community members Indicate implementing NGO

| Response Action | Value - Added by NGO | Assessment of Assistance good/bad/relevant by beneficiary/community member |
|--|----------------------|--|
| <p>Action 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● ● <p>Action 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● ● | | |