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Post Disaster damage and loss assessment based on cyclone Remal.

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Post Disaster damage and loss
assessment based on cyclone **Remal** in
Mohammadpur, BCC.

Overview of Cyclone Remal

01	Formation	May 25, 2024
02	Intensity	115 km/h (70 mph)
03	Track	Sundarbans region, northeastwards.
04	landfall	The Mongla and Khepupara coasts, West Bengal.

Total deaths: 105

Affected population: 3.7 million

Damaged houses: 150,475

Economic damage: \$7.82 billion

Rainfall: Up to 300 mm in some areas

Tidal surge: Up to 12 feet

Impacts on Mohammadpur, Barishal:

Barishal was one of the districts severely affected by Cyclone Remal including Mohammadpur. The heavy rainfall and tidal surges caused widespread flooding, damaging homes, infrastructure, and crops. The cyclone also resulted in casualties and displacement of people in the region.

Study area: Mohammadpur, BCC

Geographic location: Mohammadpur is located in the Barishal Sadar Upazila of Barishal District. It is situated on the west bank of the Kuthi River, approximately 3 kilometers south of Barishal city.

Population: The population of Mohammadpur is around 10,000 people.

Importance: Mohammadpur is a significant area due to its location on the main road connecting Barishal city to the south. It is also home to several educational institutions, including a college and a technical school. Mohammadpur has a number of shops and markets, as well as several mosques and temples.

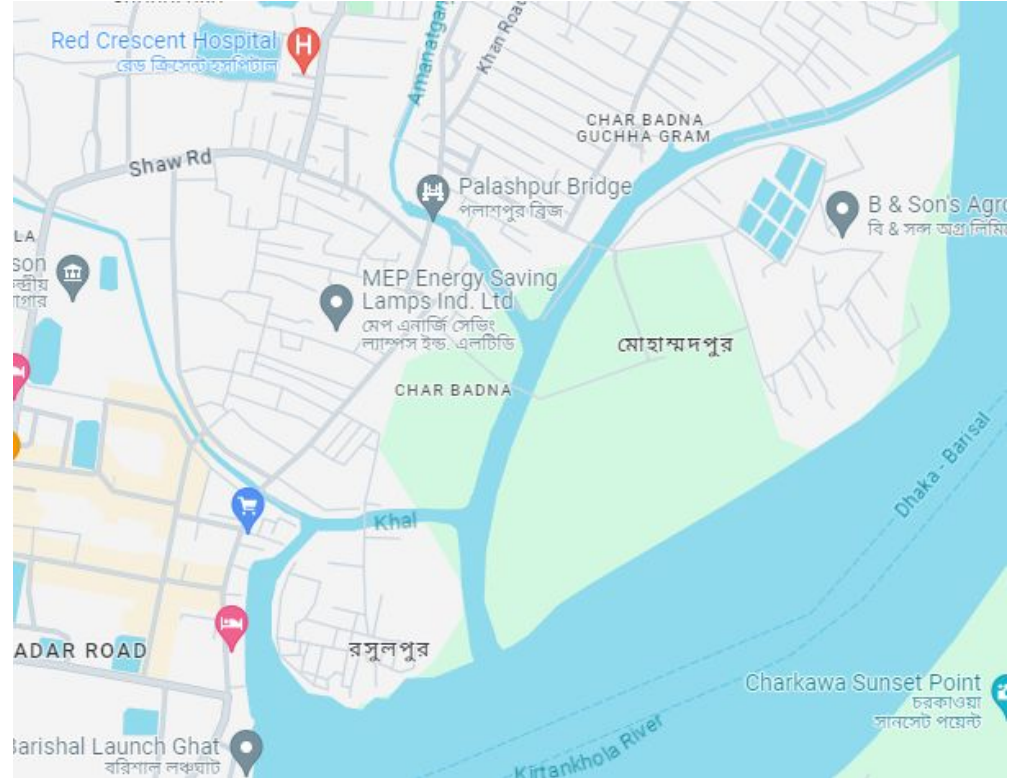


Figure: Geographical Location (Mohammadpur)

Methodology

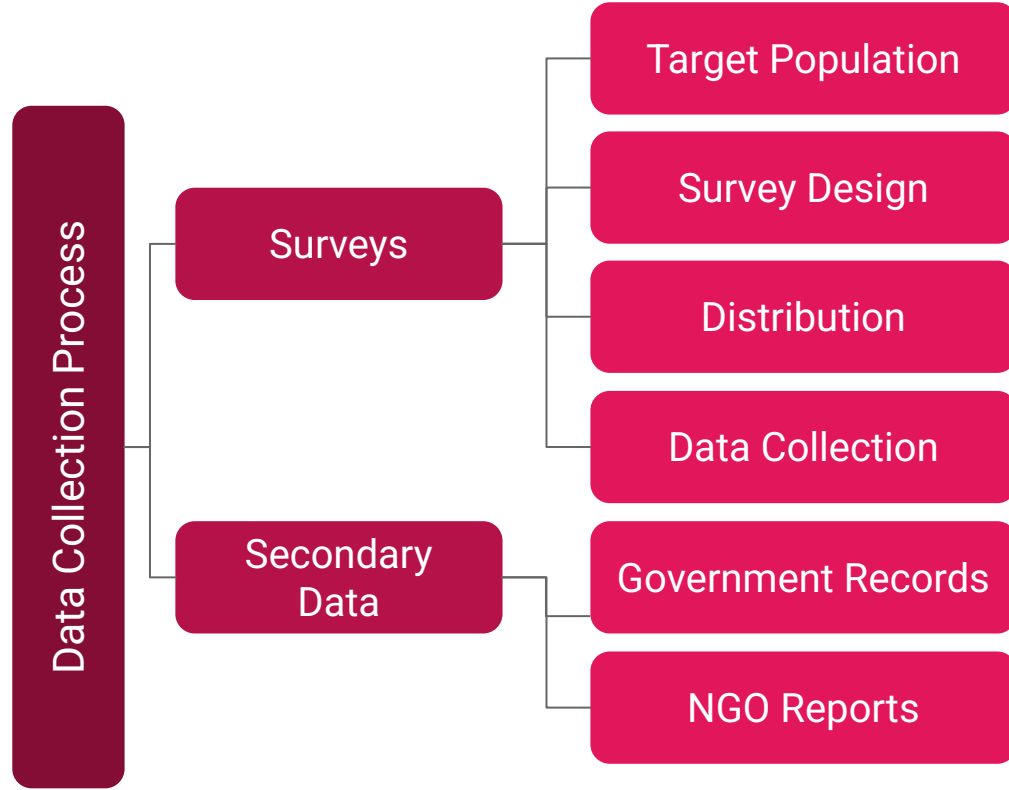


Diagram: Data collection process

Data Sources

- **Government Records:**
 - Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Education
- **NGO Reports:**
 - BRAC
 - CARE Bangladesh

Field Survey with Brac: Local People of the Study Area



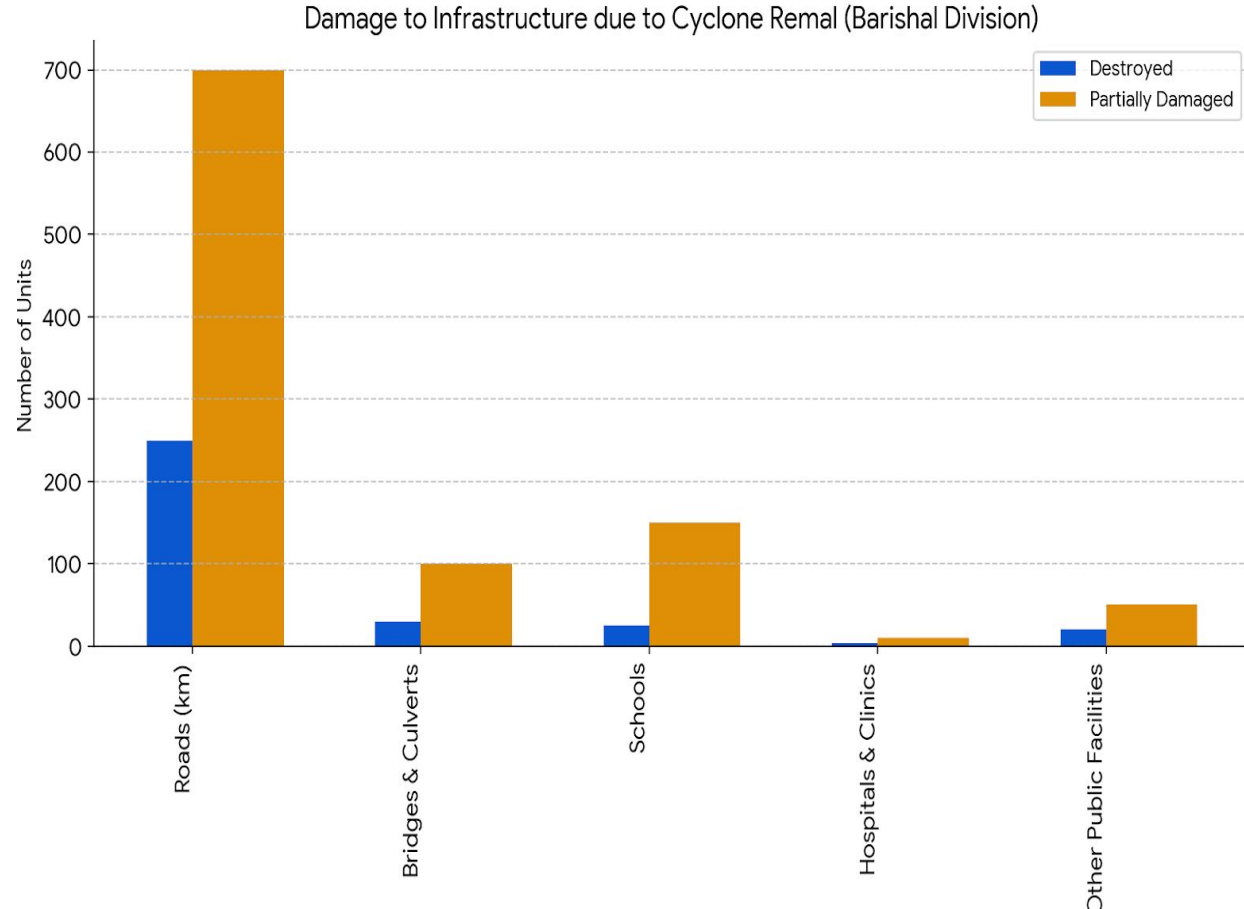
Damage to Infrastructure

Household: Blown off the roof of tinhouse, walls collapsing, damage to house structure etc.

Roads and communication systems: Fallen trees, broken roads, broken bridges etc.

Power and Telecommunication System: Uprooting of power poles, damage to telecommunication towers etc.

Water supply system: Damage to water pump or pipeline etc.



Housing Damage

The damage caused to housing infrastructure in Mohammadpur was exacerbated by the fact that many houses in the region are made of **mud and bamboo**, which are particularly vulnerable to strong winds and heavy rainfall. Categorization of damage based on severity:

- Complete damage
- Partial damage

Total houses damaged: 70

Fully damaged houses: 25



Figure: Damaged House

Livelihood Impact: Cyclones in the Barishal region can have a devastating impact on the local economy, particularly for those who rely on fishing and small businesses.

- ❖ Loss of fishing equipment and boats
- ❖ Contamination of fishing grounds
- ❖ Destruction of infrastructure
- ❖ Disruption of small businesses

These impacts can have a cascading effect on the local economy, leading to **poverty, food insecurity, and displacement**. To mitigate the effects of cyclones, it is essential to invest in **disaster preparedness measures**, such as early warning systems, cyclone shelters, and sustainable livelihoods initiatives.

Interview: “Fishermen in the region have observed a decrease in fish catching due to overflow of water. This has impacted our livelihoods and the local economy”_Abdullah (65).



Figure: Vulnerable people

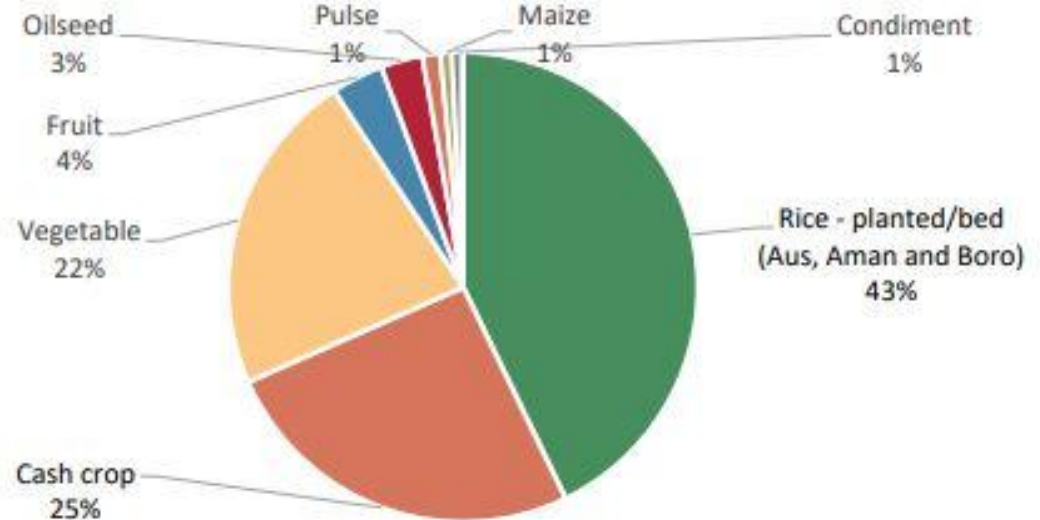
Cyclone Remal's Devastating Impact on Agriculture



- ❖ More than 70 crop farmers affected.
- ❖ 1M Tk worth of loss in the agriculture sector.
- ❖ Over 80Ha cultivable land inundated .



Many farmers have lost their livelihoods, and the availability of essential food items has been reduced. This has led to increased food prices and potential food shortages, especially for vulnerable populations.



Source: Estimated from DAE loss and damage information, 2024



2M Taka worth of loss in livestock sector :

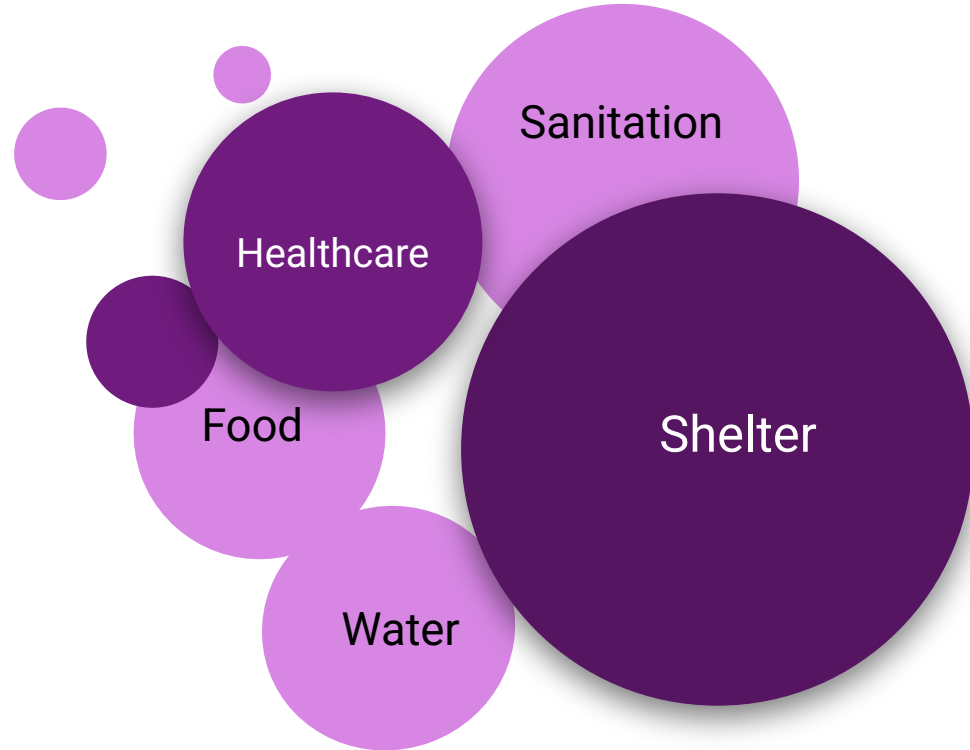
- ❖ 20 cows and 30 goat dead
- ❖ 1000 poultry dead

Humanitarian Needs

The most urgent needs of the affected population would likely have included:

Interview: “Most of the toilets in this area were submerged in flood water. There was only one closet safe and that was used by all”_Salma Begum (45)

“The most needed is pure drinking water”- Anwar Hossen (57)



Recovery and Rehabilitation

Early Recovery Actions

- Immediate Needs Assessment
- Emergency Shelter
- Distribution of Relief Supplies
- Search and Rescue Operations
- Health Services
- Water and Sanitation

Long-Term Development Plans

- Infrastructure Rehabilitation
- Housing Reconstruction
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Economic Recovery
- Community Development
- Education and Awareness

Role of Different Stakeholders

The government had no crucial role in coordinating the recovery and rehabilitation efforts to support long-term development.

Brac NGO provided essential services to affected communities, such as food distribution, health care, and shelter, as well as support community-based initiatives.

There is no **community** to support can help identify needs, mobilize resources, and participate in decision-making.