

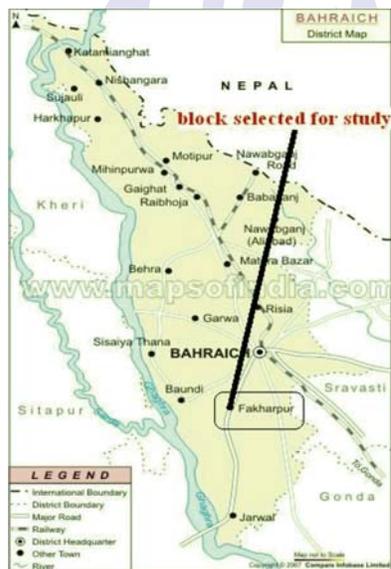
University of Delhi

Survey Site: Fakharpur Block, Bahraich District, Uttar Pradesh, India

Focus of the Study:

Long term impact of the flood in Bahraich District

Figure 1: Map of Bahraich District



Source: www.mapsofindia.com

Background of the Study

The present study was conducted in Fakharpur block, which is the most flood exposed block of Bahraich district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Bahraich is one of the most flood exposed districts in Uttar Pradesh. In the year 2008 around 183 villages were exposed due to floods (period of floods in the district is from the end of July till mid September). It is in this background that the present study was carried out from July 5-15, 2009 by allowing sufficient time for the flood impacts to precipitate. Additionally, Bahraich district is being continuously flooded for the last forty years.

Enumerators examining the children



Photo: UoD MICRODIS Team

A two stage stratified cluster survey was conducted for the present study. A sample size of 800 under five children was calculated using the ENA (Essential Nutritional Assessment) software. Half of the sample size came from the exposed (flood affected) households and the other half unexposed (unaffected by floods) to allow for comparison.

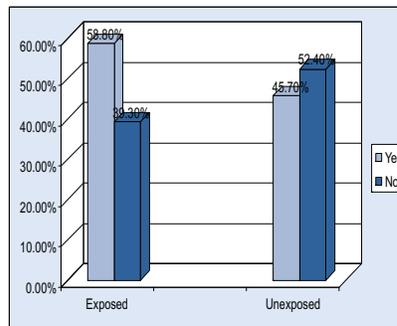
Enumerators taking measurements of children



Photo: UoD MICRODIS Team

Summary Statistics

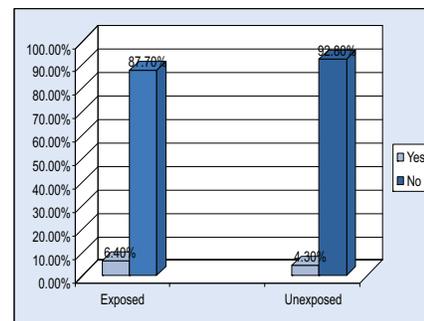
Figure 2: Families that have received loans/microcredits Exposed and Unexposed area



The impact of flood was profound in those families that had received loans or micro-credits. In other words, flood impact was more on the economically vulnerable families.

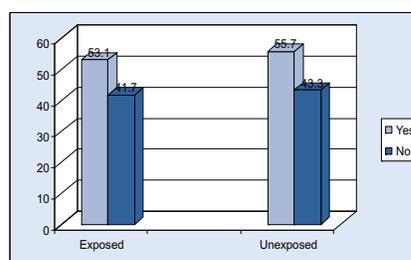
High dependency on loans due to indebtedness and persistent poor economic conditions was very prominent even after many months of flooding.

Figure 3: Children who has bitot's spot Flood Exposed and Unexposed area



Prevalence of bitot's spot as a form of vitamin A deficiency (VAD) syndrome in the flood affected population was much higher than the global prevalence rate of VAD i.e., 5.2% estimated by World Health Organization (WHO, 2009).

Figure 4: Children with cough and cold: Exposed and Unexposed area



High prevalence of cough and cold and other water borne diseases like diarrhoea among the young children was found due to lack of appropriate care. Moreover, flooding has acute and persistent impacts on the health of the children who are most vulnerable on the health front.