



Monsoon Flood 2019

Joint Needs Assessment: Phase 1 Light

Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), Bangladesh

Date: 28 July, 2019

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Executive Summary

As of 9 July 2019, widespread monsoon flooding has disrupted life in Northern, Northeastern and Southeastern parts of Bangladesh. Two major river systems in the North (Jamuna & Tista) have reached their highest water level (compared to previous records) for 100 years.

28 districts are affected, the most affected are Kurigram, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Bogura and Bandarban. The situation is still evolving and changing rapidly, so impact levels in districts may continue to vary. According to forecasts from FFWC and Bangladesh Meteorological Department it will be several days before the water starts receding.

As of 25 July, 6,867 villages have been flooded, in 163 upazilas, affecting 7.6 million people. Latest reports estimate 114 people have died, mostly as a result of being struck by lightning, drowning, or bitten by snakes. It is estimated that 600,000 houses have been damaged, and over 300,000 people are displaced. As monsoon continues these people are likely to be experiencing exposure to the elements, a lack of basic services and a lack of privacy.

Floods, as well as landslides, have damaged 6,640 KM of roads and other vital infrastructure. In Gaibandha and Bandarban entire communities are without power and stranded due to major roads being cut off. As a result of the heavy upstream flooding, 2,644 KM of riverbank have eroded, this has had a serious impact in Tangail where some villages have been completely affected. As the water recedes, further riverbank erosion is expected.

According to the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), more than 500,000 livestock have been affected due to lack of shelter and fodder and 163,194 HA of crops damaged due to inundation of fields. Because of reduced supply and constraints in transportation to markets, prices of staple foods have increased in city centers and are likely to increase further as the celebration of Eid-ul-Adha approaches.

The Government of Bangladesh is managing the response and have been providing support from the onset of the flood. Many humanitarian actors have also been quick to respond with dry food packages, standard food packages, multi-purpose cash grants, WASH activities and hygiene kits. In spite of this there are concerns that significant pockets of people remain with needs that are not addressed.

As per the mandate of the 'Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment Committee' of the As per the mandate of the 'Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment Committee' of the Standing Order on Disaster (SoD) of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) Preparatory Meeting held on 23rd July 2019 in DDM (MoDMR), NAWG is obliged to conduct a JNA Phase 1 Light , in coordination with GoB and the humanitarian community of Bangladesh.

The report is endorsed and approved by HCTT on 28 July, 2019. It will help the humanitarian community to prioritize activities to complement GoB initiatives to minimize the distress of the affected people. The main source of quantitative data for this report is from NDRCC bulletins up until 24 July, 2019, it also incorporates information from respective ministries' webpages and primary data collected from the worst affected districts using JNA phase 1 format.

Key Findings

- 28 districts currently affected
- 9 severely affected districts – with more than 50% of their area flooded
- Over 300,000 people displaced;
 - Displacement is worst in Gaibandha and Kurigram with more than 70,000 displaced people each
 - People are in buildings (e.g. schools) and also living in makeshift shelters on embankments
 - Displaced people need ready to eat food, drinking water and sanitation facilities
 - Riverbank erosion has impacted the homes and land of 1654 households who will be unable to return
- The situation is changing rapidly and may worsen or spread to other areas as the monsoon continues
- The main needs of affected people are food, rehabilitation of livelihoods, WASH related needs and health
- Of the areas where information is available through the JNA validation, Jamalpur has the most serious needs
- Significant damage to infrastructure, including roads, is impacting access of affected people to markets, health care, schools as well as access to affected areas for responders
- Agriculture is severely impacted;
 - Livestock have drowned and those rests face food shortages and limited dry land
 - Crops and vegetables have been inundated
- An estimated 5 million people at high risk of water-related diseases in 9 worst affected districts
 - An increase in health concerns is reported including: Diarrhoea in Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Netrokona and Lalmonirhat.
 - Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in Cox's Bazar, Lalmonirhat, Jamalpur and Sunamganj
- Drinking water is an issue with over 73,000 tube wells damaged
- WASH facilities at collective centers are insufficient
- Women report feeling unsafe, the places where they feel unsafe include:
 - Collective centers, especially using latrines and bathing, Water points, Relief distribution points
- In the 9 worst affected districts approximately 470,000 houses are affected; 26,000 of these are completely destroyed
- Close to 6,000 education facilities are affected and 2,500 schools are being used as collective centers for displaced people
- It is estimated that around 400,000 primary school aged children have had their education disrupted
- Stagnant water, unmanaged solid waste, dead animal carcasses, mud and debris from the flood waters are polluting affected areas
- Waste generated from the response, especially plastics is evident and there is no system in place to dispose of it
- People have lost important identification documents

Recommendation - Immediate

- Establish where the groups of displaced are staying and how long they are likely to be there. Displaced people need to have a range of needs to be met as they are not in a position to live the way they usually do in their homes. The need:
 - Ready to eat food (as it is difficult to cook),
 - Drinking water
 - Sanitation facilities
 - Hygiene materials
 - Protection assistance with a particular focus on women and adolescent girls
 - Improved emergency shelter, wherever possible this should not be in schools as it will disrupt learning
- Establish long term solutions for the 8,000 people who have lost their homes and land due to riverbank erosion. These people require both short and long term assistance
- As people return home assistance will be required to rebuild houses, especially for the most vulnerable households
- Intensive health promotion to raise awareness about flood related infectious diseases and risks of drowning, snakebite and electrocution
- Replenish buffer stock in health facilities. This should include snake bite anti-venom and the drugs required to treat disease outbreaks
- Establish primary health camps in areas where there is no access to health care
- The underlying poor food security in affected areas could cause the nutrition status of people to deteriorate quickly. To mitigate this nutrition capacity should be enhanced. Activities should include:
 - Nutrition screening and referral
 - Deworming, vitamin supplementation
 - Targeted supplementary feeding for PLD and malnourished children
 - Management of SAM and MAM identified children
 - Replenish the emergency Nutrition supplies
- Repair schools damaged by the floods and by being used as collective centers so classes can resume.
- Provide learning materials to children where these have been lost
- Rehabilitation of water points, tube wells and latrines
- Distribute hygiene kits and disseminate hygiene messages to reduce water borne diseases.
- Hygiene promotion on emergency WASH in most flood prone areas
- Utilize Cash for Work interventions to repair and rehabilitate infrastructure
- Support the GoB in developing a strategy for immediate recovery of critical infrastructure
- Support women of reproductive age through the provision of dignity kits and clean delivery kits for safe child birth
- Ensure SRHE kits and services
- Find out more about protection related vulnerabilities, e.g. children with disabilities, separated children and data of children or women in informal or formal shelters. One way of doing this is through Child Protection in Emergency Working Groups (CPIEWGs)
- Developed prevention mechanisms for GBV, mental health support for adolescent girls affected by the floods
- Clean up the affected areas to reduce the health risks including:
 - stagnant water
 - dead carcasses of animals should be disposed-off appropriately
 - Spray for mosquitoes should be carried out effectively
 - Establish systems of solid waste management



Monsoon Flood, 2019

Characteristics of Floods of Bangladesh

- 68% of the country is vulnerable to flooding and 25-30% of the land area is inundated during a normal monsoon period. (ODI FbA Study, 2018)
- In comparison to a “normal” year, “extreme” flooding can inundate up to 70% of the country (WMO 2003)
- The flood in 1988 and 1998 inundated around 60-70% of land caused significant economic damage. Floods in 2004 and 2007 inundated around 40-50% land caused moderate economic damage affected more than 50 million people (BWDB-2014).
- Recent notable and catastrophic flood have occurred in 1988, 2004, 2007 and 2010 (BBS Climate Change Statistics, 2015).
- Women, disabled people, elderly people and children are also particularly vulnerable to the physical challenges presented by floods.
- Having livelihoods which are interrupted by flooding, such as agriculture, fishing and forestry makes a household more vulnerable.
- Living in remote or hard to reach areas, such as the chars, increases vulnerability to flooding.
- Households which do not have sanitary toilets and easy access to safe drinking water in normal times become even more vulnerable in floods as these challenges are exacerbated.

Features of the 2019 Flooding

- ✓ This flood is not widespread but intense.
- ✓ Generally Bangladesh experiences three types of flood (Monsoon Flood, Flash Flood and water logging) in different geographic region . Flood 2019 was distinct because of combination of all of three flooding simultaneously in three different parts of the country.
- ✓ Heavy rainfall in July flooded around 28 districts, incessant downpours and the onrush from upstream will continue till the end of July.
- ✓ Two major river systems, Jamuna & Tista, recorded their highest flood levels in 100 years.
- ✓ Currently FFWC shows most major rivers are in falling trend for the next 24 hours with the exception of the Kushiyara and rivers in the southern part of the country.
- ✓ Large sections of embankments have been washed away, this may lead to prolonged flooding and waterlogging issues; this is far worse than in previous floods.

BANGLADESH Monsoon Flood Overview

28 Flooded Districts

28

64

163

163 Flooded Upazila



6867 Flooded Villages



7.6 M People Affected



114 People died

2644 KM Riverbank Erosion



6640 KM Roads Damaged



307391 People Displaced



0.6 Mio House Damaged



350000 extreme poor affected



513121 Livestock Affected



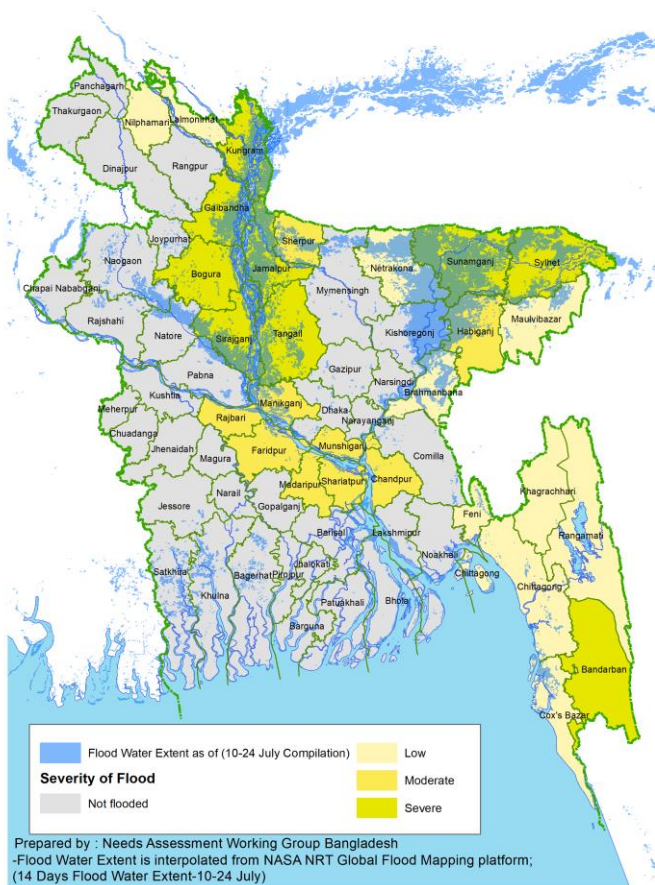
163194 HA Crops Damaged



Damage of Monsoon Flood, 2019: **AT A GLANCE**

Data Source: National Disaster Response Coordination Cell (NDRCC), DPHE, DGH, DAE, DLS (Up to 24th July 2019)

After assessing the number of affected Upazila, affected union/wards/PSU and putting them against its impact on the population through the humanitarian lens the ranking of severity is done from low to sever.



Impact Level	No. District	Affected Upazila	Affected Union	Affected PSU/Ward	Affected Village
Low	10	58	377	17	1821
Moderate	9	32	151	2	846
Severe	9	73	502	27	4200
Total	28	163	1030	46	6867

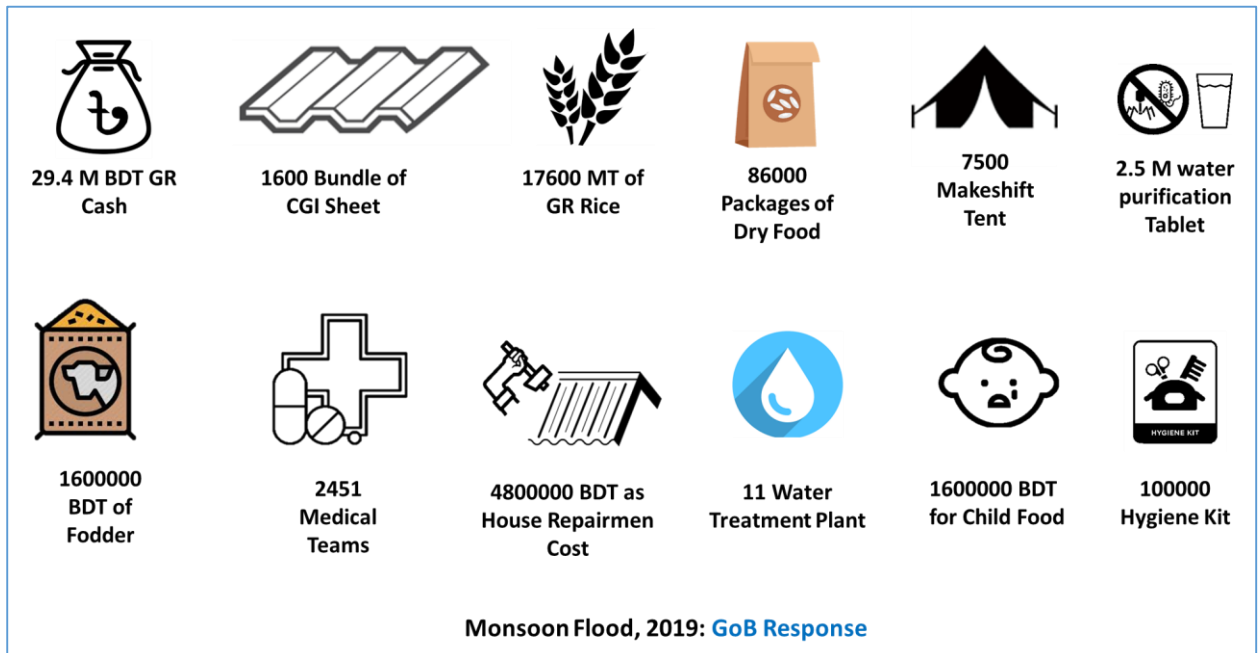
Impact Level	Name of the District	Flood Situation
Low	10 District: Brahmanbaria, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Feni, Khagrachari, Lalmonirhat, Maulvibazar, Netrakona, Nilphamari, Rangamati	Food water recedes, displaced people went back to their home between 15 to 19 July 2019
Moderate	9 District: Chandpur, Faridpur, Habiganj, Madaripur, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Rajbari, Shariatpur, Sherpur	Only low lying areas are flooded from 22 to 24 July 2019
Severe	9 District: Bagura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail, Bandarban	In most districts more than 50 % areas are flooded since 15 July. Bandarban faced multidimensional impact (Landslide, heavy rain, flash flood, accessibility)

Prepared by : Needs Assessment Working Group Bangladesh

-Flood Water Extent is interpolated from NASA NRT Global Flood Mapping platform; (14 Days Flood Water Extent-10-24 July)

Response by Govt. of Bangladesh

Needs Assessment Working Group



Data Source: NDRCC, DPHE, DGH, DAE, DLS (09 to 24th July 2019; only for flood affected 28 Districts)

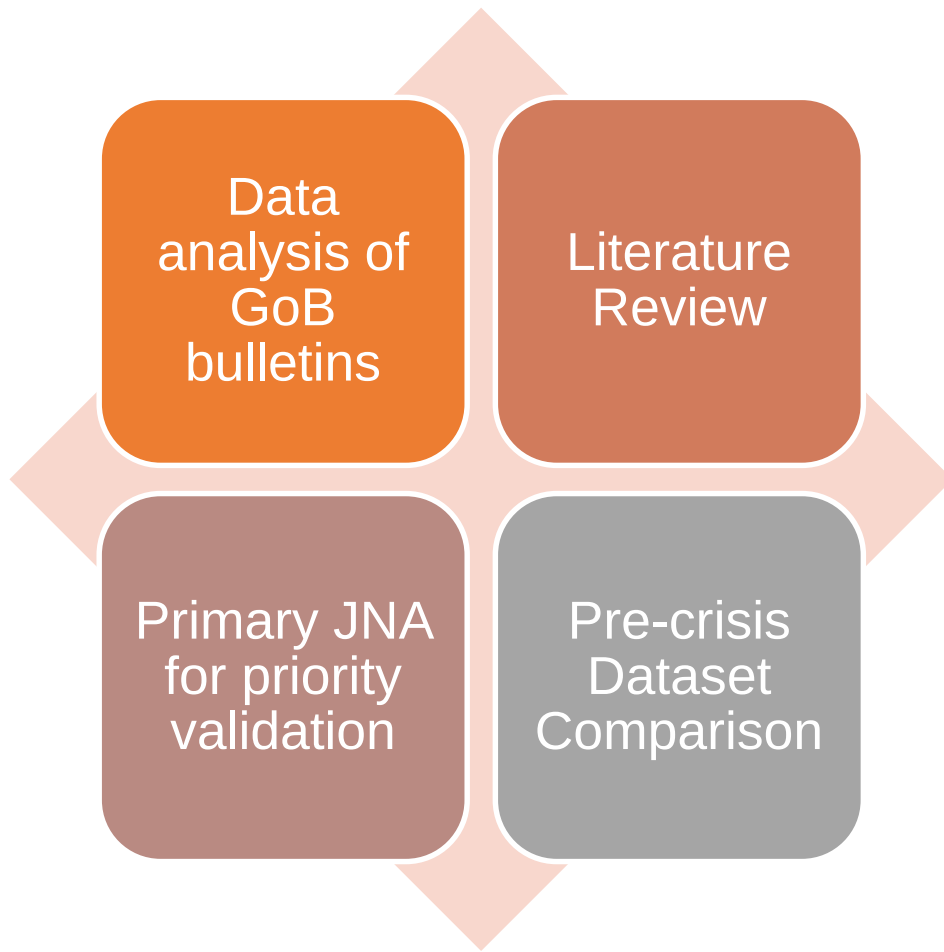
Key Responses from the Government of Bangladesh (GoB)

GoB is the primary and key responder to any disaster in Bangladesh. The outreach, management and rapidness in scale have made Bangladesh one of the champions in disaster management in the world. GoB has distributed the allocation diversely keeping the dimension of the district-wise damage in consideration. GoB has responded since the beginning of the flood.

- NDRCC continuously monitored the situations and disseminating compiled information;
- Continuous field visit by the MoDMR Minister and Senior officials at the affected Districts;
- Warnings and operational directives disseminated via media (TV and radio) guided the preparedness and response efforts;
- Health Emergency Operation center under Directorate General (DG) of Health are operationalized and opened in flood affected districts at local level.
- DPHE distributed 2.5 million water purification tablet and raised 3500 water points
- Along with the response depicted above, authorities installed temporary water points and latrine at flood shelters.
- While doing the coordinated response with District Disaster Coordination Team of GoB has handled the flood with sincerity and transparency.

JNA Phase 1 Light: Methodology

Needs Assessment Working Group



As the mandate goes, NAWG has been closely monitoring the flood situation since the beginning since 09 July 2019. For this JNA NAWG analyzed the data from GoB bulletins and triangulated it with inter-ministerial data sources (NDRCC, DPHE, DGH, DAE, DLS etc) and Pre-crisis secondary database (BBS, 2011). NAWG has also collected small scale assessment reports and analysis done by other agencies. Good practices for other countries' assessment and the literatures are reviewed as references.

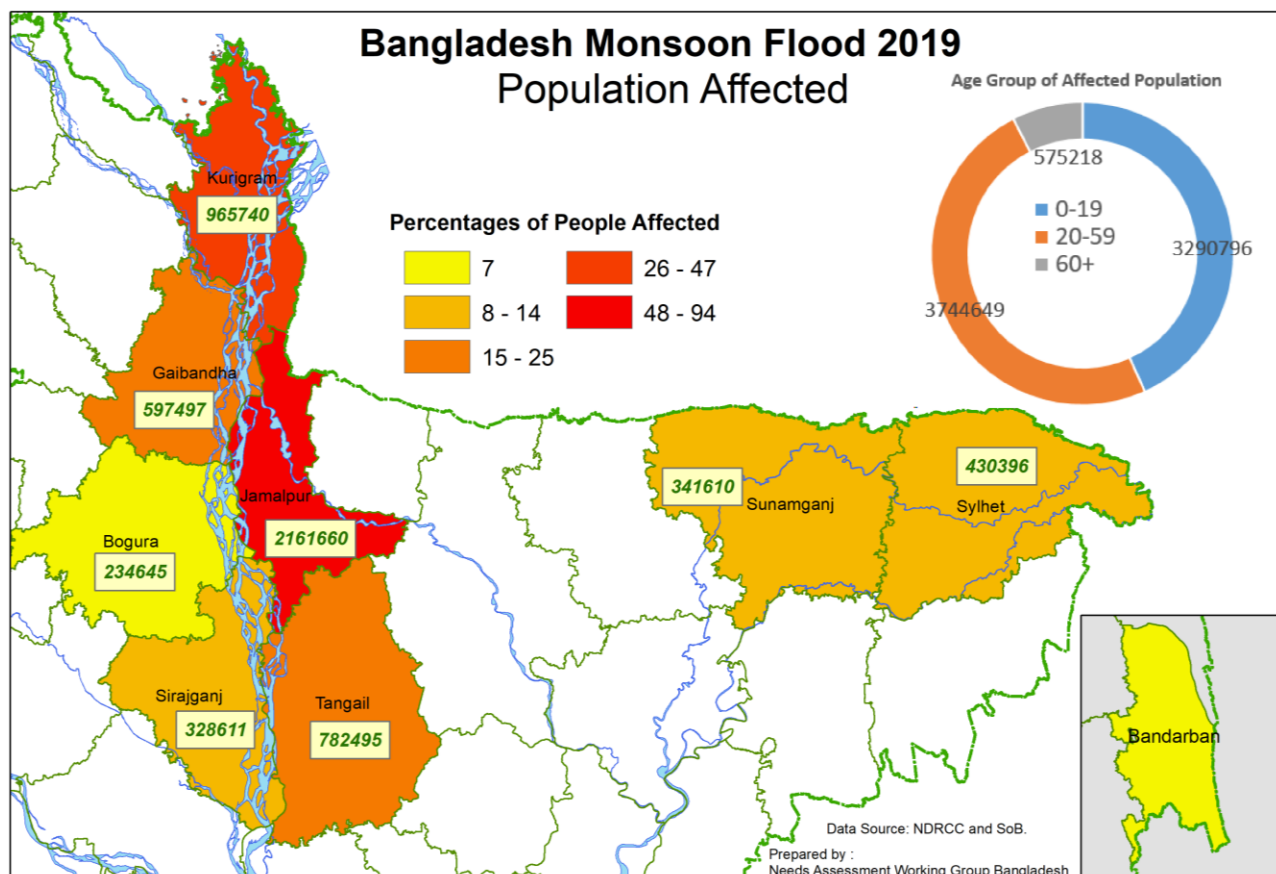
Finally, as part of JNA, customized JNA Phase 1 format is sent out to the local stakeholders in 9 districts for primary priority validation of the needs.

Consolidating all these data and information, consultation and inputs from sectoral experts (cluster focal), NAWG has compiled this report to come up with the priority needs and affected people with vulnerability.

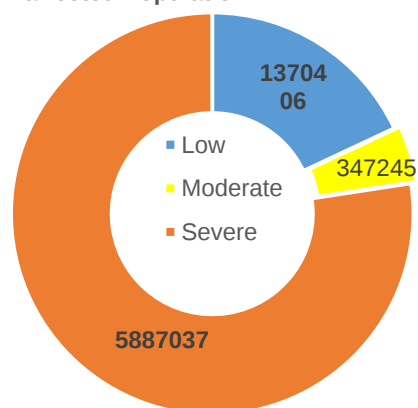
Limitation:

- Time constraints
- Data unavailability (Specifically sex , age and disability disaggregated data of the affected community)
- Dis-uniformity of district level damage, impact and population size
- Representativeness of anecdotes and quantitative data

Demography of Flood Affected Population : Worst Affected Districts



Flood Impact Level and affected Population



District	Number of Affected People_Fully	Number of Affected People_Partial	Total Affected Pop	Percentages of Total Population Affected
Jamalpur	1283790	877870	2161660	94.3
Kurigram	7412	958328	965740	46.7
Tangail	255097	527398	782495	21.7
Gaibandha	134590	462907	597497	25.1
Sylhet	33303	397093	430396	12.6
Sunamganj	155795	185815	341610	13.7
Sirajganj	15434	313177	328611	10.5
Bogura	234645	0	234645	6.9
Bandarban	44383	0	44383	11.3

In worst affected **9** district

348,000 Estimated Extreme Poor HH affected

1,70,000 Estimated number of female headed HH affected

25,47,000 Estimated 0-19 aged children and adolescent affected

12,41,000 Estimated 0-19 aged girls and adolescents affected

4,45,000 Estimated 60+ aged people affected

88,000 Estimated number of disabled people affected

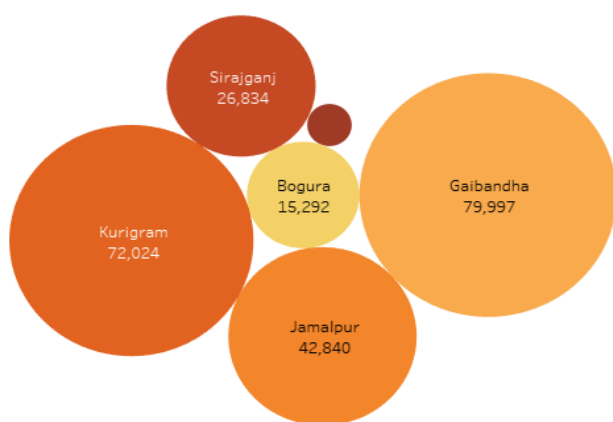
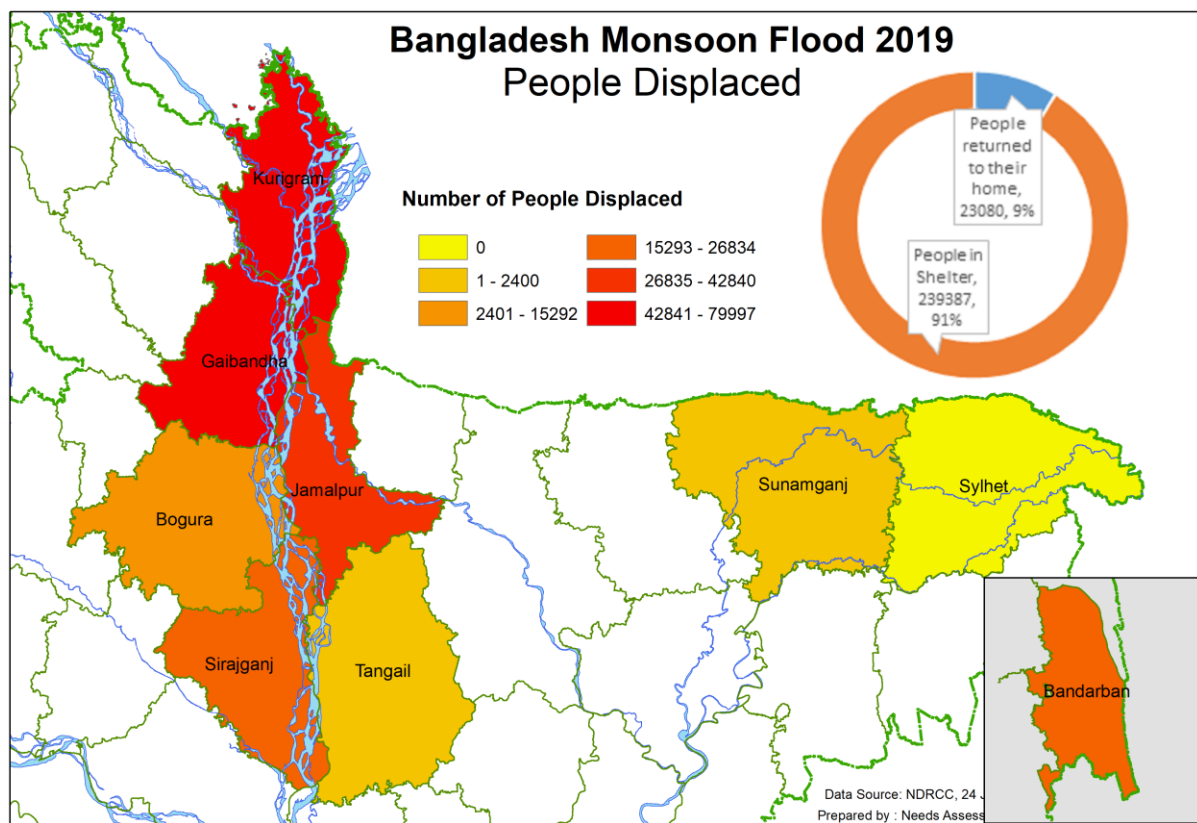
Impact of the Flood is interesting in many ways. In Jamalpur 94.3% of its population got affected. Also the number of fully affected people are highest from any other districts, which is very alarming from 'Needs' perspective.

Though only 11.3% of Bandarban's population is affected, given the intensity of vulnerability, Bandarban is supposed to be highly affected.

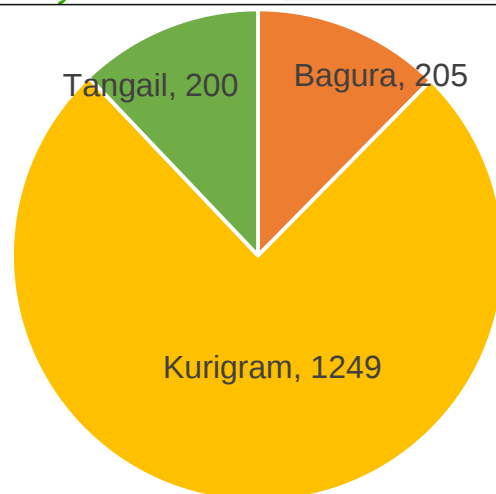
Basic socio-economic vulnerability is very high in severely affected districts except Bogura making the situation worse.

Source: Estimated from the NDRCC affected population by using BBS district wise data.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Displaced Population



Temporary Displaced Population



Riverbank Erosion: Permanently Displaced HH

Key concern for displaced population:

- Of the 28 flood affected districts, severe flooding has displaced over 300,000 people with more than 260,000 being in the most affected nine districts. Gaibandha and Kurigram are of most concern with more than 70,000 displaced people each.
- 91% (~240,000) of displaced people are living in collective centres (schools, colleges) or in makeshift shelters on embankments. A few have returned home as water started receding.
- Riverbank Displaced people are in need of ready to eat food, drinking water and sanitation facilities, hygiene materials and protection assistance with a particular focus on women and adolescent girls.
- erosion has permanently displaced more than 8,000 people (1,654 households) in Kurigram, Bogura and Tangail districts – these people require both short and long term assistance. This could include resettlement in khas land (government owned fallow land) as most of them have no resources to self recover having lost their land and they lack alternative livelihood skills and opportunities. Without rapid assistance they are likely to resort to urban migration.

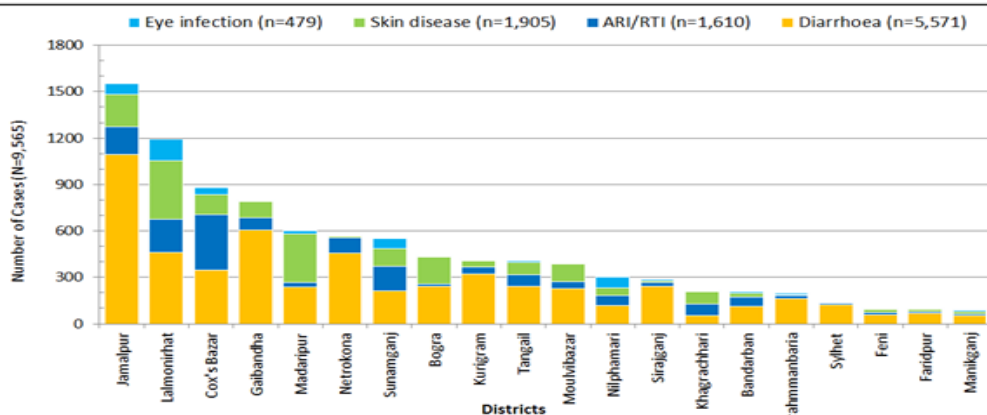
Monsoon Flood 2019: Health

Brief Impact Scenarios:

- **Diarrhoea** is uprising in Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Netrakona and Lalmonirhat district, while **Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)** in Cox's Bazar, Lalmonirhat, Jamalpur and Sunamganj district, and **Skin disease** in Lalmonirhat district are alarming.
- JNA primary data validation shows that in most affected districts, access to health service is not available.
- Number of pregnant women among affected population are about 150,000 and 4500 are among displaced (As per MISP calculator)

Reported Cases of Infectious Diseases in Monsoon Flood

Bangladesh | 12-26 JUL 2019

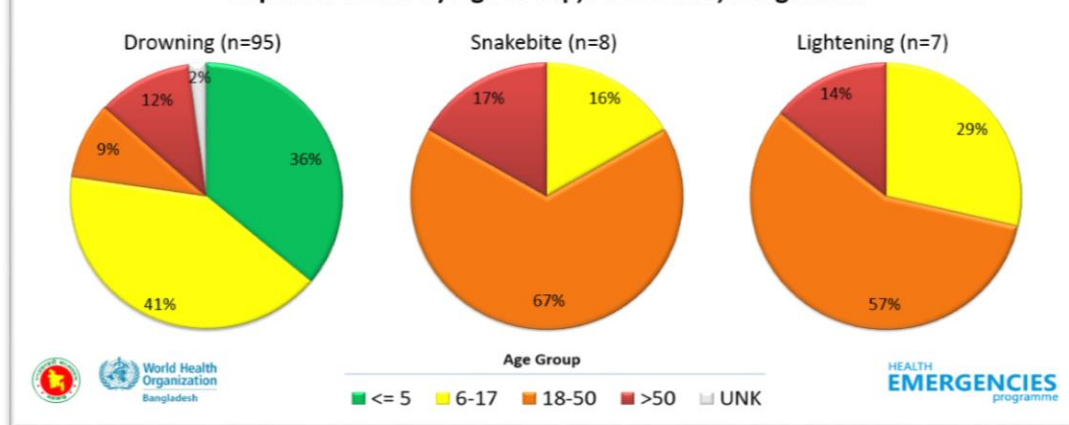


Inundated or damaged

05 Upazila Health complexes

204 Community Clinics

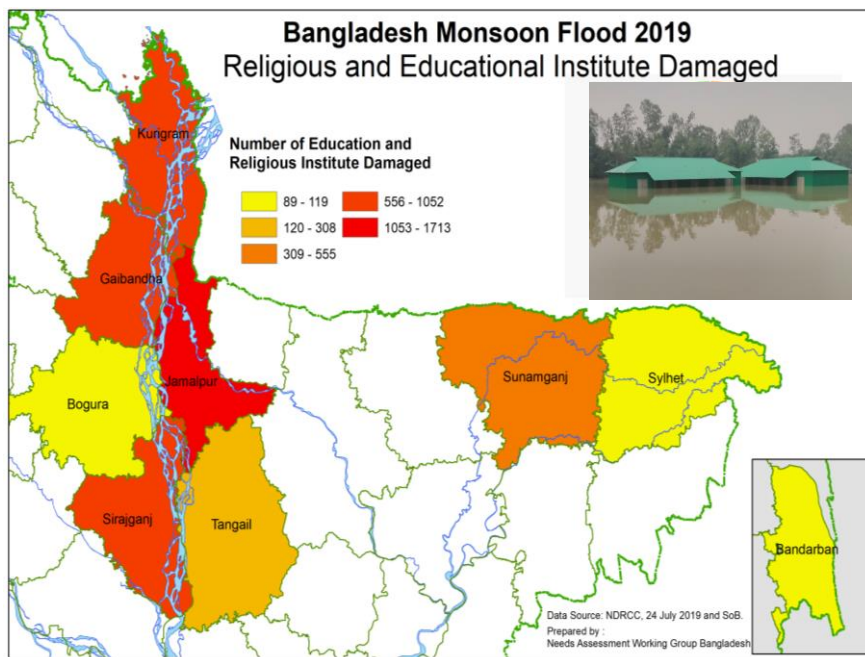
Reported Death by Age Group, Flood 2019, Bangladesh



Risks, concerns, needs and actions

- Possibility of disease outbreak due to polluted water and disrupted sanitation system.
- Challenges with continuing primary health care services to the affected population. This now also needs to include emergency obstetric and neonatal care services, immunization, mental health and psychosocial care/support;
- Health promotion to raise awareness about flood related morbidity (infectious diseases) and mortality (drowning, snakebite and electrocution) needs to be intensified.
- Buffer stock in health facilities requires replenishing.
- Primary health camps equipped with medical supplies and drugs is required.
- Additional needs include snake anti-venom and other emergency drugs to manage further disease outbreak.
- Mental health & psychosocial support and sexual & reproductive health are difficult to track and support.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Education

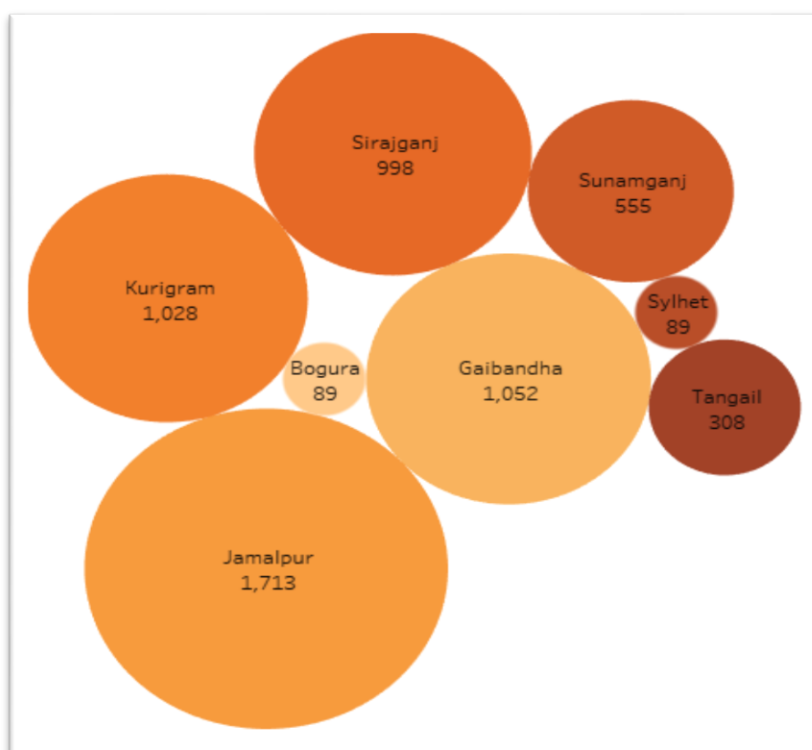


Impact Overview:

- According to JNA primary data collection findings revealed that there are **5951 Education and religious institutions** are severely damaged by flood in **Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Tangail, Bogura, Sylhet, Bandarban and Sunamganj**.
- More than **2,500 government primary schools** have been affected or used as flood shelters and are in need of repair works and/or for arranging alternative ways to resume education process.
- Accessibility to school is a big concern as validated from field.
- Education institutions are non-functional due to this flood for 15 days on an average

Education Needs:

- According to the findings of the JNA primary validation, affected schools need funding for repair works and children from the most vulnerable affected households are in need of education and learning materials.
- Affected communities are in need of support to organize community mobilization campaigns among parents, School Management Committees and other key stakeholders on importance of restoring education process interrupted during natural disasters.
- An estimate of **400,000** primary school age children are in need of immediate resuming of education process disrupted due to the disaster
- Children from vulnerable families are at the risk of dropping out from school when their families struggle with the impact of floods on their livelihoods.



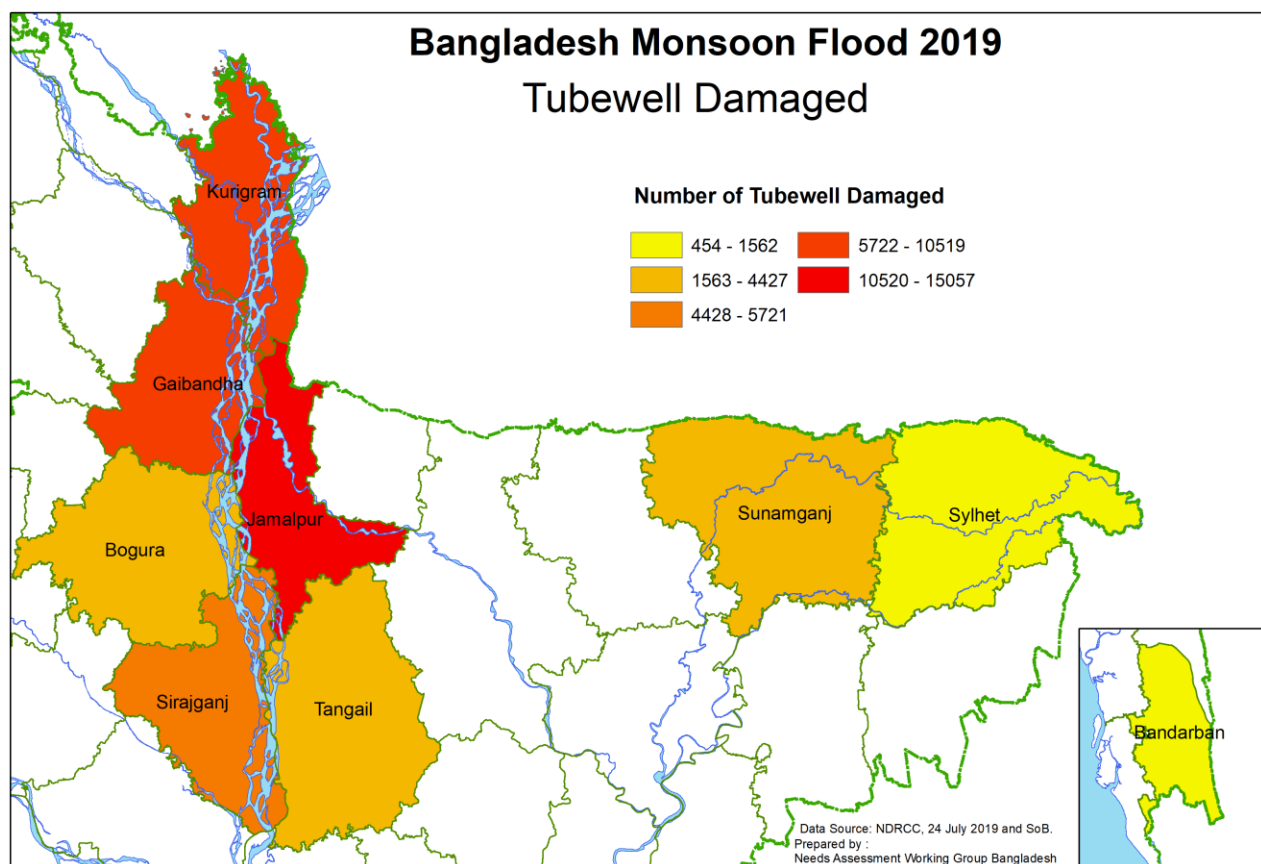
District wise damages of educational and Religious institute



Proposed Solutions:

Resuming education process as soon as possible in an alternative arrangement (i.e. floating schools, shifting schools from the flooded area)

Bangladesh Monsoon Flood 2019 Tubewell Damaged



Impact Overview:

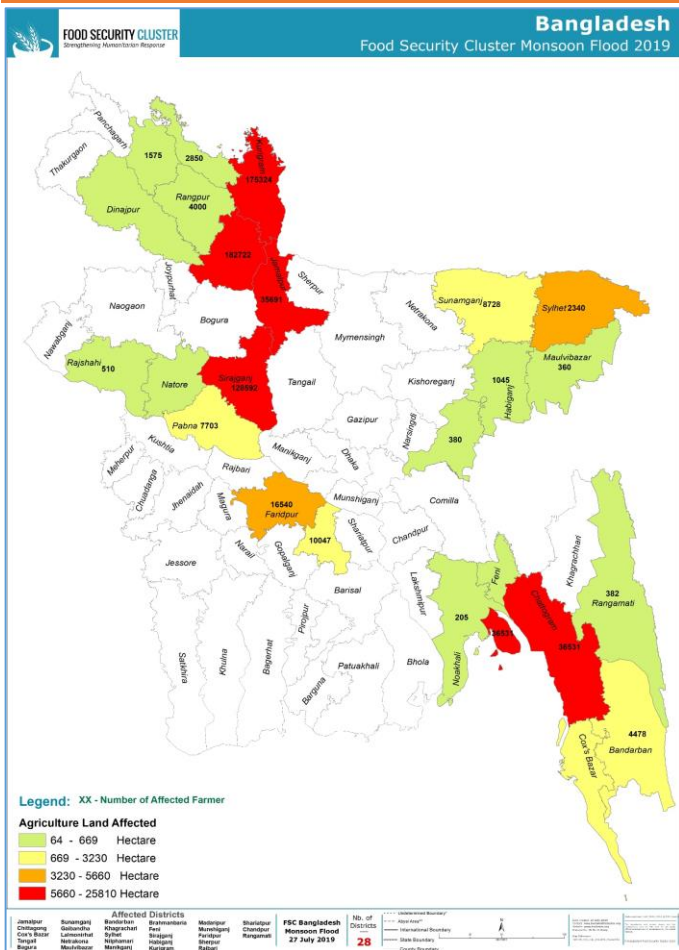
- 73,016 tube well reported damage.
- More than 100,000 houses latrines completely destroyed
- Insufficient WASH facilities at Flood Shelters in affected areas
- About 5 million people in high risk of water-borne, water-washed (or water-scarce), water-based and water-related diseases due to fecal contamination and increase of insect-vector borne disease in 9 worst affected districts.

Jamalpur 15,057	Kurigram 9,734	Sirajganj 5,721
Gaibandha 10,519	Sunamganj 4,427	Bogura 2,826
	Tangail 3,797	Sylhet 1,562
Number of Tube well Damaged		

Priority and Needs:

- According to the findings of the JNA primary validation disinfection of inundated water points/tube well is prior need.
- Repair and rehabilitate tube-wells and latrines damaged by the flood
- Bleaching powder, Water Jar and WPTs.
- Distribute Hygiene Kits and disseminate hygiene messages to reduce water borne diseases.
- Long term flood resilience WASH infrastructures for marginal people.
- Hygiene promotion on emergency WASH in most flood prone areas.
- According to primary JNA data, there were lockable private WASH facilities available in shelters, however, safety and security came as a recurring issue for women and girls.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Food Security



Due to flood overall food security situation has been affected most and people are in dire need of food to survive. Also agriculture and livelihood are the biggest areas impacted by current flood according to DAE, DLS, DoF, FAO and WFP. There are no jobs for day laborers. Amon rice seedbeds have been damaged completely in most areas, so there will be almost no opportunities for the people who are dependent on agriculture until next harvest.

In most of the affected districts the main livelihoods are agriculture based daily wage labor. Food insecurity is associated with seasonality in the affected areas which will be further deteriorated due to the flood. There is need for immediate support to restore their livelihoods.

138,588 Ha Crop land affected, 78,803 Ha crop totally damaged, 618,748 farmer affected, 9,482 million BDT agriculture loss, Off-farm activities are hampering, 7042.12 million BDT loss of livestock and poultry sector.

Market are functional but both physical and economic access is an issue.

Food for cattle is a concern, many farmers foresee cattle losses as they already show signs of malnourishment. This will be a big loss as these were planned to be sold in a few weeks for Eid.

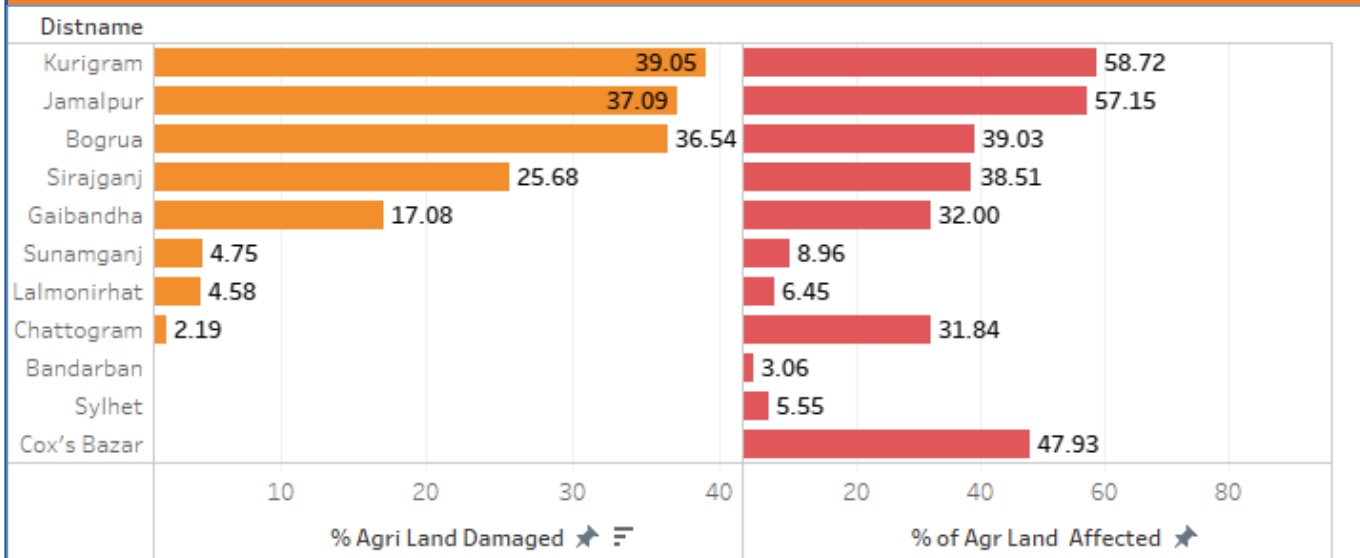
Livestock and poultry affected, Damage & Disruption

Affected Livestock	1515414
Affected poultry	5296152
Flooded pasture land	6030 Hector
Affected Livestock Farms	572
Affected Poultry Farms	215
Damage food grain of 523 MT	18,365,000 BDT
Damage cattle food(Straw) 8504 MT	56,345,300 BDT
Damage of Grass 23811 MT	67,030,500 BDT
Loss of livestock production	6542,074,500 BDT
Loss of Poultry production	337,107,420 BDT

Production Loss in Livestock and Poultry	In BDT
Loss of livestock production	6,542,074,500
Loss of Poultry production	337,107,420
Lose of livestock inputs (grass, food grain, straw etc.)	162,936,660
Total loss	7,042,118,580

Post flood situation may become very critical due to scarcity of animal feeds and fodder and cash money for buying inputs by the farmers. There is a chance of disease outbreaks like Anthrax, Black quarter, FMD, HS, NCD, Coccidiosis, parasitic diseases, fowl cholera, Duck plague, etc. Delayed starting of rehabilitation could aggravate the situation. Finally there could be huge loss of production in terms of milk, meat and egg.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Food Security



Probable impact on Food Security:

Based on the latest field reports, it was observed that flood-hit people are still suffering from the lack of food and relief materials. Many people, especially in Kurigram and Jamalpur districts are rushing back to flood shelters again due to the rising of water level in the river caused heavy rainfall. There is also crisis of cattle feeds, many farmers foresee the losses from the cattle which they planned to sale in the next Eid, as most of the cattle are showing signs of malnourishment due to feed crisis in the flood affected areas.

Estimates number of People In Need (PIN):

- ✓ **188,000** farmers prevailing under extreme poverty line.
- ✓ **313,000** PLW and U5 children for supplementary feeding.
- ✓ **4,500** communities from affected 459 unions (10 worse affected community per union)

Priority Geographical Areas:

Considering number of people affected, number of affected farmers, IPC level, Extreme poverty level the worse effected districts are: **Gaibandha, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Bandarban, Faridpur, Madaripur, Sunamganj and Pabna**. In These 9 districts, food availability and accessibility are affected.

Priority Intervention/Activities:

Immediate needs:

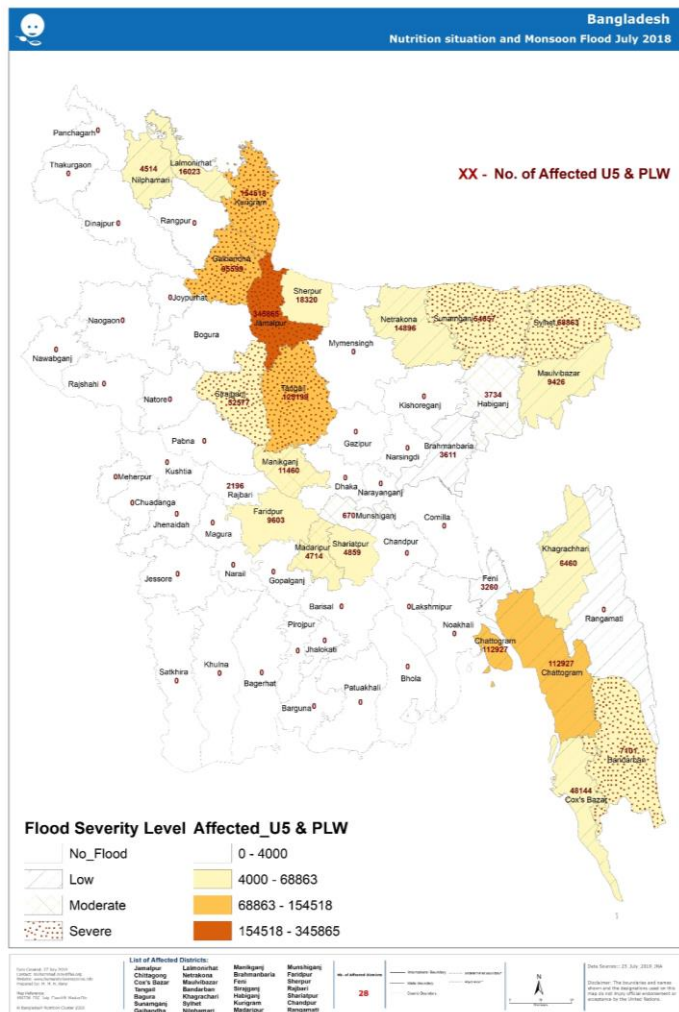
- Food assistance (cash/kind/cash & kind) until the agriculture system restored, as it is an identified gap already.
- Cooked meal is required to address the minimum dietary diversity.
- Targeted supplementary feeding program.
- Livestock services, cattle feed, fodder, vaccination, medicine and veterinary service (lifesaving issue for the northern districts, as it will be a threat for human if not managed properly).
- Agricultural inputs Seeds, Seedbed fertilizer for restoring agriculture.
- Support and agricultural input to grow homestead vegetation.

Peoples' livelihoods of the affected areas have gone under serious uncertainty. The most impacted livelihood groups are daily laborers (agricultural and non-agricultural) and small & marginal farmers. Affected communities have lost their livelihood assets. The most vulnerable will have limited opportunities to invest for the upcoming season. Negative coping strategies have been already reported; they include migration, eating fewer meals per day, borrowing money at high interest, selling productive assets on cheaper price and purchasing food on credit. These communities suffer from high levels of chronic poverty. The previous IPC acute and chronic analysis conducted in the North West revealed a high level of acute & chronic food insecurity, indicating an underlying vulnerability to any shock including that which these floods present.

Recovery Needs:

- Need of skill development for climate resilient agriculture, livestock, poultry and fisheries.
- Community livestock shelter resilient to flood through Cash for Work.
- Both on farm and off farm Livelihood restoration program is required.
- Income generating activities for the people affected by river erosion.
- Linkage with market
- Reconstruction and afforestation works for the disrupted embankments in affected areas.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Nutrition



All 3 IPC level-4 districts (Bandarban, Kurigram & Sunmganj) are being severely affected. Among the other 25 districts, 11 districts are being identified as IPC level-3 districts. The IPC level-3 districts which are affected by the flood are: Cox's Bazar, Khagrachhari, Rangamati, Jamalpur, Netrakona, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Habiganj, Maulvibazar, Sylhet.

A total of 760,469 under 5 years children, 456,281 Pregnant and Lactating Women are affected by the flood. According to the poverty mapping, Most of these districts ranked high in terms of poverty ranking therefore this shock will drive the affected population to adopt negative coping strategy.

The primary data collected by the NAWG express that there is a need of food assistance, which indicate that there will be an issue of dietary diversity, minimum food basket and sufficient nutritious food consumption.

Source: Nutrition Cluster

People in Need:

- 760,469 Children under 5 years old (U5 Child)
- 456,281 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)
- 60,838 Children under 5 years are malnourished (SAM/MAM)
- 1,216,750 PLW and U5Child need screening and nutrition intervention affected by the flood.

Priority activities:

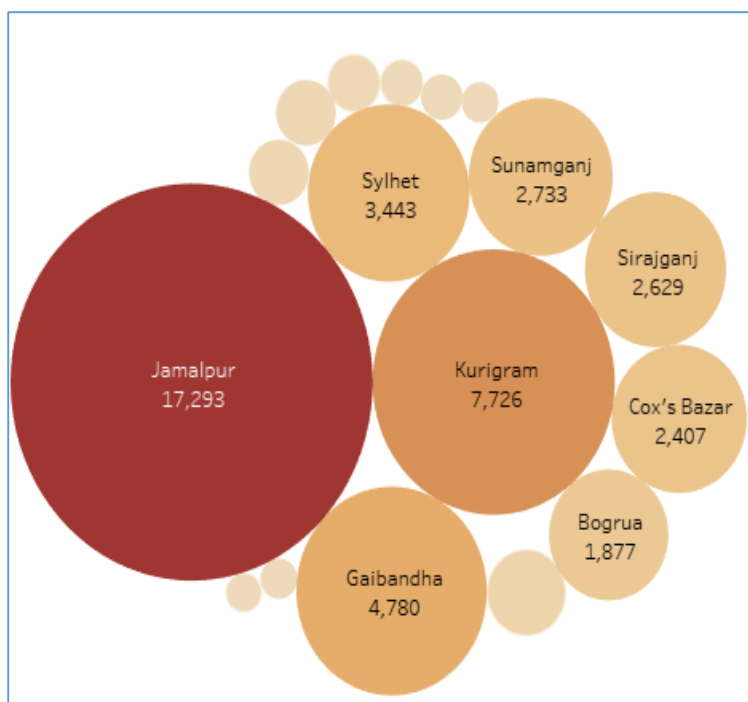
Immediate:

- Nutrition Screening and referral
- Emergency Nutrition Supply
- IYCF counselling to protect BMS violation
- Common communication messages
- Deworming, vitamin A supplementation to the targeted children
- Management of SAM and MAM identified children
- SMART survey to identify malnutrition among under 5 children and PLW
- Micronutrient supplementation

Recovery:

Replenish the emergency Nutrition supplies and Nutrition measuring tools
Targeted supplementary feeding for PLW and malnourished children

Number of children with wasting affected by flood



Source: Estimated from the NDRCC affected population by using MICS data

Community Critical Infrastructure

The recent flood has adversely affected the basic infrastructure of the community like water supply schemes, electricity supply, electronic communication, roads, sewerage system, schools and hospitals. The problems of the people have increased due to damages of the basic infrastructure. Many diseases like gastro, malaria and other water borne have spread due to non-functioning of water supply tube wells. The people are forced to drink contaminated water of ponds and other unhygienic sources. Similarly, large portions the main highway and the railway track have been damaged that has curtailed the mobility of the people. Many affected people cannot get effective assistance due to inaccessibility. The sewerage system of many villages has affected the lives of the people.

Priority Interventions

Thousands of people's everyday lives are dependent on the above mentioned CBIs and many others' rely on these infrastructures for their livelihoods. The following interventions are recommended:

- Cash for Work (CfW) interventions – Multiple benefits (cash flow, food security and repair)
- A strategy should be devised by the local government for immediate recovery of critical infrastructure

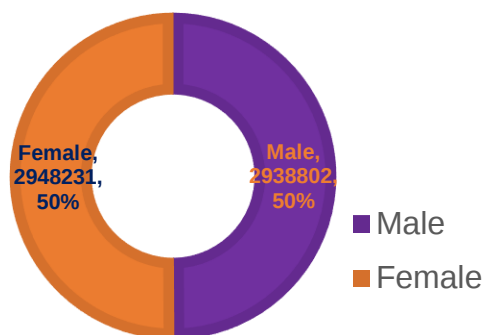
Social Cohesion

The majority of the flood affected people were found traumatized. During FGDs it was observed that some incidents of social issues were reported among the vulnerable, e.g. petty disputes during food/ ration distribution, socio psychological problems. These issues are being resolved through the local administration, District-Upazilla- Union Disaster Management Committees. Among the repercussions of the recent disaster, increase in social problems in the affected communities cannot be ignored. Even some pre-disaster well-off families are seeking help for food and babies' nutrition. The cases of psychological stress are gradually increasing among these people.

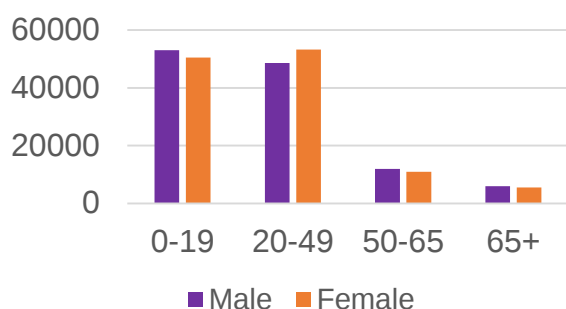
Interventions

- The mechanism of food/nutrition assistance is made in an organized way to ensure that every affected family receives adequately in a dignified manner (Advocacy- Relief Response with Dignity)
- All the affected families and the most vulnerable people, in particular, should be assured that they will be assisted in rebuilding their houses.
- Consistent and frequent counseling services to be provided to the destitute, widows and other vulnerable during the early recovery period

Monsoon Flood 2019: Gender Based Violence (GBV)



Sex & Age disaggregated data of displaced population



Population by Age Groups and Disaggregated by Gender

Top three age groups, comprised of 2,596,559 boys and girls, are also some of the more vulnerable population under any circumstances including during natural disasters. They represent 34% of the total affected population from this disaster. Their needs and particularly protection services for children and girls need to be emphasized during this period of natural disaster.

Also, there are approximately 2,165,000 women of reproductive age (15 - 50) out of 3,808,000 total number of females, which is approximately 55% of the total affected female population by this disaster.

Among the affected communities, more than 50% are female, while around 50 % are male. A similar situation is reflected by data sets on the population displaced. Although some of displaced people have moved to live with their relatives, most of them are sheltering in Government shelters, on highlands, roads, embankments, food shelters, schools, madrasa, leased land and in some cases under the open sky. Local sources reported that females in these shelters indicated they were not feeling safe in, particularly while using latrines and places for bathing. Other areas where women and girls have indicated not feeling safe are at water points, relief distribution points, while walking alone while a few indicated they were feeling safe in own house. Clearly, this indicates a need for special measures to be put in place to ensure protection of women and girls such as separate toilets for them, which should be located in a safe place with adequate light; the timing and place of relief distribution, which should be accessible and also have adequate lighting. That 50% of those affected are females highlights a need for provisions like sanitary napkins, and measures for disposal of those need to be put in place.

District	Number of Female Headed HH affected	Number of Female Headed HH fully Affected
Jamalpur	64232	33448
Kurigram	26217	202
Tangail	23432	7178
Gaibandha	19505	4741
Sylhet	12176	978
Sunamganj	6852	2953
Sirajganj	6089	243
Bandarban	628	628
Bogura	5504	5504

Source: Estimated from the NDRCC affected population by using BBS district wise value of the female headed families

Priority and Needs: 1st Phase (August-Nov)

- Women of reproductive age would continue to require support such as dignity kits.
- Provision of dignity kit supports for adolescents' girls in temporary shelters and re-engaging with stakeholders to strengthen protection and awareness.
- Women Friendly space for providing GBV services, psychosocial and mental health support for women and girls and referral
- Awareness for GBV response and prevention
- Integration and advocacy with other clusters and government for GBV prevention and response

2nd Phase (Dec-Apr 20)

- Development of prevention mechanisms for GBV response, psychosocial and mental health support for women and adolescent girls affected by the floods
- Non-farm livelihood support to the affected families, especially the Female-Headed Households (FHHs)
- Integration and advocacy with other clusters and government for GBV prevention and response and Advocacy

Monsoon Flood 2019: Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergency(SRHE)

Given the large number of affected population all over the country, SRHE is an areas of concern. It is predicted that there will be prior need of SRH support for the affected people since according to estimation about 1.4 million women are under reproductive age group, among which more than 150,000 are estimated to be pregnant In many of the flood affected areas, the SRH needs, especially for pregnant women, are not prioritized and the response package do not included SRH services. Furthermore, there is a lack of medical supplies like oxytocin and mgso4, and access to emergency obstetric and new born care. Furthermore, the living condition for women and girls of reproductive age is problematic. Since many of them are living in temporary shelters and centres, they are not having enough space to rest and to receive prenatal care from family members. In addition, women and girls are facing sanitary and hygiene difficulties since here are insufficient separate spaces to take care of personal hygiene and there is a shortage of hygiene products. This lack of sanitary facilities make many women and girls suffer and feel shy since they need to share latrines in crowded areas among men. Finally, there is a great need for emergency services such as transportation to health care facilities, which forces pregnant women to move in flood water and muddy roads which imposes a great risk for themselves and their unborn. This is also very troublesome for pregnant women who are sick or are in need of immediate health care since there is limited or sometimes non-existent access to health care facilities in the most hard to reach areas.

Source: SRHE Working Group, Bangladesh

Identified gaps/ needs

Transportation – For people living in rural and hard to reach areas to health facilities. Transportation is also a concern for emergency health teams, a lack of appropriate transportation and resources may make it impossible for them to reach people that are in need of help.

Human resources – Most health facilities and hospitals have a shortage of staff. Many doctors prefer to work in urban areas and therefore do go to villages and communities in rural areas. Often the number of midwives is insufficient to provide full coverage. Overall the lack of human resources means health facilities struggle to ensuring 24/7 health care.

Training– Many health care workers that do work in hard to reach locations have not received enough training to make them confident to respond to the health needs of people in humanitarian situations.

Essential supplies – Shortage of supplies including medicines are an issue even during normal conditions. During flood season, this problem becomes even more of a concern with increased demand. Several health facilities visited could not maintain required cold chains as they do not have a refrigerator.

District	Total Flood Affected Pop	Women of Reproductive Age	Number of Pregnant
Jamalpur	2161660	540415	64850
Kurigram	965740	241435	28972
Tangail	782495	195624	23475
Gaibandha	597497	149374	23900
Sylhet	430396	107599	17216
Sunamganj	341610	85403	10248
Sirajganj	328611	82153	9858
Bandarban	44383	11096	1331
Bogura	234645	58661	7039

Source: Estimated from the NDRCC affected population by using MISP calculator of UNFPA Bangladesh

Proposed recommendations

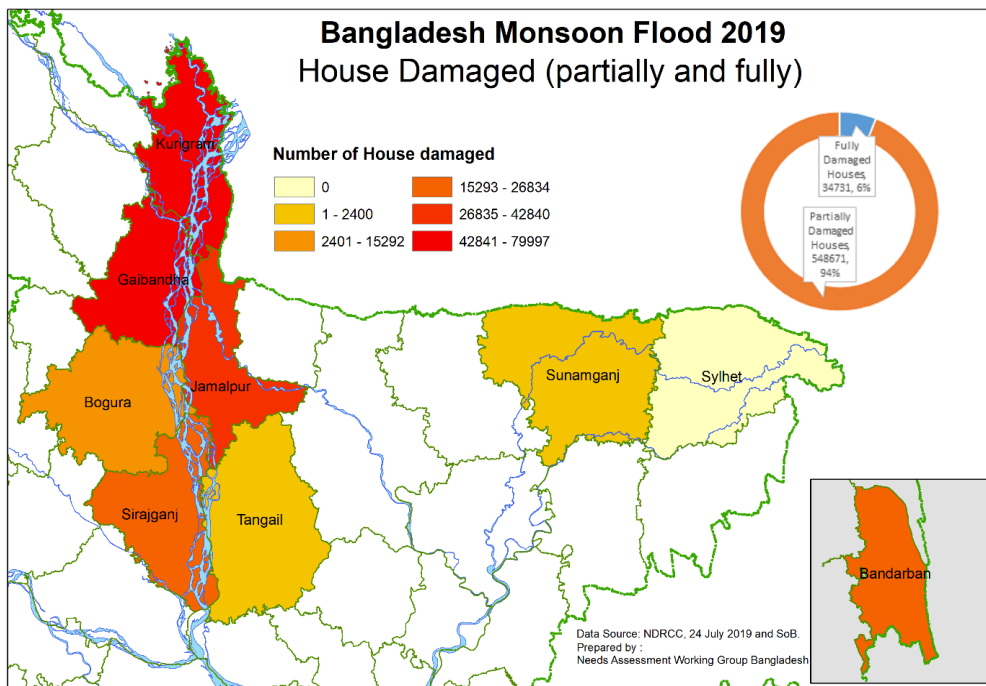
Immediate support

- Implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) with the objectives to: 1. Ensure the health sector/ cluster identifies an organization to lead implementation of the MISP, 2. Prevent sexual violence and respond to the need of survivors, 3. Prevent the transmission of and reduce morbidity and mortality due to HIV and other STIs, 4. Prevent excess maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality, which include to ensure lifesaving emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC), and life saving post-abortion care in health centers and hospitals. Additionally, 24/7 referral systems need to be established to facilitate transport and communication from the community to the health center and hospital 5. Prevent unintended pregnancies, 6. Plan for comprehensive SRH services, integrated into primary health care as soon as possible. Work with the health sector/ cluster partners to address the six health system building blocks.
- Support mobile health camp with midwives and other medical staff
- Support the referral system for medical teams and populations living in hard to reach areas
- Distribution of reproductive health kits
- Work to strengthen government health facilities and ensure quality care
- Provide SRH services through midwives at facility level close to flood affected areas

Long term support

- Strengthening governmental health facilities
- Support the transition from MISP to Comprehensive SRH services by strengthening existing health facilities as soon as possible
- Capacity building of government health service providers
- Strengthen referral pathways
- Continue to strengthen SRH coordination and ensure that SRH and GBV services are provided in an integrated manner

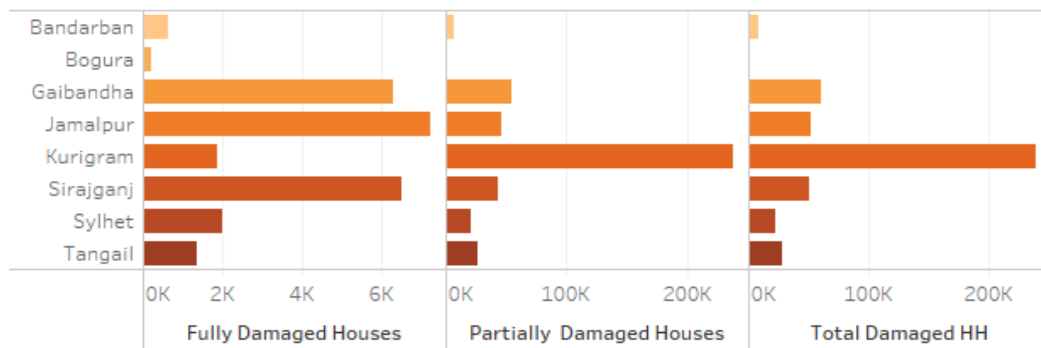
Monsoon Flood 2019: Shelter



Impact and distress: In the worst affected 9 districts, total **473,522** houses affected out of these 26,172 houses are completely collapsed/damaged while **447,350** are partially damaged. In addition to that river erosion due to flooding has been reported in Bagura, Kurigram, Sirajganj and Tangail. Approximately 1,654 houses were destroyed in riverbank erosion.

-According to census 2011, there are four different type (Jhupri, Kutcha, Semi-Pucka and Pucka) of house structure in Bangladesh. In average 72.3 % total houses are “Kutcha” house and only 7.7 % are “Pucka” house in the JNA assessed 9 districts.

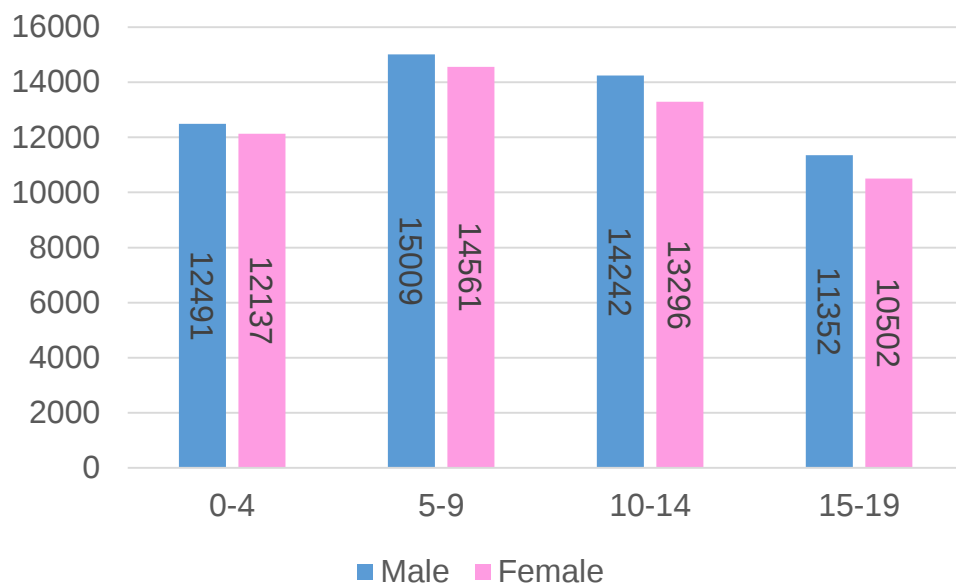
-A large number of flood affected people are still displaced and living in temporary shelters, school, embankment and road in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Tangail and Bogura. However, during the assessment, it is also found that displaced people in Bandarban and Sunamganj have returned to their home.



Sectoral Needs:

1. Displaced people living on the embankment, road and open space; are in need of emergency shelter assistance. High risks of protection and health issues may arise from living out on the embankment.
2. Need short term shelter assistance as soon as possible. However, as part of long term solution repairing the house, hygiene and resilience issues are needed to be addressed to reduce their vulnerability.
3. The most vulnerable flood affected families with partially damage houses are in need of repair assistance and who lost their entire houses are in need new shelter.

Number of Displaced Children



Affected:

- More Than 2000000 are children among the affected population
- More than 100000 child temporarily displaced
- PTSD

Source: Estimated from the NDRCC affected population by using BBS district wise data.

Impact:

- Out of 114 dead people 36 % under 5 child and 41% 5-27 age group people died due to drowning
- In temporary shelter child are under high risks if unattended by primary care giver/parents.
- According to the JNA primary data validation children are most susceptible to diseases.
- Schools remain closed for long time and continuation of damage period may lead to drop out. Increase in dropout rates are correlated to the risk of child labor and early marriage (UNICEF)

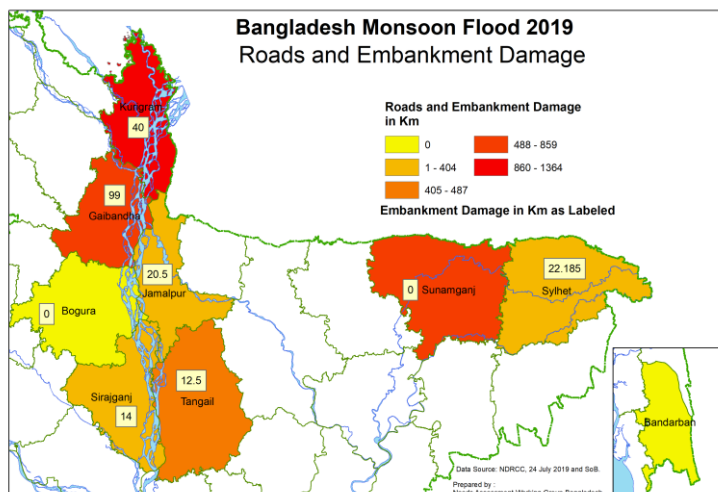
Recommended Sector response

- Continued use of adolescent clubs to disseminate emergency awareness building messages through social workers at the community levels
- Provision of menstrual hygiene supports for adolescents' girls in temporary shelters, and re-engaging with stakeholders to strengthen awareness
- Psychosocial support for the well-being of children and their caregivers affected by the floods
- Developed prevention mechanisms for GBV, mental health support for adolescent girls affected by the floods
- Child Protection in Emergency Working Groups (CPiEWGs) continue to hold working group meetings to monitor and provide updates on the impact of the current floods and appropriate responses.

Identified gaps:

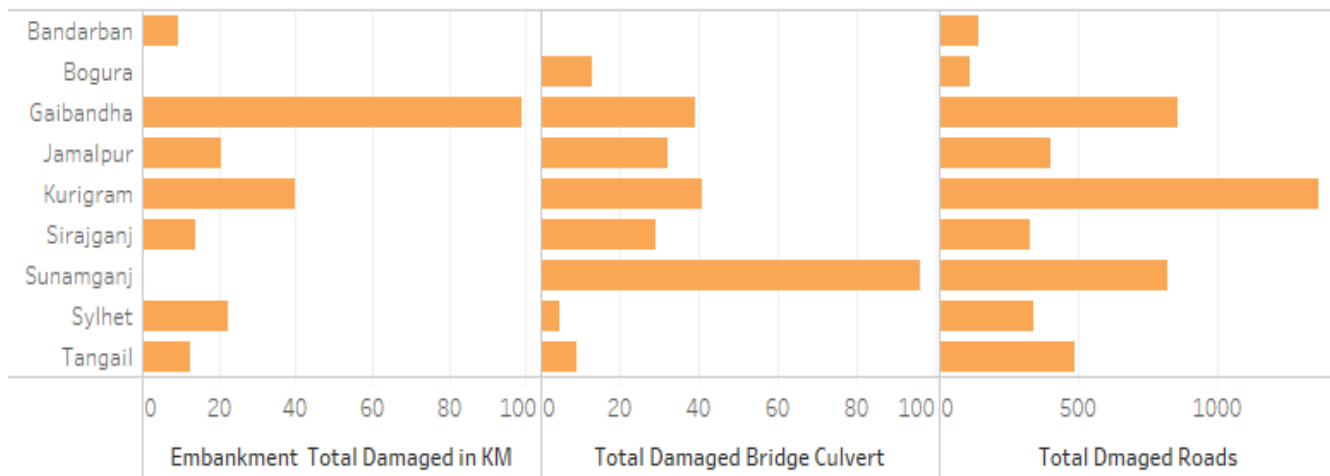
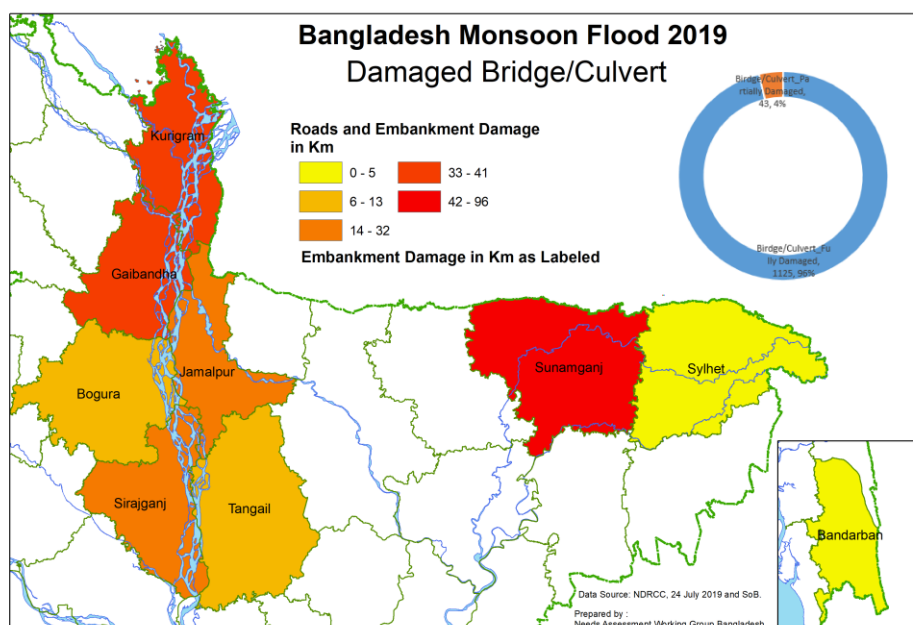
- There continue to be limited information regarding Protection vulnerabilities, for instance children with disabilities, separated children and data of children or women in informal or formal shelters.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Community Infrastructures, Flood Protection- Embankment and Accessibility



Accessibility of communities in affected areas is a key impact of the 2019 monsoon floods. Data from NDRCC shows that embankments, roads, bridges, and culverts are the worst affected infrastructure. Roads and embankment were severely damaged in the north region, on the other hand bridges and culverts were damaged in north-eastern region of Bangladesh. Due to the embankment damages flood may take time recedes as well as come up with some water logging risks.

Monsoon Flood 2019 mostly affected the accessibility of community. Data shows, Embankment, Roads and Bridge/Culverts are the worst affected infrastructure. Roads and Embankment were highly damaged in the north region, on the other hand Bridge/culvert were damaged in North-eastern region of Bangladesh.



Priority Needs :

1. Reconstruction and repairing of road through Cash for Work.
2. Risks assessment of bridge/culvert , roads and embankment.
3. DRR plan guided bridge and embankment repair.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Environment

Issue	Before	After	Coping since flood began
Stagnant Flood Water	Very low almost negligible	90% area of JNA district inundated up to 6 feet	No practical steps taken
Animal Caracasses	Very occasional	Thousands of dead animals	No practical steps taken
Debris/rubble from damaged buildings	Very slight	Debris can be Found almost everywhere in affected areas	At individual capacity by tractors or self
Sewerage problems	There were sewerage problems	Increased manifold	No practical steps taken
Soil erosion, mudflows, riverbanks cutting	Gradually happening in some areas	Intensified in severity and a greater number of locations impacted. Loss of land and houses affected around 8,000 people	No measures adopted
Mud, silt, sand deposited in houses, courtyards and farms	Slightly happened only in the farms	Widespread in affected areas	No steps taken
Affected flood protection bunds	Few incidents	Dramatic increase, most of the flood protection bunds affected	No steps taken
Water pollution	Not much polluted	Polluted water can be observed in many locations	Potable water being supplied in most areas
Solid Waste	No system in place but not observed to be an issue	Waste is becoming a significant issue and a cause for concern in regard to spreading disease	Some measures taken but these are not sufficient.

Issues

- Most houses in rural Gaibandha, Kurigram and Sirajganj are '*kachcha*', made of mud meaning that collapsed houses and building material is an issue.
- Clearing stagnant water is not something the community has the capacity or equipment for. The most challenging tasks in restoring the environment is draining stagnant water and disposing off the carcasses of dead animals. This requires immediate action.
- Focus groups revealed that solid waste was minimal before the floods but has now become a big problem.
- Waste generated from the response e.g. water plastic bottles, plastics and polythene bags are seen lying everywhere. During the field visits, it was observed that this rubbish and the lack of a system to deal with it posing a serious environmental hazard.

Immediate Interventions recommended

- A practical solution needs to be found for draining the stagnant water from Gaibandha and Kurigram Districts and at some other pockets of the affected areas.
- The dead carcasses of animals should be disposed-off appropriately.
- Spray for mosquitoes should be carried out effectively.
- The sewerage systems where available should be restored.
- The systems of solid waste need to be put in place/rehabilitated.
- Awareness campaigns for environment, health and hygiene should be conducted.

Monsoon Flood 2019: Recovery needs and priorities

The assessment report presents an overall scenario of the most affected sectors that have been reported under the four pillars of the Early Recovery Cluster (Governance, Environmental Protection, Off-farm Livelihoods and Community Infrastructure).

Initial findings highlighted serious impacts on livelihoods (including shops, agriculture, livestock), the environment (mud, debris, carcasses of dead animals, lack of sanitation and waste disposal facilities, standing water), community basic infrastructure (tube wells, protection works, culverts, drainage and irrigation channels, link roads and bridges), governance (ID cards and deeds lost, government facilities damaged), and social cohesion (tension building in some areas related to relief distributions).

Governance

The district administration, DRRO and PIO Offices, are doing whatever they can within their capacity to address needs, support recovery and mitigate risks but still many gaps and challenges remain. Households which evacuated without notice planning were unable to bring legal documents (National ID cards, property papers, education documentation). It is estimated that 10 to 15% of the affected population have lost essential documentation. The floods have removed the demarcation markings of land in the area. This along with the loss of property documents mean that the Land Officers will have a difficult task establishing land ownership and settling disputes in the post-flood period.

Recommended Interventions NOW

- Coordinate humanitarian agencies' efforts so that they align with government interventions
- Provide legal and administrative support to people who have lost their important legal documents
- Consideration should also be given to temporary ways to streamline the complicated procedure for the speedy recovery of ID cards, property and educational documents

Recommended Interventions IN FUTURE

- Look at how to speed up information flow from local to national level including revision of the D- Form and process
- Strengthen union and upazilla-district disaster management committees (DDMCs) all the phases of disaster risk reduction and response.

Enhancing Flood Risk Reduction Measures

The main structural measure for flood protection in affected areas has been to build embankments, however in reality, over time, these embankments have obstructed natural drainage and made the management of floods more challenging.

Water from smaller rivers and streams is unable to drain due to embankments constructed along major rivers, causing backflow and aggravating flooding. Embankments are often poorly constructed and not properly maintained. In such situations, instead of reducing risks, they create additional risks.

A review all existing studies, policies, recommendations and plans related to flood risk management in Bangladesh is recommended, along with the implementation of the following DRR measures;

- a) **To review of all flood-related DRR projects** and, to amend and/or to reinforce them as required;
- b) **To work closely with all relevant central and local authorities** to identify ways to maintain the embankments in an effective and efficient way in partnership with communities;
- c) **To involve communities in DRR infrastructure investment** related decision-making processes, their design and maintenance, to increase local ownership of these protective infrastructures;
- d) **To perform a risk assessment of the possible failure of embankments** in order for local authorities and communities to be risk-informed of the need to maintain and protect these investments, to encourage the reinforcement of coping mechanisms and the implementation of prevention/anticipatory measures;
- e) **To support the CSOs to advocate** for transparent public risk-disclosure of such investments with the decision-makers;
- f) To strengthen the **Floods Early Warning System (EWS)**;
- g) To establish the **Disaster Management Fund at the central and local level** as prescribed in the DM Act 2012.

JNA Primary Validation for Priority Needs

JNA Data Validation from Field					
District	From the NDRCC summary				
District	Concerns	First priority	Second priority	Third priority	recovery needs
Kurigram	Very Severe	Livelihoods	Sanitation	Water	Some need of assistance
Gaibandha	Very Severe	Sanitation	Shelter	Food	Serious need of assistance
Jamalpur	Very Severe	Food, Livelihoods	WASH	Health	Serious need of assistance
Sirajganj	Severe	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tangail	Severe	No data	No data	No data	No data
Sylhet	Severe	Livelihoods	Sanitation	Water	Some need of assistance
Sunamganj	Severe	Food	WASH	Health	Some need of assistance
Bogura	Severe	Food	Sanitation	Health	Some need of assistance

Response Analysis: GoB

The below table only shows the GoB response for worst affected 9 district from 10 July 2019 to 24 July 2019.

Districts	GoB's (DDM, MoDMR) Humanitarian Response
Bogura	GR Rice 1000 M.T, GR CASH Grant 1700000 BDT, Food Package 3000 packet, Cash House repair 900000 BDT, Makeshift Tent 500, Purchase of Fodder Food 100000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)100000, CGI Shit 300 and 32 Medical Team
Gaibanda,	GR Rice 1,350 M.T, GR CASH Grant (BDT) 25,50,000, Food Package 6,000 packet, Cash House repair (BDT) 15,00,000, Makeshift Tent 500, Purchase of Fodder Food (BDT) 200,000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)200,000, CGI Shit (Bundle) 500, Water Treatment plan 4 and Medical Team 109
Jamalpur	GR Rice 1,950 M.T, GR CASH Grant (BDT) 32,50,000, Food Package 2,000 packet, Makeshift Tent 500, Purchase of Fodder Food (BDT) 200,000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)200,000 and Medical Team 60
Kurigram	GR Rice 1,250 M.T, GR CASH Grant (BDT) 20,00,000, Food Package 9,000 packet, Makeshift Tent 1,000, Purchase of Fodder Food (BDT) 200,000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)200,000, Water Treatment plan 5 and Medical Team 85
Sirajganj	GR Rice 700 M.T, GR CASH Grant (BDT) 800,000, Food Package 2,000 packet, Makeshift Tent 500, Purchase of Fodder Food (BDT) 100,000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)100,000, Water Treatment plan 1 and Medical Team 56
Bandarban	GR Rice 450, GR Cash 750,000 (BDT), 2000 packet dry food
Sunamganj	GR Rice 900 M.T, GR CASH Grant (BDT) 20,00,000, Food Package 9,000 packet, Makeshift Tent 500, Purchase of Fodder Food (BDT) 200,000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)200,000
Sylhet	GR Rice 600 M.T, GR CASH Grant (BDT) 800,000, Food Package 5,000 packet, Makeshift Tent 500, Purchase of Fodder Food (BDT) 100,000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)100,000 and medical team 140
Tangail	GR Rice 700 M.T, GR CASH Grant (BDT) 1500,000, Food Package 2,000 packet, Makeshift Tent 500, Purchase of Fodder Food (BDT) 100,000 BDT, Purchase Child Food (BDT)100,000, Water treatment plan 1 and medical team 64

Response Analysis : Non GOB Humanitarian Agencies

UNFPA Bangladesh: GBV & SRH;
BRAC: Food security, WASH, Food security & cash
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security , Shelter ;
ActionAid Bangladesh: WASH & NFI;
Oxfam: Food security and WASH ;
Friendship: WASH, Health , Shelter & Communication;
Concern Worldwide (Start Fund): SRH & CASH Grant;
UNICEF: WASH; Education
GUK (Start Fund): MPCG, NFI

UNFPA Bangladesh: GBV & SRH; **BRAC:** Food security & Cash grant;
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security , Shelter;
ActionAid Bangladesh: Food Security;
Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO): Food Security;
Friendship: WASH, Health , Shelter, Communication;
Christian Aid and DAM: CASH, Hygiene;
Islamic Relief Bangladesh (Start Fund): Cash Grant, NFI;
Christian Aid, AID Comilla and HelpAge (Start Fund): Cash, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene;
MJSKS (Start Fund): SRH, CASH; **Muslim Aid UK:** WASH&NFI;
Plan International Bangladesh: Food Security, CP, GBV & NFI;
CARE Bangladesh (Start Fund): Cash Grant & NFI;
Save the Children and MJSKS: Food Security, WASH, Education;
UNICEF: WASH, Education

UNFPA Bangladesh: GBV;
BRAC: Cash grant, WASH, Food security & cash grant;
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security & Shelter ; **Friendship:** WASH, Health , Shelter & Communication; **UNICEF:** WASH;
NDP (Start Fund): MPCG, NFI
UNICEF: WASH

UNFPA Bangladesh: GBV & SRH; **BRAC:** Food security & Cash grant;
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security , Shelter;
ActionAid Bangladesh: Food Security;
Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO): Food Security;
Friendship: WASH, Health , Shelter, Communication;
Islamic Relief Bangladesh (Start Fund): Cash Grant, NFI;
Christian Aid and DAM (Start Fund): CASH, Hygiene
UNICEF: Education

BRAC: Food security and cash grant ;
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security & Shelter;
Save the Children, Friends in Village Development Bangladesh: Food Security, WASH, Education
UNICEF: WASH, Education Nutrition, C4D.

United Purpose: Cash grant, NFI;
BRAC: Food security & cash grant;
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security & Shelter;
Friendship: WASH, Health, Shelter & Communication;
NDP, MMS (Start Fund): Cash Grant, NFI
UNICEF: WASH, Education

BRAC: Food security;
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security , Shelter

UNFPA Bangladesh: SRH;
BRAC: Food security;
BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security & Shelter;
ActionAid Bangladesh: Food security
UNICEF: WASH, Nutrition, C4D, Education

BDRCS/IFRC/PNS: WASH, Food security , Shelter; **CARITAS, World Vision (Start Fund):** MPCG, NFI; **CRS:** Food, cash
UNICEF: WASH



Data Source: NAWG response compilation

Prepared by :
 Needs Assessment Working Group Bangladesh

Annex 1: Monsoon Flood 2019, Impact and Demographic data

District	Extreme poverty headcount ratio (%)	Extreme poverty headcount ratio, Rank	Poverty Head Count Ratio 2016	Total Affected Pop	Estimated Extreme Poor Population Affected (Lower Poverty Line)	Estimated Number of Poor Affected (Upper Poverty Line)	Percentage of Affected Population	Total Number of Affected Disable People	Number of Affected HHs_Fully	Number of Affected HHs_Partial	Total Affected HH
Jamalpur	34.2	61/64	52.5	2161660	739288	1134872	94.30	30263	278735	256530	535265
Kurigram	44.3	64/64	70.8	965740	427823	683744	46.65	14486	1853	238672	240525
Gaibandha	30.3	58/64	46.7	597497	181042	279031	25.08	10955	35913	111852	147765
Tangail	18	32/64	19	782495	140849	148674	21.68	11950	56971	128997	185968
Sylhet	19.5	37/64	13	430396	83927	55951	12.59	6026	6520	74651	81171
Sirajganj	22.7	48/64	30.5	328611	74595	100226	10.55	5124	3283	78998	82281
Sunamganj	20.6	41/64	26	341610	70372	88819	13.75	5258	30134	39787	69921
Bogura	6.7	6/64	27.2	234645	15721	63823	6.88	621	67945		67945
Bandarban	21.6	47/64	63.2	44383	9587	28050	11.33	3520	9242		9242

District	Number of Affected HHs_Fully	Number of Affected HHs_Partial	Total Affected HH	Percentage Affected HH	% of Female headed households	Number of Female Headed Household affected	River Bank Erosion_Fully Destroyed	River Bank Erosion_Partially Damaged	Total River Bank Erosion	Number of Shelters open	Displaced (people in Shelter)	Displaced People Living In	Are people Still Displaced	Fully Damaged Houses	Partially Damaged Houses	Total Damaged HH
Jamalpur	278735	256530	535265	95.00	12	64232			0	60	42840		Yes	7250	45580	52830
Kurigram	1853	238672	240525	47.33	10.9	26217	1249		1249	186	72024	Schools	Yes	1853	238672	240525
Gaibandha	35913	111852	147765	24.13	13.2	19505			0	197	79997		Yes	6312	55058	61370
Tangail	56971	128997	185968	21.37	12.6	23432	200		200	16	2400		Yes	1380	26913	28293
Sylhet	6520	74651	81171	13.61	15	12176			0				No	1992	20949	22941
Sirajganj	3283	78998	82281	11.50	7.4	6089		2	2	354	26834		Yes	6505	43813	50318
Sunamganj	30134	39787	69921	15.87	9.8	6852			9.8	122	1243		No		7512	7512
Bogura	67945		67945	7.83	8.1	5504	205	950	1155		15292	Embankment	Yes	221	1548	1769
Bandarban	9242		9242	11.53	6.8	628			0	135	21837		No	659	7305	7964

Annex: Monsoon Flood 2019, Impact on Agriculture and Livelihood

DISTNAME	DIST_CODE	IPC_ Lev	Agri_ Land	Agri_Lan_ affected	Agri_Land_ Damaged	% of Agr Land Affected	% Agri Land Damaged
Kurigram	49	4	33442	19638	13060	58.72	39.05
Jamalpur	39	3	45163	25810	16753	57.15	37.09
Cox's Bazar	22	3	2856	1369	0	47.93	0.00
Bogrua	10	2	48060	18757	17560	39.03	36.54
Sirajganj	88	3	54646	21042	14031	38.51	25.68
Gaibandha	32	3	44039	14091	7519.9	32.00	17.08
Chattogram	15		45695	14551	1003	31.84	2.19
Noakhali	75	2	2157	360	4.6	16.69	0.21
Sunamganj	90	4	24776	2220	1178	8.96	4.75
Lalmonirhat	52	3	5042	325	231	6.45	4.58
Madaripur	54		55384	3230	1385	5.83	2.50
Sylhet	91	3	81414	4520	117	5.55	0.14
Faridpur	29		111297	5660	4449	5.09	4.00
Rangamati	84	3	9313	458	33.85	4.92	0.36
Pabna	76		62185	2387	668	3.84	1.07
Natore	69		20162	669	0	3.32	0.00
Bandarban	3	4	75377	2309	514	3.06	0.68
Dinajpur	27		16269	235	0	1.44	0.00
Feni	30	2	5561	72	0	1.29	0.00
Habiganj	36	3	25852	299	41	1.16	0.16
Nilphamari	73		18691	118	58	0.63	0.31
Maulvibazar	58	3	41777	233	24	0.56	0.06
Brahmanbaria	12		13438	64	25	0.48	0.19
Rangpur	85	3	39593	106	83	0.27	0.21
Rajshahi	81		49945	65	65	0.13	0.13

REFERENCES & LINKS

- National Disaster Response and Coordination Centre, Ministry of Disaster management and Relief , Government of Bangladesh.
- Housing and Population Census 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
- Poverty Estimate; The World Bank (WB) and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) produced the poverty estimates.
- Undernutrition estimation; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) & the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- NASA, NRT flood Monitoring, MODIS product

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Role	Agency	Name
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	SRHE	Aasa Forsgren Murshida Akter

Glossary and Acronyms

- ❖ NDRCC- National Disaster Response Coordination Cell
 - ❖ DPHE- Department of Public Health Engineering
 - ❖ DGH- Directorate General of Health
 - ❖ DAE- Department of Agricultural Extension
 - ❖ DLS- Department of Livestock, Government of Bangladesh
 - ❖ DDM- Department of Disaster Management
-
- ❖ IPC severity levels

Chronic Food Insecurity  Food insecurity that persists over time mainly due to structural causes, including intra-annual seasonal food insecurity.	4 Severity Levels: 1. Minimal/None 2. Mild 3. Moderate 4. Severe
Medium- and long-term improvement of the quality and quantity of food consumption for an active and healthy life.	Identifying areas with a large proportion of households that have long-term inability to acquire adequate food requirements both in terms of macro- and micronutrients.

- ❖ **MISP Calculator:**
This spreadsheet calculates the reproductive health statistics necessary for the implementation of the MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package). With the technical support from SRHE working Group Bangladesh, number of reproductive age group and pregnant women affected are calculated.

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