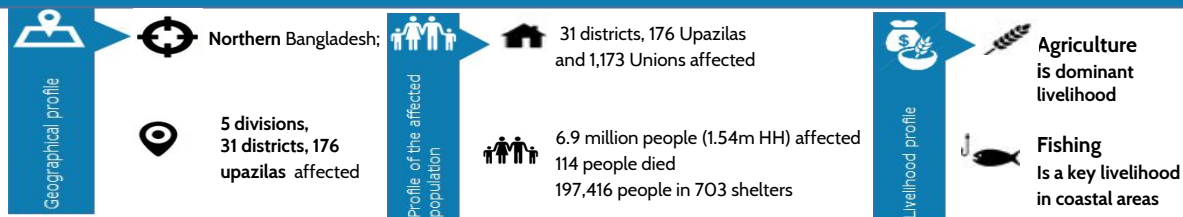
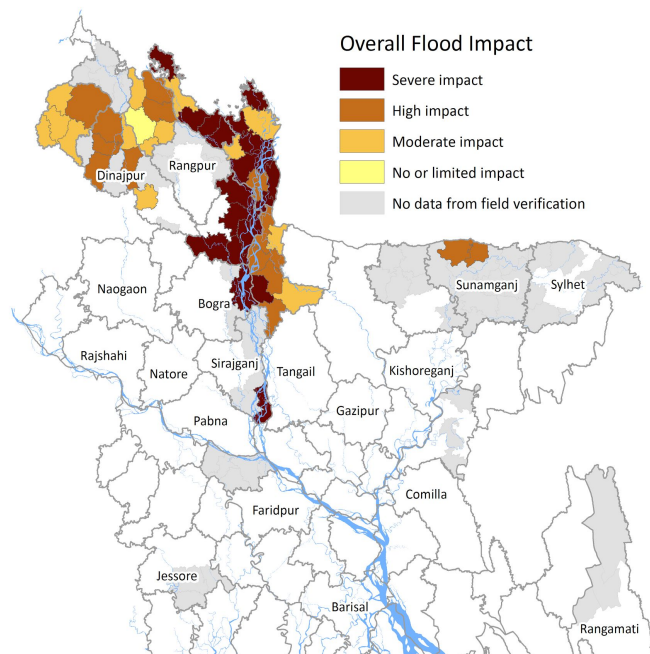


Geographic impact

Bangladesh has been exposed to monsoon induced floods due to its geographic location. Monsoon flood has hit northern parts of Bangladesh, taking tolls on 31 districts. Till August 18, eighteen rivers have been observed to be above danger level.



A field verification was conducted between August 16 and August 17, covering 47 upazilas in 10 districts as shown in the map. Respondents evaluated the overall impact and observed damages across different sectors. The results are presented in this version.

1 – Severe impact

- Most (>75%) houses have been severely damaged
- All crops (food and cash crops) have been lost.
- Most of the households face difficulties to take care of their children
- Electrical power distribution and communication services are completely disrupted.
- >75% of the area flooded; >10 days floods duration

2 – High impact

- Majority of traditional houses were inundated. There was considerable damage to structures of light to medium construction.
- Majority of the households face difficulties to take care of their children
- Many fields have went under water and standing crops there are damaged.

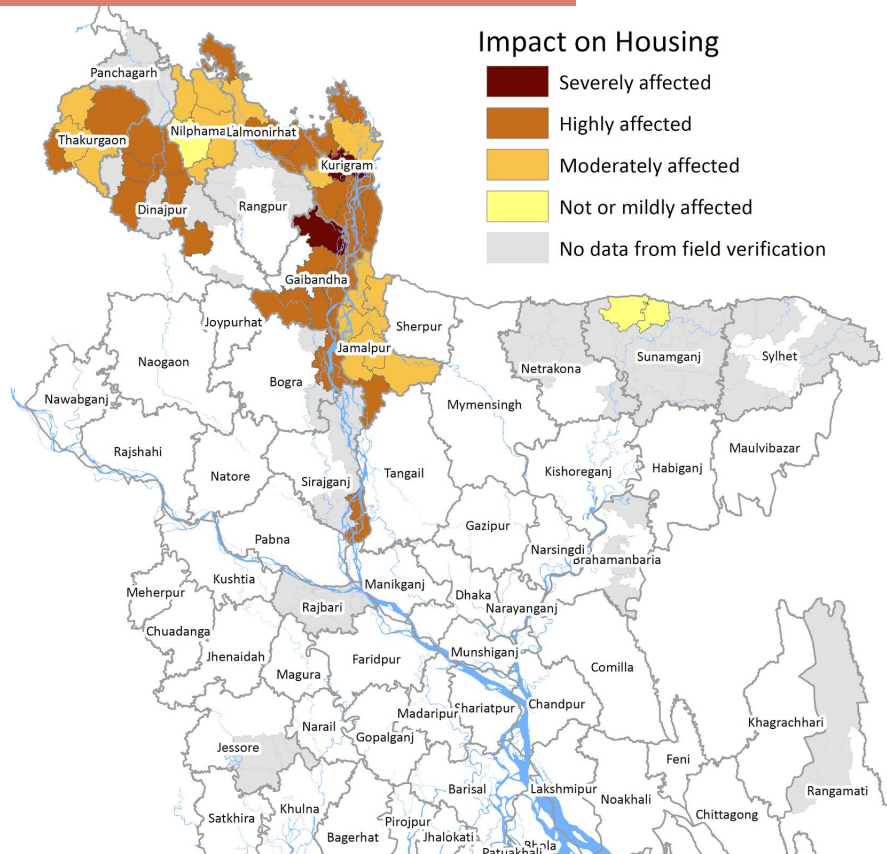
3 – Moderate impact

- Many houses are inundated and some people faced difficulties to stay in their houses.
- Many of the households face difficulties to take care of their children
- Some parts of the crop field inundated and standing crops are partially damaged.

4 – No or limited impact

- Some houses are inundated
- Some of the households face difficulties to take care of their children.
- Some fields went under water.
- Crops only slightly or not impacted.
- Disruption of communication services.

Impact on Household Dwelling



Impact:

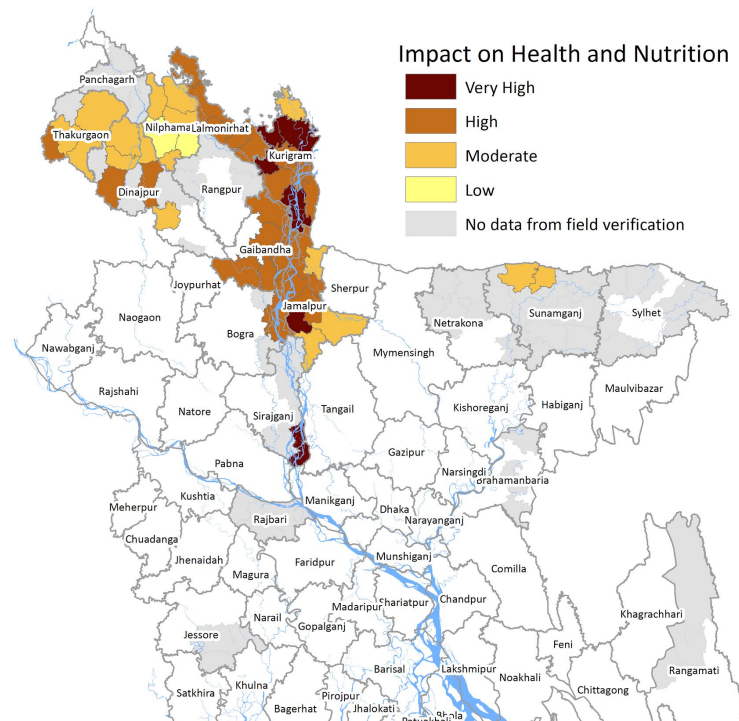
- According to MoDMR situation report dated 20 August 2017, approximately **77,272** houses fully damaged and **524,375** houses partially damaged in 31 affected districts. It is also reported that approximately **197,416** people have taken shelter in approximately 703 community shelters.
- Although some of the displaced people have moved to live with their relatives, most of them have taken refuge in Government shelters, on relatively highlands, roads, embankments, schools, leased land and in some cases under the open sky.
- 50% of females, especially, in government shelters indicated they were not feeling safe.

Response so far

- According to DDM (dated 13th August 2017) Government has allocated 27,337 bundle of Corrugated Iron sheet and BDT 82,011,000 for house reconstruction in the 27 flood affected districts.
- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society with the support from IFRC, has already mobilized 2,000 tarpaulins and currently, the distribution is in process. Additional 5,000 tarpaulins have been allocated for the flood affected districts.
- Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh) has mobilized 450 tarpaulins and currently, the distribution is in progress in Kurigram district.

SECTOR INPUTS- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Impact on WASH and Health Services



Impact: primary data from 19 district shows that:

- 54,345 tubewells have been partially or fully damaged
- 184,791 household latrines have been inundated or damaged or flashed away
- People taking shelter in flood shelters, schools, makeshift shelters, embankment, roadside, railway lines lack access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation
- People are not able to practice basic hygiene due to lack of proper facilities
- 50% of females, especially, in government shelters indicated they were not feeling safe, particularly while using latrines and places for bathing
- 50% of those affected are female, highlights a need for health provisions for menstrual hygiene

Response

Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) with the support from Unicef is responding to flood affected people in 19 districts raising 2,181 tube-wells, repaired 5,621 tube-wells, disinfected 15145 tube-wells, installed 303 tube-wells and constructed 696 latrines in flood centres, distributed 731,575 WPT, 3,025 kg of bleaching powder, 4,821 jerry cans, and 797 hygiene kits. In addition, 5 (five) water treatment plant (2,000L/hour) started producing safe water in five districts. WASH cluster member Tdh mobilized two water treatment plant and distributed WPT 3,000 families in Kurigram. BDRC has distributed purified drinking water to 1,500 families and planning to distribute jerry can, ORS and WPT.

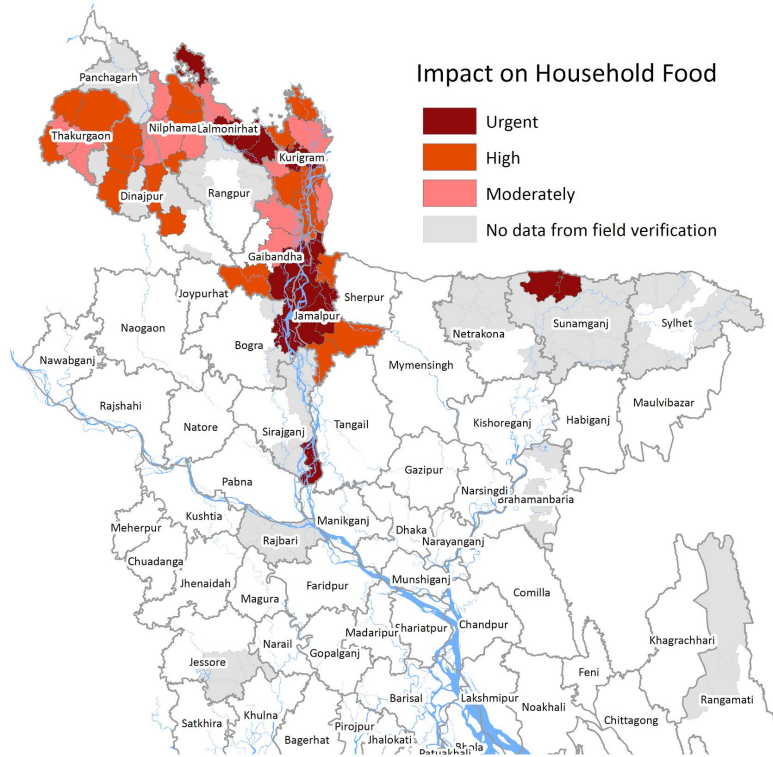
Recommendation:

Immediate need:

- Provision of safe water, emergency latrine, jerry can, hygiene kit in all shelters and makeshift shelters.
- Separate latrine for women and adolescent girls to practice proper menstrual hygiene & provision of menstrual hygiene (e.g. sanitary napkins, and measures for disposal of those).

Long term need: Long time planning for more resilient and sustainable WASH infrastructure for future.

Impact on Household Food Needs



Baseline

Sunamganj and Kurigram has been classified in Level 4 or Severe Chronic Food Insecurity (CFI) (IPC). Food access, utilization, sanitation, caring practices and more especially poverty are the major limiting factors in the districts with higher levels of Chronic Food Insecurity. Food consumption quality, quantity and under nutrition are of major concern. The food consumption pattern is poor with more than 30% of HHs in affected areas experiencing poor and borderline food consumption against a national average of 15%. Dietary diversity of women is particularly poor, with consumption of protein highly inadequate. Only 4% of children are meeting the minimum dietary diversity which compares poorly with the national average of 24 % (BDHS, 2011).

- This is lean season in some areas, like the northeastern Haor regions.
- It is the third flood events by this year which may have cumulative effects on live & livelihoods.
- The main staple 'rice' production is now a serious concern against national food stock as well as reserved.
- As of May, the government of Bangladesh (GoB) already started importing rice from neighbouring countries to cover the deficits. The GoB has also decided to reduce the VAT to 2% on imported rice.

Impact

- Food has been reported as one of the key priorities.
- Floods have affected food stocks. Flood affected people are reportedly surviving on limited stocks of dry foods and puffed rice. People sheltering on embankments have limited food supplies.
- People taking shelter in embankments are without household utensils.
- In many northern districts, already affected by a first spell of floods, households already have limited stock of food. In order to acquire a daily meal people are employing negative coping strategies such as, reducing their food intake, skipping meals and depending on social safety nets activities
- There is currently reports of food availability on the local markets. However ability to access to this may be reducing due to insufficient funds to buy food.
- Prices of rice staples may increase further if flood waters do not recede as the Aman rice cropping cycle will be impacted. This will likely impact the income of the daily labourers as there will be less work opportunities.

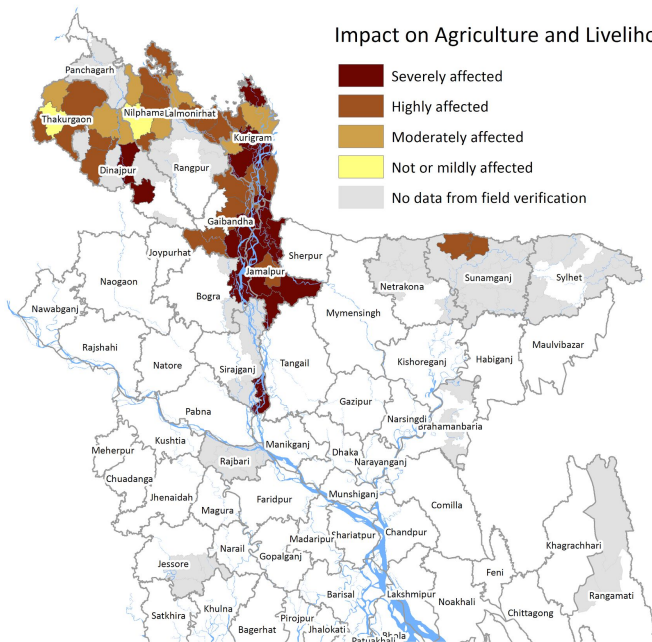
Recommendations

- Immediate food assistance
- Short term food assistance (dry food or mix in-kind and cash)
- Based on market functionality and accessibility, Multi-Purpose Cash Grant

SECTOR INPUTS - Agriculture and Livelihoods

Impact on Agriculture & Livelihood

Impact on Agriculture and Livelihoods



Baseline

The dominant livelihood activity in the affected rural area is subsistence farming, and also casual labour, around 65% household's is depending on agriculture and roughly 27% households depends on agri-labour (low valued daily wage labour, such as marginal farming, agriculture, and marginal fishing). Lack of regular employment (which may be the result of the disruption to agriculture as a result of the floods) and lower wage income increases the economic vulnerability of the population. Vulnerability in these areas is also increased by socio-economic conditions such as landlessness, low-quality education, a lack of access to health services, poor sanitation, and malnutrition.

It is expected that the daily wage labourer will be the most impacted.

- The April floods in Haor occurred three weeks before harvests were due, damaging approximately 10 lakh tons of Boro rice crops. Boro rice in 19 districts was further affected by a fungal attack
- Heavy rainfall already caused floods in largely the same districts in July. Floods in July affected ten districts. Around 1.6 million people were affected and some 23,000ha of agricultural land,
- After the July floods, affected people in northern districts were reportedly already selling livestock at lower rates due to a lack of fodder. This is particularly apparent in Sirajganj, one of the largest cattle producing districts.

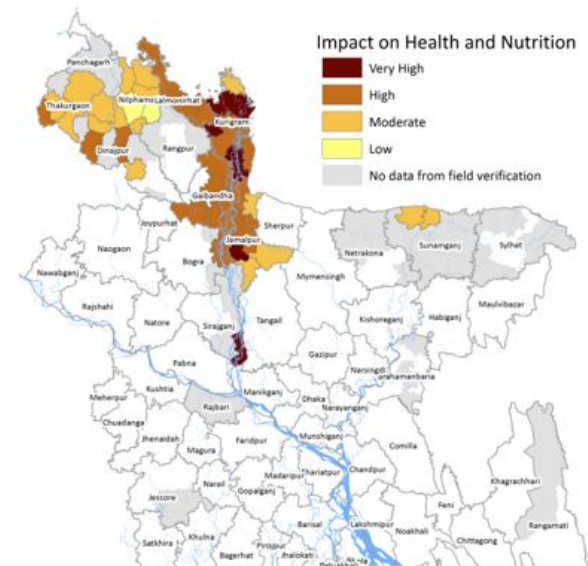
Impact

- It is expected that some areas may suffer for longer inundation, which may cause longer negative effects on livelihoods activities
- This flood has caused different extents of damages on crops production, as well as livestock. An estimated 582,091 hectares of cultivated land are damaged. The most important challenge is to catch up this planting season for Aman as well as next harvest for others crops. Aman seeds have already been planted. The biggest concern for farmers is the impossibility of replanting Aman if the fields are inundated. The next harvest will not be until early November. If flood waters recede within the next 2–3 days, there is a chance some of the damaged crop can be restored. However if waters stand until late August, damage may be irreparable
- Damages to finishing infrastructure and fish culture are expected to be hampered as well as washout which may badly impact on the livelihood of fishermen and fish related industries. In addition, it is experienced that during flood, livestock, poultry are exposed to be suffering from disease.
- Livestock may also be suffering from disease
- Hay prices in the Teesta and Dharla river basins were sold at 800–850 BDT in August 2017 compared to 500 BDT around the same time last year. Similarly, other cattle feed items such as oilcake, husk of rice, and wheat, have seen high price increases. If households sell their cattle, it will be difficult to replace these productive assets due to the lack of financial resources and thus households will face an ongoing loss of livelihoods as they try to recover from the floods.

Recommendations

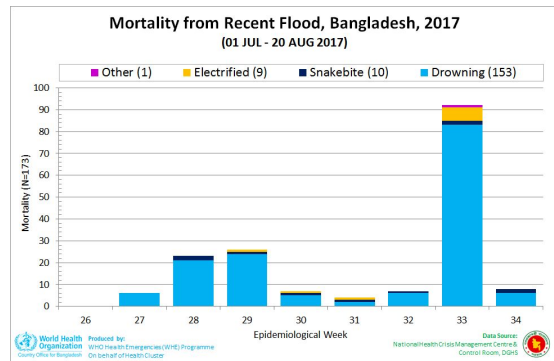
- Cash/food for work to be expanded or intensified.
- Fodder for livestock
- Cash grant for early recovery livelihood (as package designed by the FSC) or alternatively, soft loan for those involved in the farming and fishery sectors.
- Skill training for alternative livelihoods

Impact on Health Services and Nutrition



The rapid survey revealed that access to health facilities has been disrupted in 28% of the surveyed locations (12 of 43 surveyed upazilas) and particularly Community Clinics located at the union level. Disruption of health services was prevailing mainly due to inundation of roads and health facilities while there are reports of damaged health facilities by the current of flood water.

Flood Impact on health has been considered as high to very high among 55% of the survey response. Safe drinking water, post flood communicable diseases (diarrhoea, skin disease, eye infection, etc.), and antenatal care are major concerns of the affected population.



There are 12,074 cases reported in the Government Health Facilities since 01 July 2017 of which 60% were suffering from diarrhea, 5% developed eye Infection as well as RTI. 149 deaths were reported during this time. Death causes include drowning (87%), snakebite (7%), lightning (1%) and some other causes (5%).

Out of the affected population, there is over 1 million women and girls of reproductive age group. 65,000 of them are estimated to be pregnant and 20,000 of them are expected to deliver in the next 3 months. Most flood affected districts also lag behind in sexual and reproductive health indicators.

Of particular concern in the aftermath of the floods, is access to skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric and newborn care for pregnant & lactating women and their newborn babies. This clearly puts lives at risk and to prevent excess maternal and newborn mortality, Women, girls and affected populations need access to lifesaving Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health delivered by midwives and other qualified personnel in the affected areas, close to the communities. Availing emergency obstetric and neonatal care services, immunization, mental health and psychosocial support remain critical priority for the health cluster.

As accessibility to the health facilities is the major concern to ensure health services in the affected area, river ambulances are urgently needed especially for the pregnant women, children and disabled people. Boat fare for medical teams to get access to the hard to reach areas is also essential. Government health facilities of the affected areas are utilizing prepositioned emergency drugs; so it is important to replenish emergency buffer stock including anti-snake venom and water purification tablet before the impending post-flood disease outbreak triggers up. As many of the health facilities including community clinics were inundated for a long time – renovation work and replacement of damaged equipment need is urgent in recovery phase.

Baseline:

- 703 temporary shelters have been operated in schools, colleges or in flood shelters by the local administration across the affected districts.
- Moreover, in Kurigram 684, Gaibandha 174, Lalmonirhat 203, Dinajpur 132, Ranpur 156, Nilphamari 10, Borgra 78, Sirajganj 231, Jamalpur 624 primary and community schools are affected by flood. (According to Directorate of Primary Education information and Primary field assessment report by partner).

Impact:

- A lot of schools are closed which is impacting the learning ability of the students
- Damages of teaching learning materials of the schools have been observed
- Government has stopped the Bachelor Degree examination and planning to reschedule the primary school level examinations.
- Moreover, children have lost their educational materials
- Children don't know when and how to resume their schooling again.

Response so far:

- No relief has yet been distributed by government or NGOs in regards to EiE (Education in Emergency).

Nutrition is often overlooked during emergencies but during disasters, people are at higher risk of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. In areas where nutrition status was poor before the emergency, people will be even more vulnerable particularly women and children. Acute malnutrition weakens the immune system, which then becomes more susceptible to developing diseases that can be fatal. Young children and women who are pregnant or breastfeeding are most vulnerable to undernutrition as their bodies have greater needs for various nutrients.

Unlike some other sectors, nutrition indicators are not easily measured. In addition to the validation data set, and taking into account the recurrent natural disasters, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and nutrition status the key findings are:

- There is currently emergencies in Kurigram, Sunamganj, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Moulvibazar, Lalmonirhat and Sylhet. According to RCO flash update, Dinajpur, Nilphamari and Naogaon are heavily affected districts but there is not adequate analyzable data for these districts.
- IYCF is challenged as mothers can't feed complementary food due to lack of food and cooking facilities.
- 300,000 people are in shelters and there is no private space for breastfeeding which is known for interrupting breastfeeding practices.
- Children are not getting adequate breast-milk as mothers have to engage themselves for food collection.
- Facility-based nutrition services (including community clinics) are not functioning as infrastructures are damaged and not accessible in the heavily inundated areas.

Impact:

- 15 children have died and 8 children have been affected from drowning in flood affected areas according to sources of Civil Surgeon Offices.
- It has been observed that the people in affected areas are taking temporary shelter on road and flood shelter centers. The children are at risk of insecurity and injury (e.g. drowning) as there is no safe place in the temporary shelter or roads and parents have to go for work or relief.
- Many families are sending their children for laboring in the near urban areas. Once the child starts working, it will be less likely that the child will go back to the school when the flood water goes down.
- Lack of play grounds and child friendly activities in the flooded area. This is creating a negative impact on the children's mental and physical health, and children sometime have less self-confidence and self-esteem.
- Many schools are inundated, damaged and closed down due to increase of water, which put children out of school and in the risk of dropout.
- Long term closure of the school may have an impact on the children, specially regarding security: while guardians are busy in collection of relief, they could be engaged in child labour/domestic help specially for adolescent girls and boys.
- Dislocation of families put threat on the children in performing their regular activities and negative impact on their cognitive and emotional condition as there is no learning, recreational and playing opportunity for them.

Recommendation:

- Immediate need is to organize registration of children and identification of separated /unaccompanied children if any and organize child friendly space.
- Children require special attention during flood situation, especially for their security and recreational engagement for making their life safe.

SECTOR INPUTS- Gender Based Violence

BASELINE

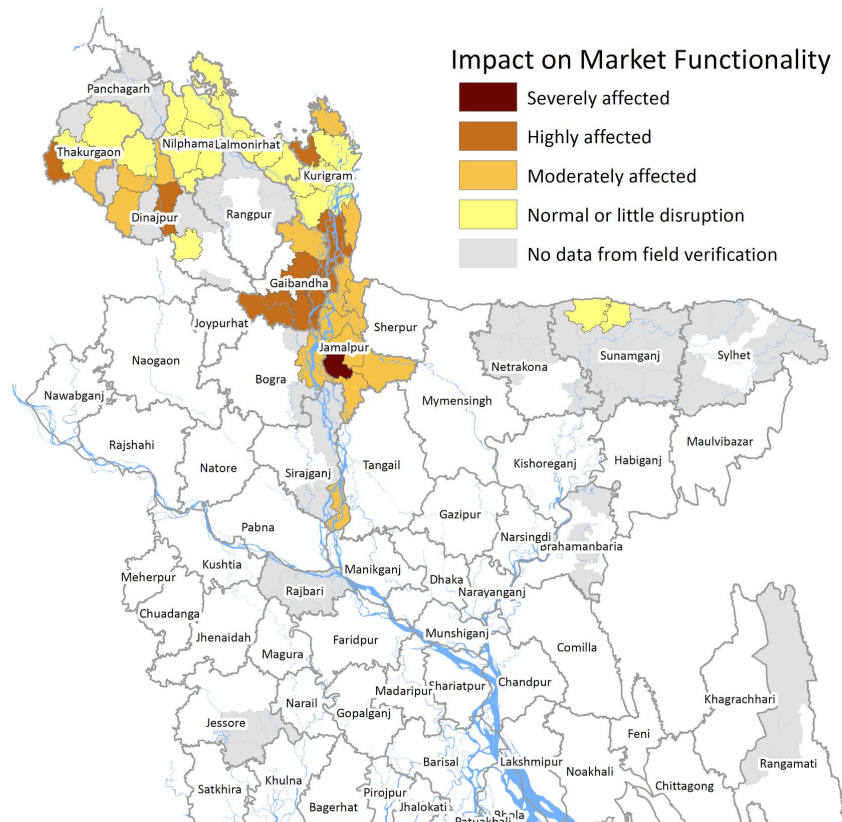
The flood disaster has victimized approximately 1.15 million individuals in the 11 most-severely affected districts. An estimated 186,337 women and girls are disproportionately at-risk of gender-based violence in these districts (Census 2011). Among them, 161,032 (86 percent) are adult women of reproductive age and 25,305 (13 percent) are adolescent girls.

IMPACT

- Access to life-saving care is severely compromised as systems to respond to sexual and gender-based violence in flood-affected areas are not reportedly in place
- Women and girls in the most severely-affected upazilas of Kurigram (78% of the sites surveyed), Dinajpur (38% sites), Gaibandha (67% sites), and Lalmonirhat (80 % sites) do not feel safe in the areas they live after the floods including embankments, emergency shelters, alongside roadways, school buildings, and under the open sky
- Latrines were found unsafe in 20 of 33 sites (61 percent). Other places women and girls do not feel safe include water and fuel collection points, markets, and temporary shelters. Safety is further compromised by the absence of designated spaces for people to bathe
- Increased risk of sexual violence and trafficking is linked to unsafe temporary settlement locations, inadequate latrine and bathing facilities, and lack of privacy in communal shelters (Plan International, 15 August)
- Flood-affected household in severely inundated upazilas of Kurigram district including Char Rajibpur, Chilmari, Raomari, and Ulipur, and Nageshwari are establishing unprotected, informal shelters along roadways and against the walls of government health facilities and schools (Garib Unnayan Sangstha, Situation Report 2, 15 August 2017).
- Speed of water elevation in Sirajganj district has led to severe losses in household goods and personal effects for flood-affected families, including approximately 16,737 women and girls (National Development Program, 16 August 2017)
- Other areas where women and girls have indicated not feeling safe are at water points, relief distribution points, and while walking alone.
- An estimated 67% of the dead are male. Though cause of death is unclear, loss of male family members may indicate an increase in female headed households since the disaster

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase accessibility of reproductive health services that integrate GBV-related services, including the introduction of mobile clinics in remote/unreachable areas
- Support community-based strategies for monitoring high-risk areas including community watch programs, security patrols
- Conduct regular monitoring and assessment of GBV-related concerns in communities by service providers
- Distribute dignity kits including hygiene and sanitary products, in addition to safety and dignity items tailored to the needs of women and adolescent girls
- Incorporate GBV messages into community outreach and awareness raising activities
- Engage other sectors to integrate GBV risk mitigation strategies into planning and design of humanitarian interventions
- Consult with women, girls, and other community members to ensure that the time, locations, and routes to be taken to distribution sites do not expose women, men, boys or girls to risk of violence or abuse
- Messaging on safety should be directed to men as well as women and children



Markets and Cash & Vouchers

Markets: Most of the markets are functional or semi-functional. Variety of food available on the market may reduce as a result of transport blockade. However, in some most affected areas, markets are still recovering from the disruption and people are having difficulty purchasing sufficient daily needed food items. It is highly recommending to conduct an emergency markets assessment to understand market functionality as well price volatility and market integration.

Prices: Coarse rice price increased 38% in August of 2017 over the same month in the previous year. Food inflation is averaged 6.95% from 2013 until 2017. Prices of sugar, onions, vegetables have increased by Tk. 20 to 30 per kg. Prices of essential commodities will further increase because of road blockage, and distance from wholesale markets too hard to reach.

Cash & Vouchers: It is recommended to focus immediate life-saving response on in-kind assistance. However, most of the market activity is expected to restore quickly, a cash response may be appropriate.



Logistics and Communications

- Coordination:** the NAWG of the HCTT launched a 72 hour-Need Assessment reviewing conditions across the floods affected areas. Field validation is completed.
- Air transport:** The runway of the domestic airport in the northwest at Saidpur is at risk of being submerged by flood water. The Sylhet International airport is operational.
- Land transport:** Access to most affected areas in the northwest is challenging as roads are either severely damaged or submerged under flood water. The repair of damaged roads will take time due to severity and because of that most markets become inaccessible. 4,937 km of roads are damaged.
- Rail communication:** The train service in most places in the northwest districts have been suspended as rail lines are damaged.. Most of the damaged lines could not be restored immediately.
- Electricity:** The electricity service at some areas has been cut off due to damaged poles by flood water and power is expected to be resumed soon.
- IT and communications:** The phone communication has been disrupted at many places in the affected areas due to damage of underground cabling system by flood water. The mobile communication system although initially been affected at few places has been restored and functioning.
- Embankment:** 335 km embankment damaged

SECTOR INPUTS - COMMUNICATION

Media and communication channels - baseline situation

- Across all flood affected areas, television is the most popular sources of news and entertainment in Bangladesh, including in the affected areas (78-92% depending on area). ATN Bangla is the most watched TV channel in Rajshahi (70%), Dhaka (59%) and Rangpur (53%) divisions. BTV (43%) is the most watched TV channel in Sylhet division.
- Almost all the people in Rajshahi (96%), Rangpur (93%), Dhaka (96%) and Sylhet (94%) divisions have access to a mobile phone. Radio use is low in all the divisions.
- Sylhet Division has the highest newspaper readership in Bangladesh (26%).

Current information needs and sources

- Results from the current need assessment suggest that the primary information sources in the affected districts are local community leaders (65%) and NGO workers (60%).
- People interviewed also mentioned mobile phones (58%), television (51%) and newspaper (44%) as sources of getting information to cope with the current situation.
- Interestingly, despite generally low levels of internet and social media access nationally, about 40% of the people interviewed mentioned Facebook as a source of getting information.
- The people interviewed prioritized information on how to get water (56%) and shelter/accommodation or shelter materials (56%) to cope with the current situation.
- People also need information about how to get food, general news on what is happening around them, how to register for aid, information about water and sanitation and weather.

Recommendations

- Support community leaders and NGO workers to provide practical, actionable information to affected communities
- Focus communications with affected communities on the needs identified, particularly supporting people to access water, shelter / accommodation or shelter materials.
- Consider supporting television broadcasters (preferably ATN Bangla), so that communities who still have access to television are provided with practical and actionable information through this preferred and widespread channels.
- Consider using Facebook to provide information and to open a further 2-way communication channel with affected communities.

DETAILS-Affected Population by District as of August 20, 2017, MoDMR

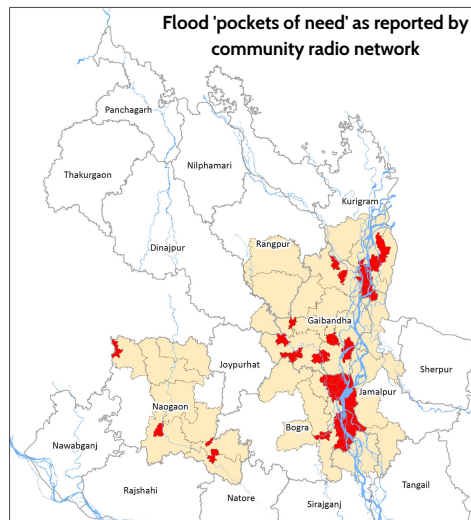
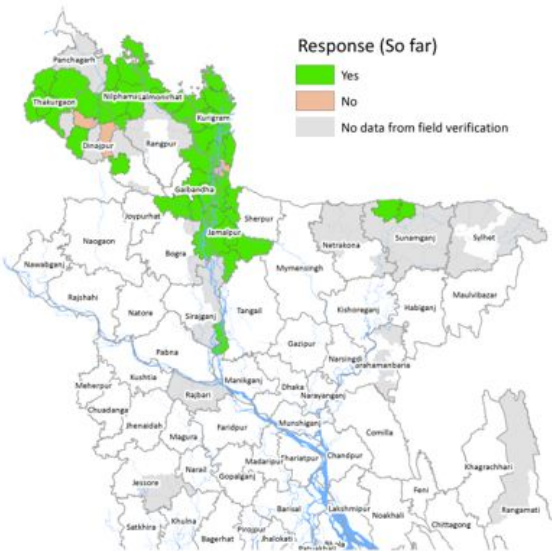
Sl #	Affected District	Affected Upazila	Affected Union	Affected Household	Affected Pop	Affected Houses	Affected Cultivated Land (hect.)	Shelter Center Opened	No of people in Shelter Center
1	Dinajpur	13	86	155,471	621,884	59,299	121,170	128	11,947
2	Nilphamari	6	51	41,836	116,140	0	38,050		
3	Lalmonirhat	5	35	102,750	413,600	10,491	31,400	1	40
4	Kurigram	9	60	125,105	511,032	113,628	50,001	118	66,246
5	Thakurgaon	5	44	28,800	115,200	2,500	14,660	3	680
6	Panchagarh	5	43	45,305	181,220	0	1,252		0
7	Gaibandha	7	64	104,913	354,026	81,060	24,937	96	20,997
8	Bogra	5	21	35,789	136,217	4,786	10,520		5,303
9	Sirajganj	6	51	96,394	411,556	39,601	4,427	106	17,505
10	Jamalpur	7	62	217,172	1,044,642	20,257	48,787	54	10,842
11	Sunamganj	10	53	19,100	93,750	13,194	10,475		
12	Netrokona	5	30	32,213	123,980	2,486	11,290	1	91
13	Rangamati	3	20	7,243	32,000	3,560	23,070		
14	B-Baria	2	5	185	660	0	1,215	2	
15	Faridpur	3	13	10,840	54,200	520	581	1	300
16	Rajbari	5	16	40,845	139,990	1,520	3,424	3	405
17	Jessore	4	24	21,255	118,334	9,997	7,666	42	16,498
18	Mymensingh	3	19	41,515	207,575	16,996	11,101	2	150
19	Tangail	7	54	118,790	442,690	73,193	18,433	12	12,610
20	Sylhet	7	42	31,080	133,740	4,090	7,664		
21	Sherpur	5	14	2,000	4,850	0	3,590	5	
22	Dhaka	3	12	10,151	46,419	1,581	610		
23	Moulavibazar	5	16	1,765	8,682	0	585		
24	Naogaon	10	66	68,768	362,095	80,007	68,536	41	17928
25	Comilla	13	112	27,347	159,034	395	3,551	1	100
26	Rangpur	8	61	81,711	808,555	0	38,815	33	12714
27	Manikganj	5	43	47,830	184,911	47,430	13,650	29	2660
28	Joypurhat	5	24	8,540	36,910	2,806	11,330		
29	Munshiganj	2	12	4,250	21,200	4,250	80	19	
30	Madaripur	1	9	7,315	29,160	0	21		
31	Natore	2	11	8,000	4,000	8,000	1,200	6	400
	Total:	176	1,173	1,544,278	6,918,252	601,647	582,091	703	197,416

Affected population: Disaggregation for 10 districts

District	Upazila	Total # of unions	# of affected unions	# of total population	# of affected population	% of affected population	# of Men	# of Women	# of people died	# of Men	# of Women	# of people displaced	# of Men	# of Women	# of people injured	# of Men	# of Women
Kurigram	9	74	57	1897760	735294	39%	19590	18070	14	0	0	134590	3750	1750	160	0	0
Gaibandha	5	62	45	1729299	291436	17%	0	0	6	0	0	62176	0	0	1465		
Lalmonirhat	5	45	36	1290188	320300	25%	179536	140674	6	4	2	4517	3035	922	11	8	3
Dinajpur	8	59	46	1289057	589816	46%	394527	356159	28	19	7	71768	33285	35883	15334	8172	7162
Nilphamari	6	63	55	1730828	124317	7%	44933	40394	9	2	1	21780	3458	3171	36	0	1
Bogra	1	9	9	203828	73400	36%	0	0	0	0	0	3943	0	0	0	0	0
Thakurgaon	1	21	0	231816	170800	74%	86254	84546	2	2	0	6218	3140	3078	0	0	0
Sirajgoni	1	7	7	160063	124936	78%	59969	64967	3	2	1	11885	5705	6180	0	0	0
Jamalpur	7	74	64	2241963	852682	38%	324652	314250	15	6	7	27908	0	0	12	0	0
Sunamgoni	2	12	12	371581	105000	28%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Districts	45	426	331	11146383	3387981	30%	1109461	1019060	84	35	18	344785	52373	50984	17018	8180	7166

Since 67% of the dead (from data sets that had been disaggregated) were male, this calls for special attention for the female headed households, especially female members of those families. Although the reasons why more males than females have so far died are not elaborated, it is possible men and boys got caught up by floods while trying to protect family members and properties or undertaking related risky activities. Messaging on safety should be directed to men as well as women and children.

Response update



Areas which have been particularly badly affected, where people are displaced without shelter and where relief has not yet been received.

Attribution – data collected from reporters' and listeners' feedback to community radio stations in affected areas, coordinated by Bangladesh NGO Network for Radio Communication (BNNRC) and **Shongjog** (the multi-stakeholder platform on communication with communities)

Caveat – community radio stations are not present in all flood-affected areas; and so there may be some pockets of need which are not included in this data.

Response Update (till 20 August)

GoB: 3,608 MT of rice distributed; 11,65 million BDT distributed and food packets: 28,940 distributed.

1,219 local medical teams have been deployed to the flood affected districts to address emerging health problems.

DPHE with UNICEF support is providing 278,360 water purification tablets, 528 hygiene kits, 1,935 jerry cans and 425 kg of bleaching powder to approximately 4,250 flood affected people.

UN agencies: WFP is providing fortified biscuit for 3 days to 40,000 households.

UNICEF is supporting broadcasting of key messages to prevent death with local government; pre-positioned supplies for WASH, child protection, nutrition and education. WHO has provided emergency drugs including 30,000 cholera saline to the Rangpur, Rajshahi and Sylhet Medical Sub-Depot (MSD) that are being used to tackle existing flood related health problems and distributed IEC materials such as pictorial posters, leaflets to improve awareness.

INGO: A few INGOs (Oxfam, TdH, IRB, WVI) are also responding in WASH (hygiene kit, water purification), emergency shelter, dry food and Multi Purpose Cash Grant focusing mainly on Dinajpur, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Gaibandha, Sirajgonj and Jamalpur. They are using their own emergency funds.

Start Funds have been awarded to ActionAid Bangladesh, Care International, Concern Worldwide, Handicap International, Relief International (with HelpAge Int'l); Save the Children; and Plan International for a total of £659,306

Red Cross Movement: BDRCS allocated BDT 2,000,000 for dry/ cooked food, 2,000 pcs tarpaulin sheet, 40,000 pcs ORS, 14,000 pcs water purification tablet, , 6,000 pcs Jerry-can in 20 flood affected districts. The BDRCS has requested International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to launch disaster relief emergency fund (DREF).



REFERENCES & LINKS

- 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)
- NDRCC, MoDMR, GoB (as of 21 August 2017)
- National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRCC)



IMPACT OF PREVIOUS FLOODS

Heavy rainfall already caused floods in largely the same districts in July. For 10 northern district, this is the third flood in this year.

2017 Flash Flood Haor in March: early flooding of vast areas of croplands of haors and low-lying areas of northeast Bangladesh breached embankments in many places and inundated vast areas of cropland, and impacting the lives of more than 30% of the population in six districts.

North western floods: In 2016, about 4.2 million people across 19 districts were affected by the monsoon. Approximately 250,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. All of these districts were also among the worst affected by the flooding in September 2014 affecting around 2 million people.

CHT was also affected by previous floods and cyclones for the last three years.

In both latest flood experiences, shelter, safety drinking water and food supply were identified as the most urgent needs. The flooding not only wiped out people's residence, but also the crops of subsistence farmers, stressing their recovery and livelihood in the longer run.



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DISTRICT STATISTICAL PROFILE

Key indicators	Dinajpur	Kurigram	Jamalpur	Gaibandha	Lalmonirhat	Sunamgonj	Sirajganj	National	Data Sources and Year
Total population (projected up to December 2016)	3322905	2301445	2543677	2642240	1395937	2751103	3444455	160215739	(Population and Housing Census BBS: 2001, 2011)
% HH Dwelling Katcha Structure	47.37	78.49	81.99	80.30	75.18	78.63	78.63	70.30	(Bangladesh Disaster Related Statistics, BBS, 2015)
Gender Ratio (male/female in %) BBS, 2011	102	95	97	97	100	100	97	101.24 %	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
Cropland(Acre) Damged by Disasters 2009-2014	41	6899	6131	3859	894	2598	10666	124482	(Bangladesh Disaster Related Statistics, BBS, 2015)
Disaster preparedness by % HH from 2009-2014	27.83	6.87	21.75	22.72	36.48	23.03	34.29	66.65%	(Bangladesh Disaster Related Statistics, BBS, 2015)
% HH using solid fuel for cooking	97.2	99.8	97.3	98.7	98.8	98.4	96.3	88.2	MICS, 2013
% HH Use Improved drinking water sources	100	99.4	100	100	99.7	99.5	100	97.9	MICS, 2013
% with access to improved sanitation	80	51.1	39.1	77.6	52.7	50.8	60.1	55.9%	MICS, 2013
Under 5 mortality/1000	24.3	65.2	41.9	49.7	67.2	38	48.6	34.4	(SVRS,BBS, 2015)
Disability rate	11.2	12.4	9.1	12	7.1	6.8	9.3	8.8	SVRS,BBS, 2015)
% Stunted children under 5 years	41	42	43	43	42	46	45	41.2%	(BBS, WFP, IFAD 2012)
IPC Food security Classification	N/A	Emergency phase 4 (Acute)	Crisis phase 3 (Acute)	Crisis phase 3 (Acute)	N/A	Severe CFI (Chronic)	Crisis phase 3 (Acute)	N/A	IPC 2nd Round Chronic Analysis, 2015, Bangladesh IPC Acute Analysis (Validated till: Dec, 2014)
% Poor (the upper poverty line)	37.9	63.7	51.1	48	34.5	26	38.7	32.3%	(WB, 2010)
% Underweight children under 5 years	32.1	32.6	25.9	36.6	32.5	41.3	34.6	8.12%	(BBS, WFP, IFAD 2012)
Unskilled day labour (%)	42	63	66	51	48	68	56	-	FSNSP: 2013
Engaged in farming (%)	31.56	45.91	80	44.45	50.61	48.41	35.49	-	FSNSP: 2013
Food Consumption Score (FSC): Poor and borderline	Not available	35	53	40	37	41	23	-	Bangladesh food security monitoring quarterly bulletin reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/Bangladesh%20FSMQB%20Issue 15.pdf ..Nov 13, 2013