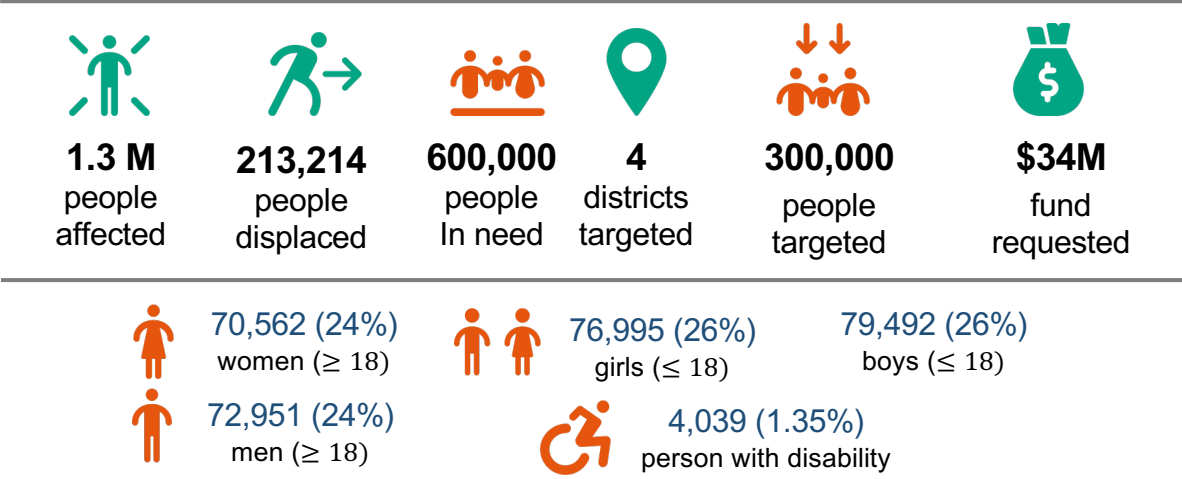


CHATTOGRAM DIVISION FLASH FLOODS AND MONSOON RAIN

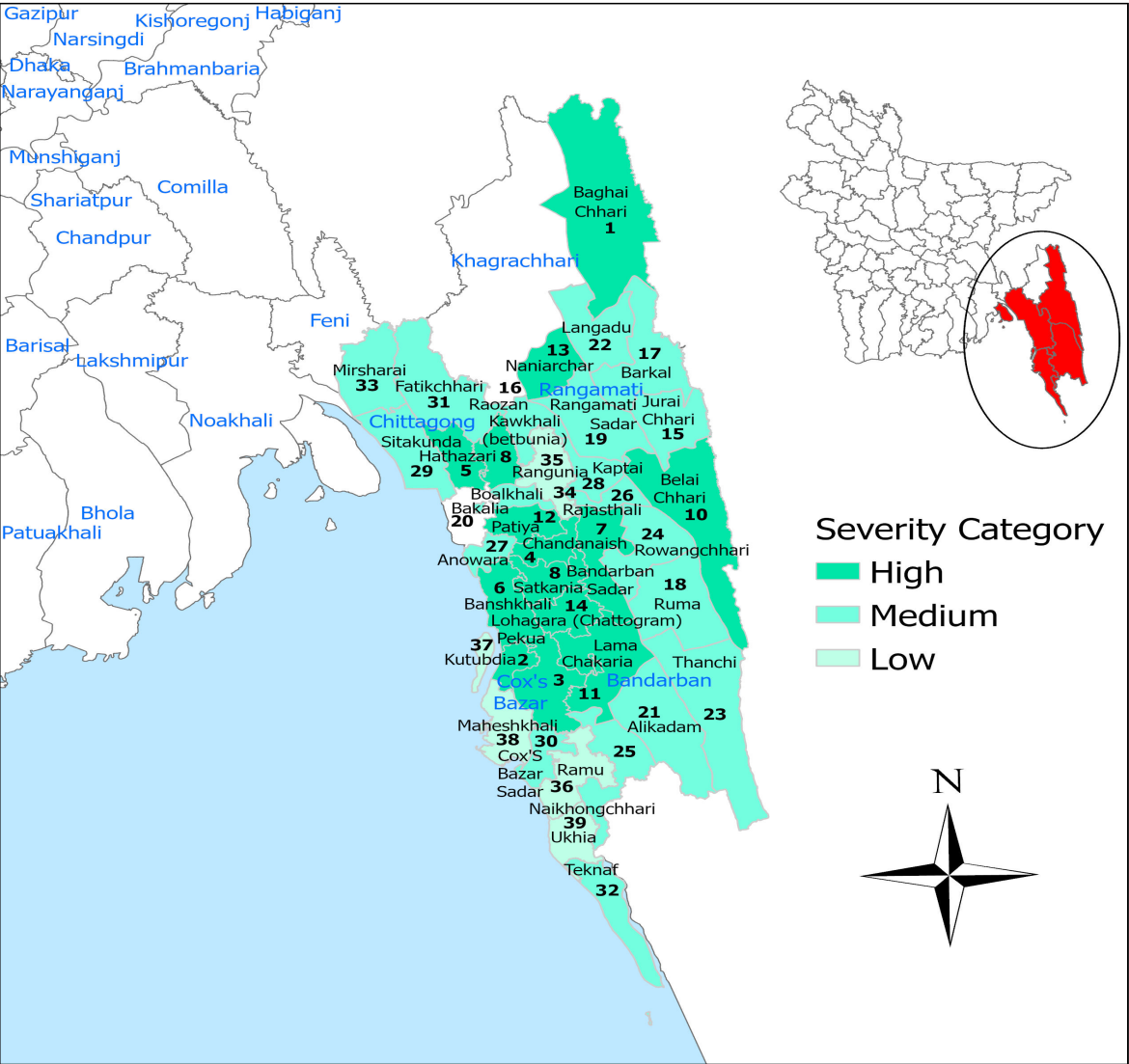
HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan 2023
(August 2023-January 2024)



Key Figures

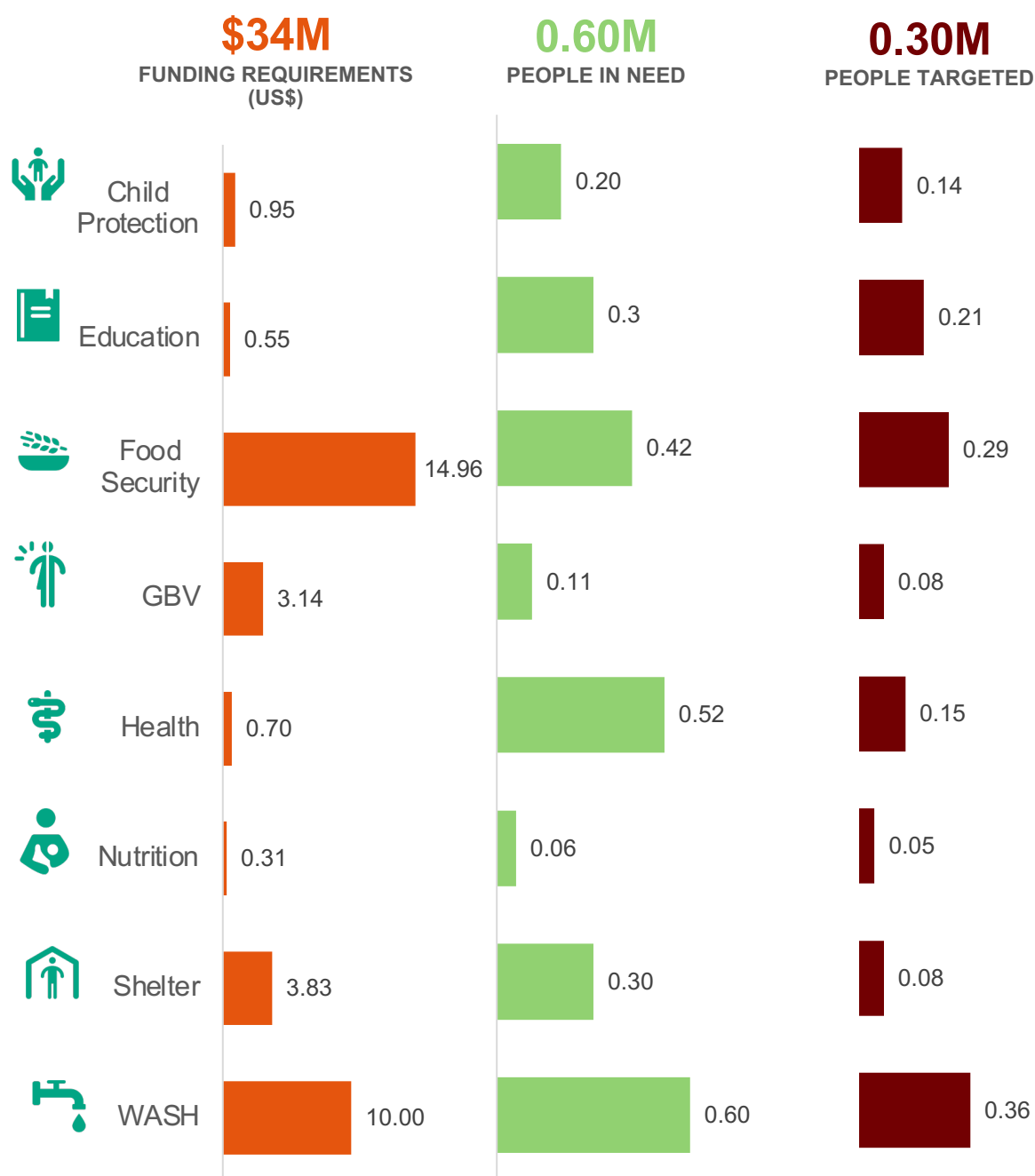


The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) carried out a [rapid assessment](#) using government SoS (Preliminary) data and field information and formulated a severity ranking using the INFORM Severity Ranking Methodology. Information collected from the severity ranking survey and impact information as well as various vulnerability information combined and analyzed for this ranking. Key dimensions considered in this analysis include the crisis's impact, the status of the affected individuals, and the complexity of the crisis. For more details, please click [here](#).





Funding Requirements





Situation Overview

The Chattogram Division has been severely impacted by flash floods and monsoon rain, leaving thousands stranded without basic necessities, such as food, clean water, medicine, and electricity. These floods, intensified by persistent heavy rainfall and surging water from upstream, have impacted over one million people, leading to 51 confirmed deaths as of 10 August 2023.

Out of the division's 51 upazilas, 39 are now underwater, causing widespread damage in areas including Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati, and Bandarban. The joint assessment conducted in collaboration with the Government identified that 1.3 million people have been affected. Of these, 600,000 are in critical need. It also reported that 213,214 individuals have been displaced, and with the monsoon season still ongoing, further hardships are anticipated. Major rivers in the area have breached their banks, severely hindering transportation and damaging over 410 kilometres of roads.

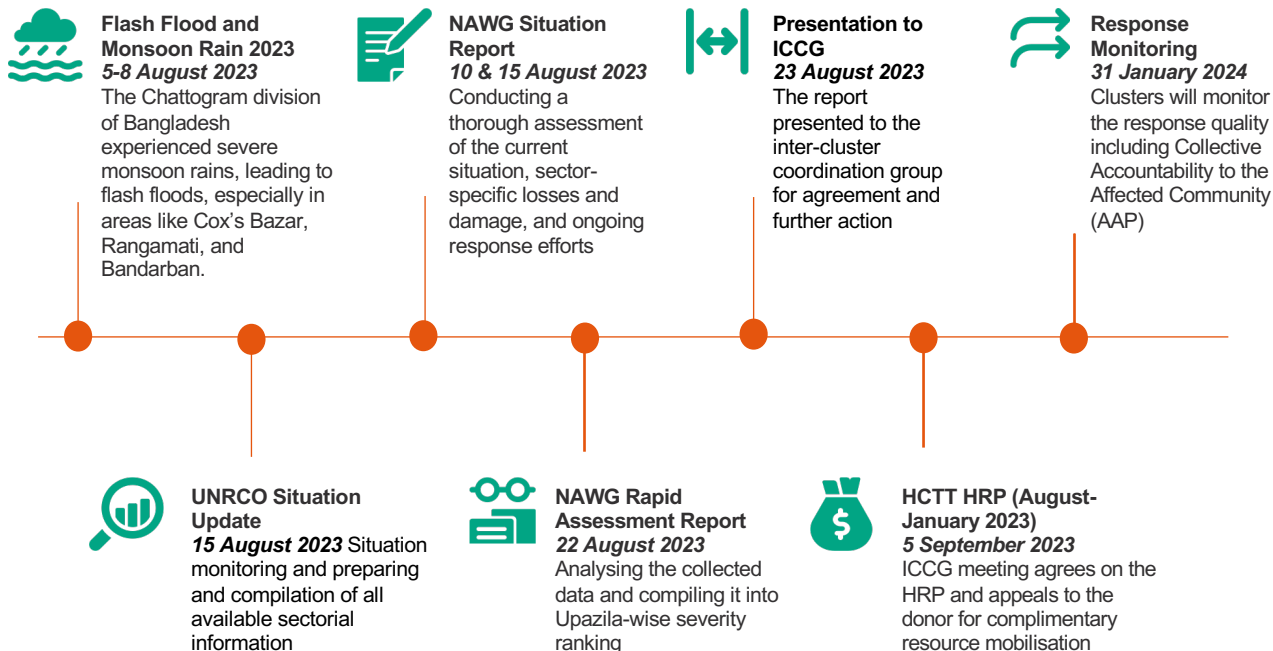
Some of the hardest-hit upazilas in Bandarban District have been affected in recent months by a deterioration of the security situation. Successive travel bans have been issued since October 2022 by the district administration in three upazilas (officially lifted in two of these in July 2023). In this context, constraints to humanitarian access to some of the most remote areas in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts include administrative impediments, lack of communications infrastructures and security.

The flash flood and monsoon rain have witnessed a response from both government and non-government entities. The Government, led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and implemented by the DMC, has allocated a response fund of \$588,785, primarily sourced from Government provisions such as rice, cash, housing grants, and dry food, focusing on districts like Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, and Chattogram. On the other hand, non-governmental organizations, including BDRCS, Action Aid Bangladesh, Oxfam, and others, have garnered a combined response fund of \$2,750,822, deploying their efforts across multiple affected districts, each backed by various donors including Swedish Red Cross, USAID, FCDO, and more.





Timeline of Key Events



Strategic Objectives

Protection of affected populations and prevention of further human suffering are the driving impetuses of this Humanitarian Response Plan.



SO1 Time-Critical Assistance

Ensure timely and equitable provision of life-saving assistance in tandem with the provision of environmentally and socially sustainable livelihoods.



SO2 Access to Essential Services

Establish and maintain comprehensive, gender-responsive facilities that meet basic needs and promote longer-term resilience and well-being of most affected and vulnerable populations, including marginalized communities in remote and hard-to-access areas.



SO3 Address the risks on protection

Address immediate protection risks and needs of affected populations, including gender-based violence and violence against children, and uphold commitments humanitarian principles by responding while striving to ensure women and men, boys and girls, irrespective of their age, sex, social milieu, can shape their own circumstances.



Key Needs and Priorities

The Needs Assessment Working Group conducted a rapid survey to gauge the immediate necessities of the population, with results based on the preferences of 574 respondents. The findings indicate that the drinking water supply is the most pressing need, with 57% of the participants identifying it as crucial. This is followed by concerns regarding income and employment (49%), and the requirement for toilet repairs, temporary facilities, or accessible toilets (48%). Food provisions, specifically packages containing rice, lentils, and oil, were considered vital by 41% of respondents. Additionally, other significant needs include shelter repair (30%), the repair or disinfection of drinking water sources (29%), and initiatives related to drainage and solid waste management (27%). While the emphasis on agricultural inputs and hygiene was slightly less (25% and 21% respectively), the data emphasizes the necessity for a comprehensive response. Lesser but still notable concerns encompassed areas such as shelter items, educational resources, and gender-specific facilities.



WASH: Priorities encompass the supply of safe drinking water, water quality assurance, restoration of home water sources, and tube well installations. Rehabilitation of latrines coupled with hygiene promotion sessions are pivotal.



Food Security: There's an acute need for financial assistance, essential food supplies, and agricultural seeds. The rejuvenation of Jhum agriculture and livestock support is paramount. With 90% of the populace facing a food resource deficit, there's a pressing call for job generation.



Shelter: Those displaced require tarpaulins, tents, and construction materials. Vital non-food items include kitchen utensils, apparel, and mosquito protection. A focus on resilient reconstruction and transitional shelters, along with housing rent aid, is crucial.



Health: Essential needs range from electricity continuity, and anti-venom stock, to an all-encompassing health service suite, spanning immunizations to maternal and paediatric care.



GBV: Tailored dignity and menstrual hygiene kits for young females are vital. It's imperative to establish safe zones, furnish aids for the differently-abled, and enhance GBV referral mechanisms in areas with transport constraints.



Child Protection: Services to assist at-risk children, especially those physically harmed. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is essential for distressed children. Unaccompanied and separated children require special care and referrals. Additionally, measures to mitigate risks like harmful practices are crucial, along with promoting child safety due to threats like drowning and snake bites.



Education: Immediate funds are required for repairing educational institutions, replenishing learning materials, and community advocacy to encourage school attendance.

People in Need
600,000
People Targeted
360,000
Requirements (US\$)
10M

Response Partners:

UNICEF, Green Hill, ACF, AAB, CARE, Concern Worldwide; Global One; Habitat for Humanity International Bangladesh; IFRC; Islamic Relief Bangladesh; Muslim Aid Bangladesh; Oxfam Bangladesh; Save the Children; Solidarites International; Water Aid; World Vision, BRAC; BDRCS; Caritas Bangladesh; DSK; Dhaka Ahsania Mission; NGO Forum; Rupantar; VERC; and YPSA

Sectoral Impact and Need:

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector has been severely impacted, particularly in the districts of Bandarban, Rangamati, Chittagong and Cox's bazar. Regular water sources are at high risk of contamination with microorganisms, sewage, heating oil, agricultural or industrial waste, chemicals and other substances. Sanitation facilities are flooded and unhygienic and can cause serious illness. Unaddressed, this can lead to widespread contamination and the spread of water-borne diseases. That will bring a negative impact on health, education, finance and the sectors. Initial Assessment, 9,141 Water points/Tube wells are fully non-functional, 13,612 Water points/Tube-wells are partially non-functional and more than 15,000 water points and sources are contaminated, also 69,343 sanitation facilities are fully damaged and 45,992 sanitation facilities are partially damaged. Immediate need access to sufficient quantities and quality of water to meet their domestic needs, and access to sanitation facilities which safely contain waste.

Response Activities:

Water

- Construct new water points (gravity flow systems; protected ring wells; deep tube wells; water networks) ensuring their climate resilience to replace destroyed water points (and disinfection and water quality testing)
- Rehabilitate (and disinfection) of damaged water points (gravity flow systems; protected ring wells; deep tube wells; water networks) ensuring their climate resilience (and disinfection and water quality testing)

Sanitation

- Construction of replacement latrines (ensuring climate resilience) to safely contain wastewater
- Rehabilitation and disinfection of damaged latrines (ensuring climate resilience) to safely contain wastewater

Hygiene

- Hygiene promotion activities with special emphasis of communal adaptive measures for better preparedness and protection from future floods and other climatic risks.
- Distribution of key hygiene items and water containers.

Response package:

- Provision of Safe drinking water (US\$ 90/HH) 1 water point for 10 families.
- Safe sanitation facilities (US\$ 260/HH) 1 latrine for 3 families
- WASH Cluster Minimum Hygiene Packages (US\$ 17/HH)
- WASH Cluster Advance Hygiene Packages (US\$ 23/HH)
- Hygiene Promotion 25 person/ session (US\$ 37)

Target Criteria:

- Women headed household
- Priorities addressing children and women needs including needs of children and women with disabilities.



People in Need

418,853

People Targeted

288,789

Requirements (US\$)

14.96M

Response Partners:

FAO, WFP, United purpose, Save the Children, World Vision, HKI, AAB, SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL, HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation, CRS, BARC, Caritas, VOSD, BDRCS, TMSS

Sectoral Impact and Need:

Several districts, already vulnerable with consistent IPC (Integrated Phased Classification) level 3 challenges, face further devastation due to heavy rainfall. This year's Jhum harvest which is vital to the CHT communities, has been severely affected. 66,219 hectares of cropland were ruined, impacting 285,957 farmers. Aquaculture and livestock sectors are also heavily impacted BDT 221 million loss is being reported by the Department of Livestock Services and a BDT 759 million loss in the fisheries sector. Market operations which are the lifeline for essential commodities, are disrupted by infrastructural damages, leading to scarcity of commodities and increased prices. With reduced incomes and purchasing power, households are compelled to opt for negative coping strategies like going for cheaper, less nutritious food, pointing towards an impending food and nutritional crisis.

Response Activities:

- Immediate ready to eat food distribution.
- Distribution of food assistance packages among the most vulnerable households.
- Distribution of Lifesaving livelihood inputs like cattle feed, seeds, tools, fertilizer etc. to ensure food security restoration.
- Capacity building and training for the affected community.

Response Package:

- Immediate 7 days ready to eat food assistance for Displaced People (BDT 1500/HH).
- Household Food assistance package in-kind/in-kind/cash (package value is BDT 6000/HH).
- Distribution of Lifesaving livelihood inputs like cattle feed, seeds, tools, fertilizer etc (8000/HH).

Target Criteria:

- HH belongs to the Chronic Food Security Classification (IPC) 3+ level.
- HH has children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- HH has a person with a disability.
- HH with Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).
- Women headed households.



People in Need

300,000

People Targeted

75,000

Requirements (US\$)

3.83M

Response Partners:

CRS, IFRC, NRC, Muslim Aid, Oxfam Bangladesh, Save the Children, World Vision, BDRCS, BRAC, Caritas, GRAUS, SARPV, ASHIKA.

Sectoral Impact and Need:

51% of the survey respondent families live elsewhere out of their own residence, with the highest percentage being 74% in Bandarban. Many families are displaced, due to the extensive damage to their homes, with the majority currently staying with neighbors or relatives. According to Key Informant Interview (KII) estimated 213,214 individuals were temporarily displaced to informal places across four districts. Most families increasingly rely on relief due to food preparation and resource access challenges, while nearly all report confirmed disrupted livelihoods and non-functional markets. To cope, many are selling assets or reducing non-essential expenses.

Response Activities:

- **Emergency Shelter Support:** Provide tarpaulins, toolkits, and fixing materials along with technical guidance to shield displaced individuals from severe weather conditions.
- **Essential Household Supplies:** Provide vital items such as clothing, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, candles, fireboxes, and blankets, supplemented with necessary guidance to ensure their effective use.
- **Housing Repair Assistance:** Extend support and technical expertise to households needing to repair their damaged homes, ensuring a swift return to safety and normalcy.
- **Transitional Shelter Support:** Deliver solutions for long-term shelter needs, ensuring a secure, healthful, and private living environment that upholds the dignity of its residents.
- **Host Family Assistance:** Offer support to both families hosting and being hosted by friends, relatives, or neighbours. This support encompasses the provision of essential household item kits, cooking equipment, relocation aid, cash support programs, and assistance in expanding living spaces.
- **Rental Assistance:** When relevant, subsidize full or partial rental costs to guarantee individuals and families a safe and dignified temporary residence.

Response package:

- Emergency shelter support US\$80/HH
- Essential Households items US\$80/HH
- Housing Repair support US\$ 200/HH
- Transitional Shelter support US\$1300/HH
- Rental assistance US\$60/HH aligned with multi-purpose cash
- Please see details: [Bangladesh Shelter Cluster Guideline](#)

Target Criteria:

- House damaged fully or partially, loss of essential household items.
- Still not reconstructed the damaged houses and needs others' assistance and/or less capacity to reconstruct without external assistance.
- Displaced and living in collective centres or relatives' houses or others' houses.
- Households with vulnerable groups (Ethnic communities, persons with disabilities, women-headed households, pregnant women, elderly people, etc.) will be given priority.

People in Need	People Targeted	Requirements (US\$)
522,555	146,323	0.70M

Response Partners:

UNFPA, Green Hill, Tajigdong, UNICEF, WHO and Divisional Director (Health) Office, Chattogram under DGHS, MOHFW

Sectoral Impact and Need:

During the recent heavy rains and landslides, 30 individuals tragically lost their lives, as reported by the Divisional Health Office in Chattogram on 10 August. Furthermore, the same office registered 91 cases encompassing Acute Watery Diarrhea, Acute Respiratory Infection, injuries, and other health concerns. Fortunately, no health facilities have reported damages. However, there's a concerning lack of data on the availability of quality Antenatal Care (ANC), Safe Delivery, Postnatal Care (PNC), and Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) services.

Response Activities:

- Providing baby kits to new mothers at health centres.
- Setting up mobile health camps in remote areas for underserved women's health services.
- Facilitating cash assistance for specialized medical care and childbirth at medical facilities.
- Positioning on-the-move midwives at local centres to support women's health services.
- Ensuring essential medical supplies are readily available at health centres.
- Aiding in urgent vaccination drives and transporting vaccines, focusing on vulnerable children.
- Offering transportation for children and infants needing specialized care, including postnatal services.
- Restocking community clinics with crucial medicines and resources.
- Supporting affected health centres with repairs and equipment restoration.

Response Package:

- Baby kits Quantity 2000 (unit cost 20 USD)
- SRH Mobile camps – Quantity 30 camps (unit cost 1500 USD)
- Conditional cash transfer – Quantity 2000 (unit cost 25)
- Deployment of midwives and restore services – 60,000 USD
- Logistics and supplies – Quantity 20 facilities (unit cost 2000)
- Transportation support for crush programmes, vaccines and cold chain logistics (Total 127 wards at Chittagong (8 EPI vaccination sessions in each ward per month for 2 months) – 1,016 sessions (unit cost USD22)
- Essential medicines and supplies – 115 community clinics (unit cost USD 214)
- Logistics, equipment repairs, and renovation works – 50 community clinics (unit cost USD 268)
- Central Cholera kit (Unit cost USD 1300)

Target Criteria:

- Pregnant women in the affected upazilas of Bandarban district who need support for quality maternal health care, delivery and postnatal care including postpartum family planning services.
- Reproductive-aged women and adolescents who needs SRHR services including HGBV and Family planning
- Children under one year who need Pentavalent 3 vaccine
- Health facilities that need MNCH essential medicines and renovation works for ensuring continuity of essential services
- People affected by water-borne diseases (e.g. Acute Watery Diarrhea)



Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Rumana Khan (UNFPA):
rkhan@unfpa.org

People in Need

105,000

People Targeted

75,096

Requirements (US\$)

3.14M

Response Partners:

Start Fund BD, Action Aid Bangladesh, UNFPA, Green Hill, Bangladesh Nari Kallyan Samity (BNKS), Tazingdon, GUK

Sectoral Impact and Need:

Economic challenges have caused an 87% reduction in household income, particularly in Bandarban, Rangamati, and Cox's Bazaar, leading many to rely on relief. With 93.6% of households facing livelihood disruptions, uncertainties rise, notably in Bandarban with its 63.2% poverty rate. Transport and communication breakdowns, at 71.6%, hinder access to essential services, more so for the vulnerable. Bandarban's sanitation crisis, emphasised by toilet accessibility issues, predominantly affects women and girls. GBV response services are inadequate in affected areas including specialized services for gender diverse groups and persons with disabilities.

Response Activities:

Provision of Essential Items & Services for GBV Risk Reduction:

- Distributing dignity and menstrual health management kits to women, girls, and marginalized groups to restore dignity and reduce GBV risks.
- Assistive devices for persons with disabilities based on assessment.
- Cash support to facilitate access to services, cash for survivors' care and assistance and cash in GBV case management
- Safe space for affected women and girls with provisions of GBV management, referrals, psychosocial and mental health support.

Empowerment of Local Service Providers for Enhanced GBV Response:

- Deploying GBV case workers to offer mental health services, referrals, and case management.
- Assigning specialized MHPSS counsellors for distance counselling and support via dedicated helplines.
- Enhancing existing GBV referral services, especially in the Hill districts where accessibility is an issue.
- Strengthen the capacity of local women-led organizations, healthcare providers, and other stakeholders to extend their services to isolated areas.
- Support health facilities in strengthening clinical management of rape.

Response Package:

- Dignity kit (DK) for women of reproductive age/ women with disabilities/elderly women and transgender (Between US\$ 15–30).
- Menstrual health management (MHM) kit for adolescent girls (Between US\$ 15-20)
- GBV Referral package (USD 25,645).
- Mental health and psychosocial support referral package (US\$ 9,135).

Target Criteria:

- Women
- Adolescent girls
- Elderly women
- Person with disabilities
- Transgender
- Sex workers
- People Living with HIV



People in Need

198,000

People Targeted

138,000

Requirements (US\$)

952,060

Response Partners:

UNICEF, World Vision Bangladesh, ActionAid Bangladesh, Bright Bangladesh Forum, Mamata, YPSA, BRAC, Save the Children, Plan

Sectoral Impact and Need:

The floods have affected more than 420,000 children, intensifying their vulnerability to abuse, exploitation, and neglect, as protective structures like Child Protection Community Hubs have been disrupted. Safety concerns loom large, especially in four key districts, with 32% of the vulnerable populations, including children and persons with disabilities, expressing heightened fears. In Cox's Bazar, nearly 20% of children are separated from their families. Additionally, there's a marked rise in child marriage and child labour, affecting 13.59% in flood-hit areas.

Response Activities:

- Distribution of family support kits and reunification kits to affected children's families.
- Distribution of dignity kits for extremely vulnerable women and girls.
- Support affected families including children and mobilize the community to prevent flood-related increased violence, exploitation, abuse and injury of women and women.
- Strengthen and/or activate community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPC) in potential locations and increase the technical capacity of relevant stakeholders.
- Transfer and distribution of recreational kits to affected children 6-11 and 12-14 years children group.
- Deployment of social workers and case management in the CFS/safe spaces to further assess protection needs and develop individual intervention plans to refer to services.
- Establish children/adolescent spaces and provide personal safety, life skills and livelihood training for their empowerment and protection from abuse, exploitation and violence
- Capacity building training for the CBCPC members to work for the protection of children.
- Establish a referral mechanism with service providers to refer the survivors of VAC/GBV

Target Criteria:

- Children and adolescents in psychosocial distress and mental disorders due to the impact of floods
- Children who experience physical violence and other harmful practices
- Children and women experiencing sexual and gender-based violence
- Children separated from their families that need urgent reunification support
- Children who are in danger and injured, are at risk of child labour, drowning, child marriage and trafficking

Response Package:

- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) (Unit Cost 2.2 US\$)
- GBV risk mitigation and/or intervention (Unit Cost 4.4 US\$)
- Family kits (Unit Cost 37 US\$)
- Dignity kits (Unit Cost 38 US\$)



Education

Mourie Chowdhury (UNICEF): mochowdhury@unicef.org
Meherun Nahar Shapna (Save): meherun.nahar@savethechildren.org

People in Need

300,000

People Targeted

210,000

Requirements (US\$)

546,000

Response Partners:

UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan International, Room to Read, World Vision, Care Bangladesh

Sectoral Impact and Need:

Floods in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Rangamati, and Chittagong districts have affected 378 educational facilities, disrupting the studies of around 46,150 students and increasing the chances of school drop-out by 65%. Educational materials were also damaged, and the conversion of numerous primary schools into flood shelters further compounded the harm to the infrastructures & learning facilities.

Response Activities:

- Distribution of education kits and teaching learning materials to the affected learners/schools/learning centres at home and in shelters.
- Cleaning, repairing and maintenance of damaged schools including schools used as shelters
- Provide hygiene and cleaning materials to the schools and learning centres for schools those are used as shelters.
- Orientation of children and teachers on awareness of impact of floods and Disaster Resilience Planning
- Repairs of the temporary learning structures that are destroyed by the floods.

Target Criteria:

- Children who are not accessing school or learning centres due to loss/ damage of their learning materials due to floods
- Teachers and children who have not received orientation on "Education in Emergency (EiE) and Disaster Resilience planning" in the affected schools
- Schools or temporary structures that have been damaged by floods

Response package:

- Education in Emergency (EiE) Kits (Unit Cost \$28).
- Orientation on "EiE and Disaster Resilience planning" for the affected schools (Unit Cost \$4)
- Repair of the temporary structures (Unit Cost \$1000)



Nutrition

Kiross Tefera Abebe (UNICEF):
kabebe@unicef.org

People in Need

57,000

People Targeted

45,000

Requirements (US\$)

309,000

Response Partners:

UNICEF, World Vision Bangladesh, Caritas Bangladesh, BRAC, CODEC, Green Hill, GRAUS

Sectoral Impact and Need:

Nutritional services are being interrupted in 131 community clinics and 12 FWCs across the three most flood-affected districts (Chittagong, Bandarban, and Rangamati). Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children are unable to access health centres due to landslides, water logging, and road destruction, and nutrition services and reporting are disrupted as a result of the loss of various essential supplies and anthropometric.

Response Activities:

Immediate response

- Assist the government in determining facility-wise requirements for SAM supplies.
- Organize plans for the distribution of critical nutrition supplies, logistics, and oversee the monitoring and tracking of these distributions.
- Enhance the capacity of local partners in identifying SAM cases and facilitate their referral to specialized SAM facilities.
- At the SAM facility level, offer technical support to bolster the monitoring of SAM admissions, ensure correct treatment procedures, provide technical assistance, and ensure effective use of SAM supplies at the sub-national level.

Response and Recovery:

- Engage in community outreach for the screening, identification, and referral of malnourished children.
- Leverage community support groups at the grassroots level to amplify awareness on IYCF, maternal and adolescent nutrition, and promote sound nutritional habits.
- Address the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- Implement treatment and prevention strategies for micronutrient deficiency diseases using home-based food solutions.
- Advocate and back optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF).
- Undertake rapid nutrition assessments, for example, Rapid SMART and IYCF evaluations.
- Organize mid-emergency response evaluations and conclude with an end-response review.

Response package:

- Community outreach for screening, identification, and referral of malnourished children (Unit Cost \$2).
- Management of Severe Acute Malnourished Children (SAM) (Unit Cost \$400).
- Promotion and support for optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) (Unit Cost \$5).
- Facility assessment (Unit Cost \$ 70).
- SMART survey (Unit Cost \$1).

Target Criteria:

- All children 6-59 months old
- Caregivers of 0-23 months old children
- 6-59 months old children suffering from severe acute malnutrition
- SAM units where there is lack of nutrition supply
- Community clinic where there is lack of nutrition supply



Response Monitoring

Given the unpredictable and destructive nature of flash floods and monsoon rains and considering the specific access challenges to some of the target areas, particularly in Rangamati and Bandarban Districts, a clear and adaptable response monitoring system is imperative. The following elaboration offers a detailed look at how response monitoring will function under these circumstances:

Identifying Gaps: Recognize any shortcomings, inefficiencies, administrative impediments or delays in the delivery of humanitarian aid as outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). This is essential in such dynamic situations, where changes in flood patterns, or unexpected damages, or deterioration of the security situation in specific target areas, may necessitate immediate adaptations and modifications in the delivery mechanism.

Ensuring Accountability: Use the collective AAP framework that ensures transparency, answerability, and responsibility to the affected communities, donors, and other stakeholders. This is crucial for trust-building, ensuring the correct utilization of resources, and fostering collaborative efforts during crises. Conduct joint field missions with cluster coordinators and donors to improve the speed and quality of the response.

Automated 5W Matrix Implementation: The automated 5W matrix (who, what, where, when and why) will be piloted to enhance real-time data collection, analysis, and dissemination ([link](#)). Information management working group and Need Assessment working group in collaboration with OCHA-ROAP and RCO implement the 5W matrix.





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