

Damage and Needs Assessment of Chattogram Division's Flash Flood and Monsoon Rain

Displacement Management Cluster, Shelter Cluster and WASH Cluster

Preliminary Report

Date: 27 September 2023

Concerted effort of



Overview: The Chattogram Division has been severely affected by monsoon rain between 5 – 8 August 2023, resulting in severe flash flood and landslides in Bandarban, Rangamati and Cox's Bazar. The flood has caused a humanitarian crisis and people are still struggling for their basic necessities, such as food, household essential, drinking water, hygiene items, house repairing materials etc.

The affected population were already living under immense difficulty due to lack of required resources and adequate livelihood opportunities. Following the disaster, they are currently facing extreme food crisis, loss of HHs essential items, partially or fully damaged houses, lack of wash facilities, loss of their savings, drastically lower opportunities for income. As a result, the life and livelihood of the affected people have been severely disrupted, and they are facing a lot of challenges in meeting their daily needs and living a dignified life. A number of households are struggling to rebuild their homes as they have nothing left and are forced to live in a displaced condition in temporary shelters or with neighbours, friends or relatives. Affected populations require support for food, household essentials, household repairing/reconstruction, repairing/reconstruction of and access to WASH facilities in order to return to a dignified life in their places of origin. In the face of a disaster of this scale, support from relevant agencies, in supplement to the national effort, are essential.

The Shelter Cluster, Displacement Management Cluster, and WASH Cluster have conducted a 'Damage and Needs Assessment' to determine the pattern of damages and post disaster key immediate needs at the HHs level for the affected population in the short term and long term. Furthermore, the assessment identified the needs of temporary displaced at the evacuation shelters - information which can be used during future disasters.

This assessment has been conducted at Bandarban, Rangamati and Cox's Bazar District. Assessment methodologies involved household survey, community-based Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) at the Union, Sub-district and District level. This is a preliminary report on the findings with a full report expected to be published soon. The members of the clusters contributed to this assessment and Displacement Management Cluster, Shelter Cluster and WASH Cluster are grateful to each of the members.

It should be noted that many of the affected individuals in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) live in remote areas - making it even more challenging to make a holistic loss and damage assessment and identifying the overall requirement. There is a need for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) to holistically assess and quantify the extent of damage to infrastructure, shelter and housing, agriculture, WASH and other sectors, as well as the losses incurred. This information is crucial for understanding the scale of the disaster's impact and for planning recovery efforts and fortifying the disaster preparedness in these areas. PDNA would also help in identifying key immediate humanitarian needs, such as food, water, shelter, WASH and medical assistance. It will also aid in medium to short term recovery planning. This information is vital for coordinating the initial response to save lives and provide appropriate support to affected populations.

Key figures:



1.3 M people affected.



1,348 Flood Shelter
accommodated **45,574** people.



274 Livestock Death.



66,219 HA Crop Land Damaged.

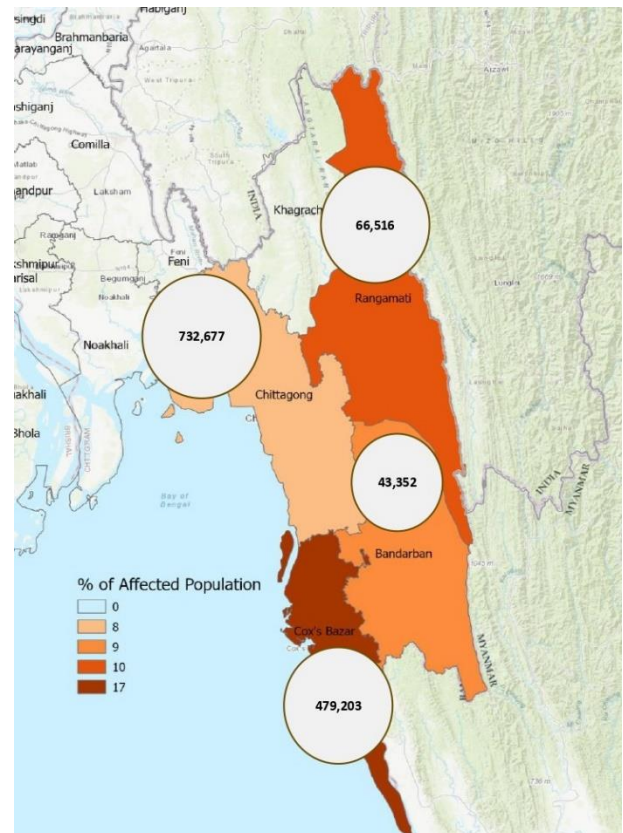


395,669 Poultry Death.



0.6 M People In Need.

Information and map source: Needs Assessment Working Group



Sectoral Impacts

Displacement Management Cluster

Around **213,214 people** were temporarily displaced, with at least **45,574 people** taking refuge in evacuation shelters.



Apart from evacuation shelters, people took shelter on elevated land, self-settled sites or with neighbours,



Majority of the temporary displaced population surveyed have returned, with 2-3% HH¹ being unable to return—staying at rented homes or with relatives/neighbours.

People who have returned are also in need of assistance.

Key needs while displaced in the shelters:



- 1 Food
- 2 Mosquito nets
- 3 Cooking stoves and fuel
- 4 Health services
- 5 Cooking utensils
- 6 Drinking water
- 7 Clothing

The lack of lighting in shelters and the need for protection of women and children were also highlighted.



Current needs of those who were displaced²:

- 1 Food
- 2 Shelter kits
- 3 Drinking water
- 4 Mosquito nets
- 5 Health services
- 6 Clothing
- 7 Cooking utensils

Many households lost all utensils, equipment, furniture in the flood.

Recommendations for longer term support:

- Capacity of shelter management committees needs to be enhanced.
- Existing evacuation shelters need to be repaired, and new shelters should be constructed considering the population density.



¹ From key informant interviews

² Most returnees' homes need to be repaired or rebuilt.

Shelter Cluster



Around **67,150 houses** damaged fully or partially whereas **3,926** are fully and **63,224** are partially.



US\$ 31.7 million funds required in housing sector.



Approximate **2,140 km** roads damaged fully or partially.



Around 117 bridge and culverts damaged fully or partially.



Approximate **617 hectares** forest and afforestation damaged fully or partially

Key materials use for houses:

Roof	: CGI
Fence	: CGI and Bambo
Frame	: Timber
Foundation	: Bambo, Timber and RCC pillar
Plinth	: Mud

Present Challenges at HHs level

- Less opportunity for income
- Living with damaged houses
- Food crisis
- Losses the HHs essential items

Recommendation for immediate supports:

- Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) Sheet
- House construction materials
- Cash Support
- Household's essential items; mosquito net, cloths,
- Cooking utensils and fuel
- Plinths repairing assistance of houses.
- Women and Child safety

Recommendation for longer term supports:

- House construction support
- Capacity building initiatives



Information source: Key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions

WASH Cluster



69,343 sanitation facilities fully damaged



45,992 sanitation facilities partially damaged.



15,000 water sources were contaminated.



9,141 Water points/Tube wells are fully non-functional.



13,612 Water points/Tube-wells are partially non-functional.



US\$ 45.00 Million is estimated damaged to WASH facilities.

Key materials of latrines:

Roof	: CGI
Fence	: CGI and Bambo
Frame	: Timber
Foundation	: Bambo, Timber and RCC pillar
Plinth	: Cement

Present Challenges at HHs level

- Inadequate water supply for safe drinking and other household purpose;
- Living with damaged and unhealthy sanitation facilities;
- Lack of Hygiene items (soap, napkin etc)
- Risk of waterborne diseases in the community;

Recommendation for immediate supports:

- Safe drinking water supply;
- Basic Sanitation Facilities;
- Proper restoration /operation & maintenance and disinfection support to Water points;
- Installation of latrines in the community;

Recommendation for longer term supports:

- Climate resilient improved latrine construction support;
- Installation of community-based climate resilient water points;
- Awareness on hygiene practices including menstrual hygiene management, to address future climate risks;
- Capacity building initiatives for water safety plan and safely waste disposal mechanisms;



Information source: Key informant interview and Focus Group Discussion