



Rapid Assessment of Chattogram Division Flash Flood and Monsoon Rain 2023

Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG)

Date: 23 August 2023

Coordinated efforts of

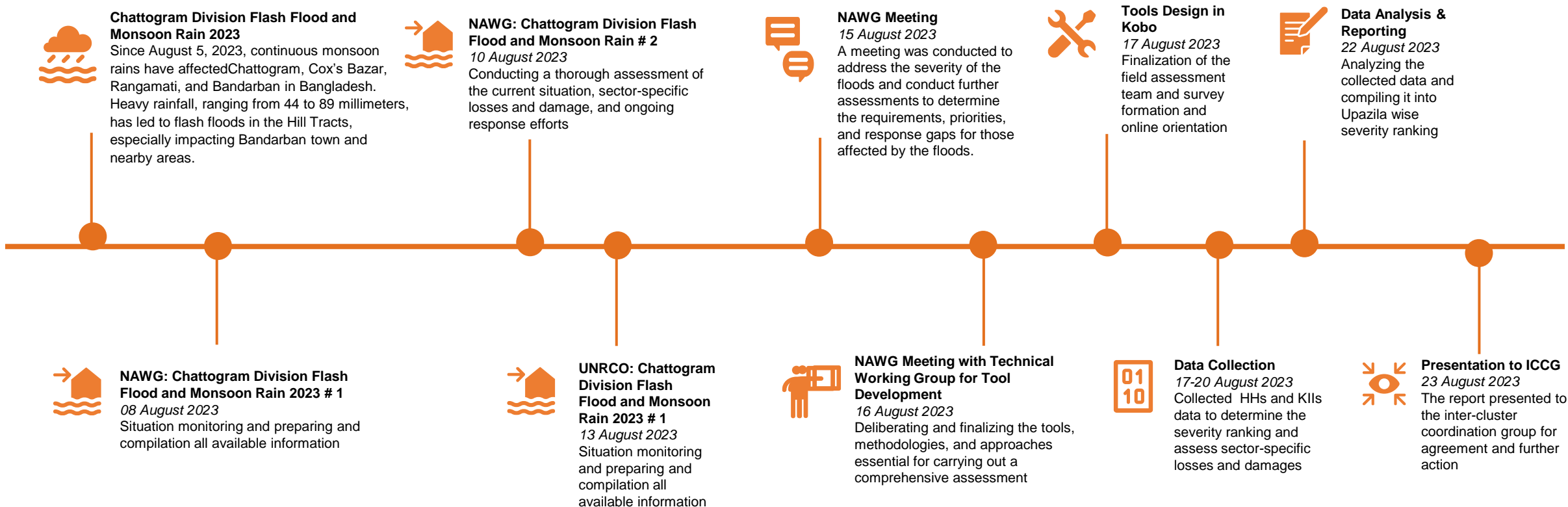


Brief Overview

The Chattogram division is grappling with devastating flash floods that have left thousands marooned without essential provisions like food, clean water, medicine, and electricity. The floods, exacerbated by heavy downpours and rushing water from upstream areas, have affected over a million individuals, causing at least 51 fatalities as of 9 August 2023. 39 out of the division's 51 upazilas are submerged, leading to significant destruction in Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Ragamati, and Bandarban. Major rivers in the region were overflowing, crippling major transport routes and resulting in the damage of 410 kilometers of roads.

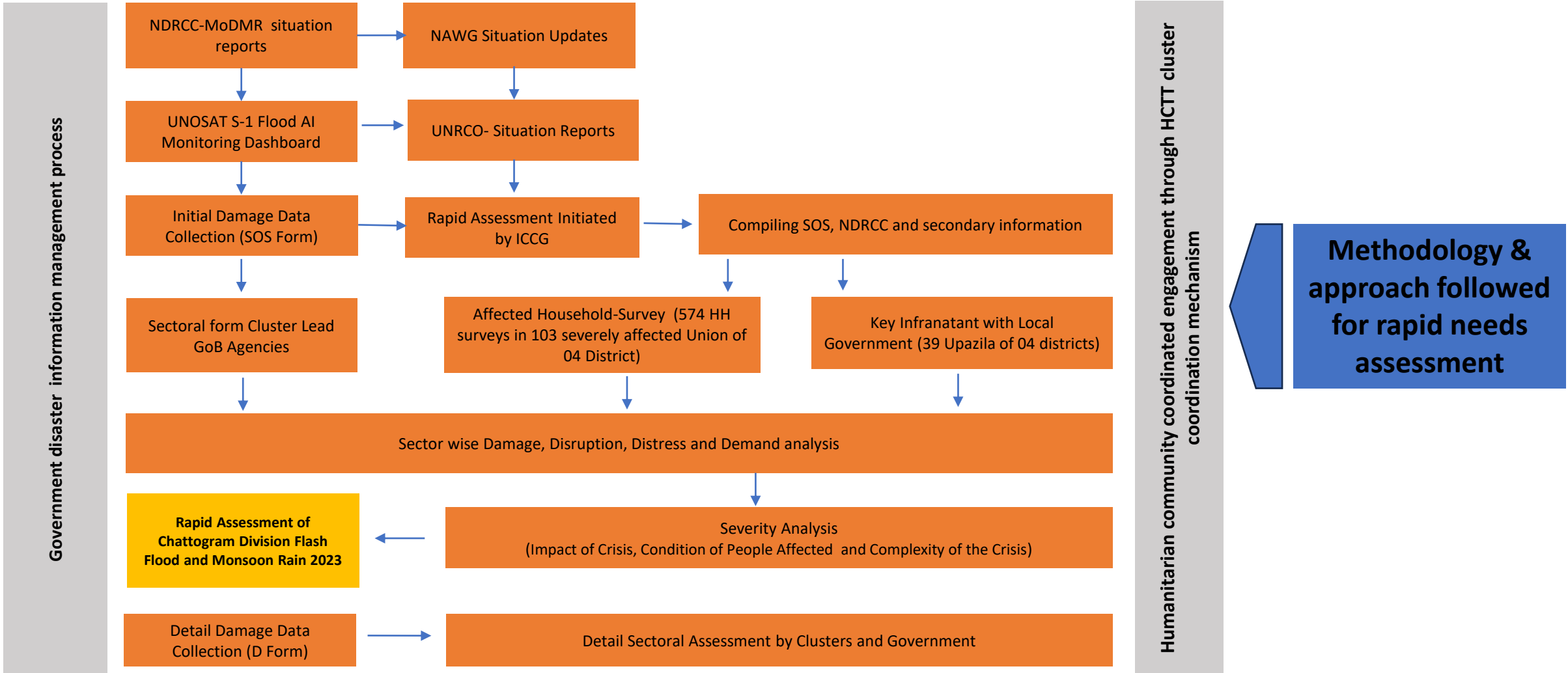
Immediate efforts have been channeled towards rescue operations, relief distributions, and addressing the basic requirements of the afflicted people. The persisting issue of landslides demands urgent attention. Essential actions involve clamping down on unlawful hill excavations and the creation of precarious slums on hilly terrains. An imperative exists for both the swift relocation of those from high-risk zones and the development of sustainable rehabilitation strategies. A comprehensive long-term plan to Reduce landslide risks is urgently needed.

Timeline of Key Actions



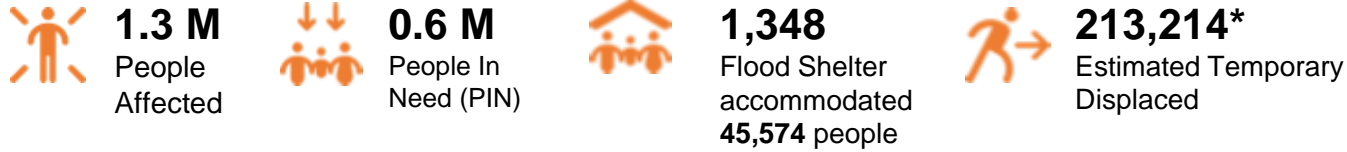
Complementing GoB initiatives Through Rapid Assessments by the NAWG of ICCG

Chattogram Division Flash Floods and Monsoon Rain August 2023



Overall Impact (as of 15 August 2023)

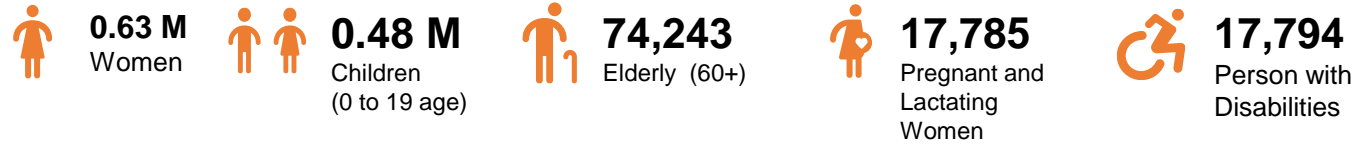
Key Figures



Geographical Coverage of Impact



Breakdown of Impacted Population

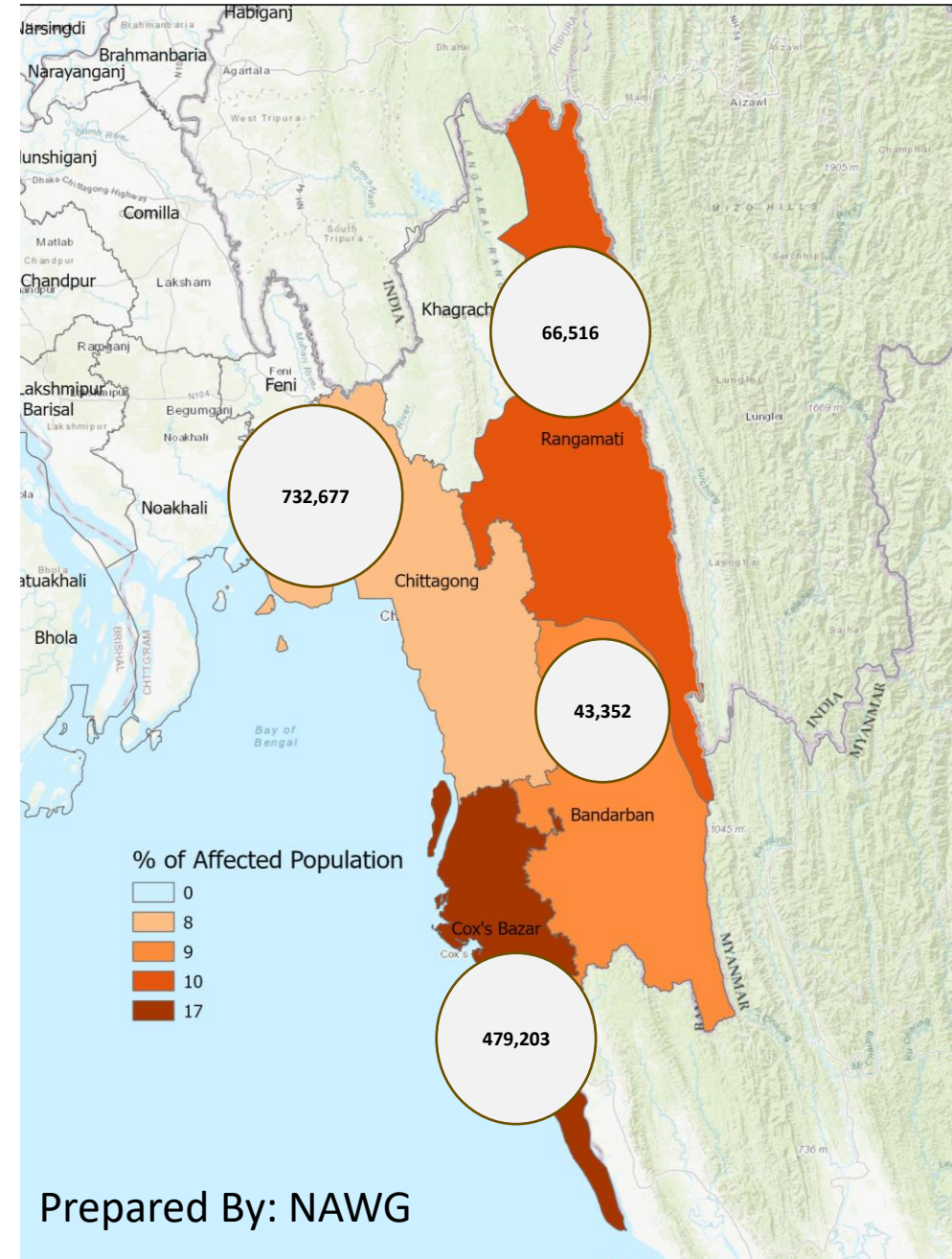


Sector-wise Impact



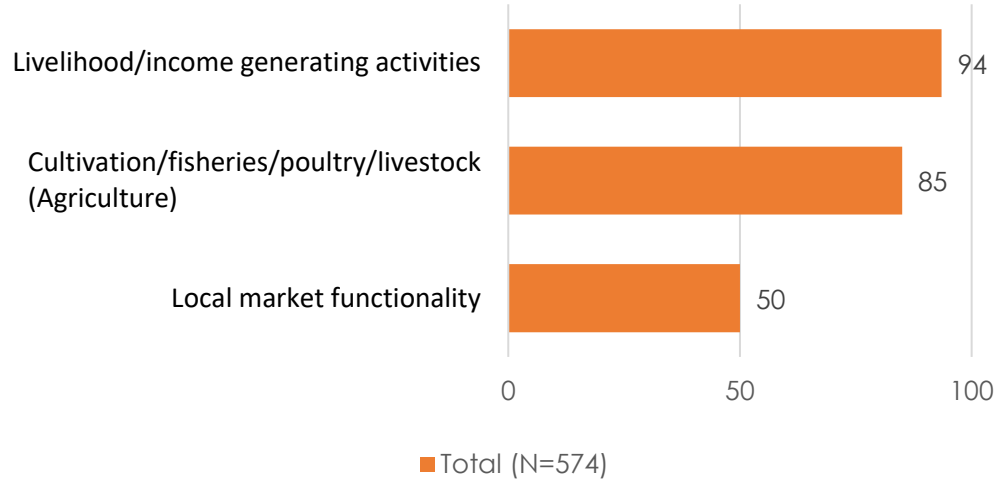
- Estimated temporary displaced persons: Key Informant Interview (This number is calculated by the lowest range from the % of the population displaced as per response against the affected population. For example: if a response in 20-40% of people was displaced; we just put 20% of the affected population as the number of estimated displaced.)
- ** According to Divisional Health Office
- Total affected population is taken from Government sources and estimation based on people who are living in Kutchha and Jhupri Houses and satellite observed inundation exposed population.

District Wise Affected Population

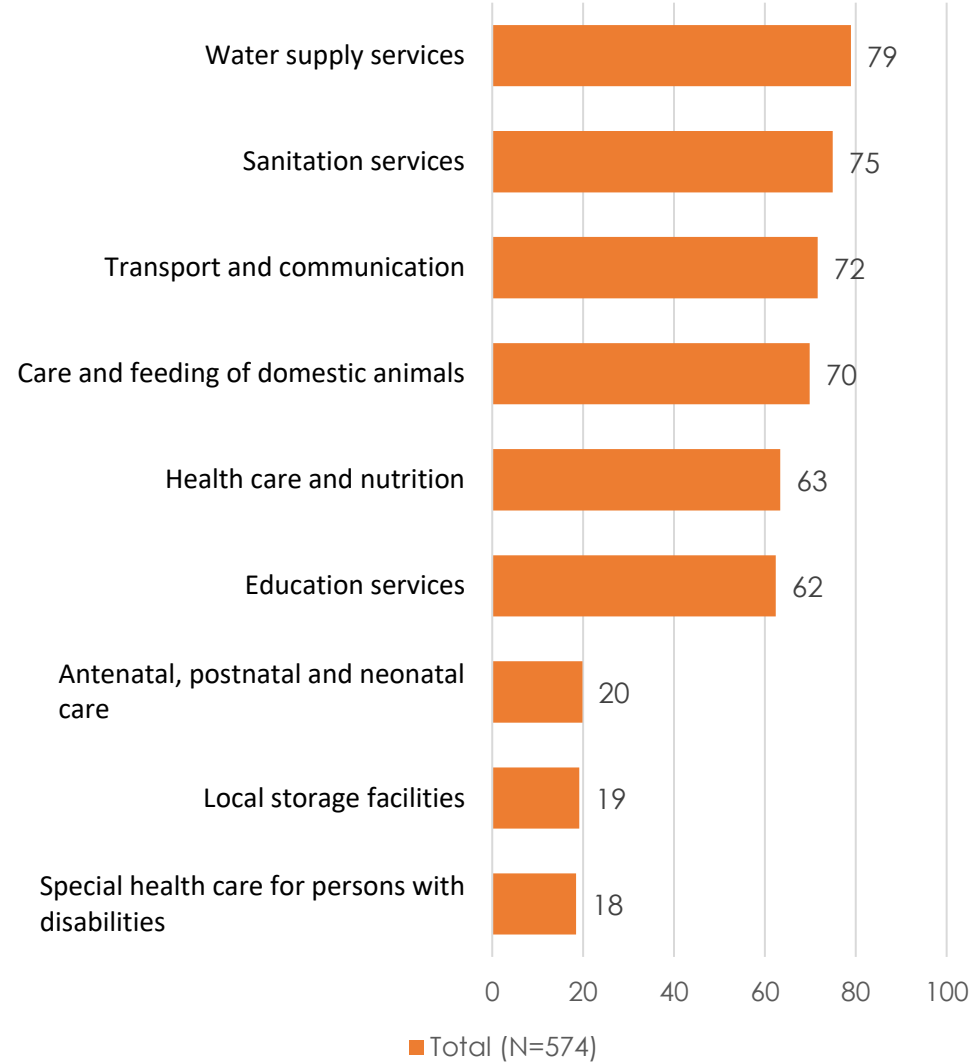


Disruption of Economic Activities, Service Provisions, and Social Functions

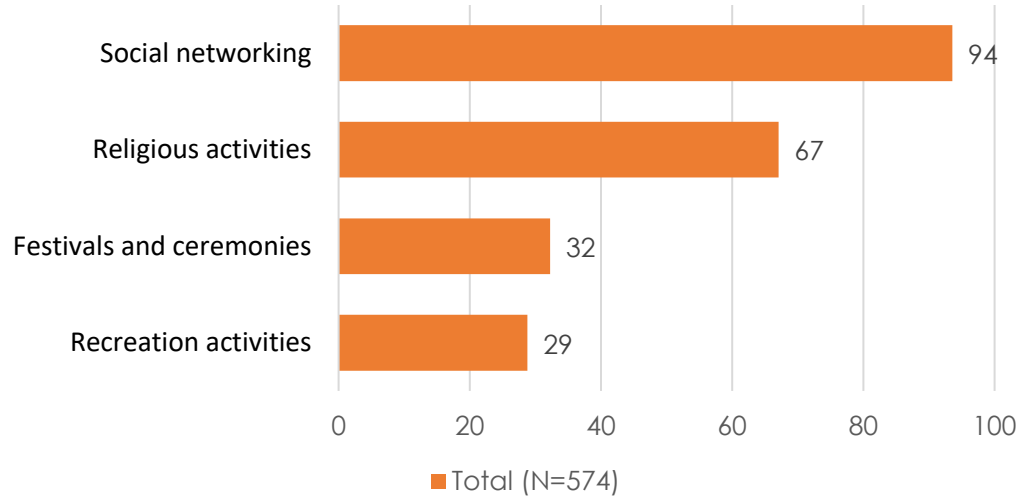
Economic Activities Disrupted (in%)



Service Provisions Disrupted (in%)

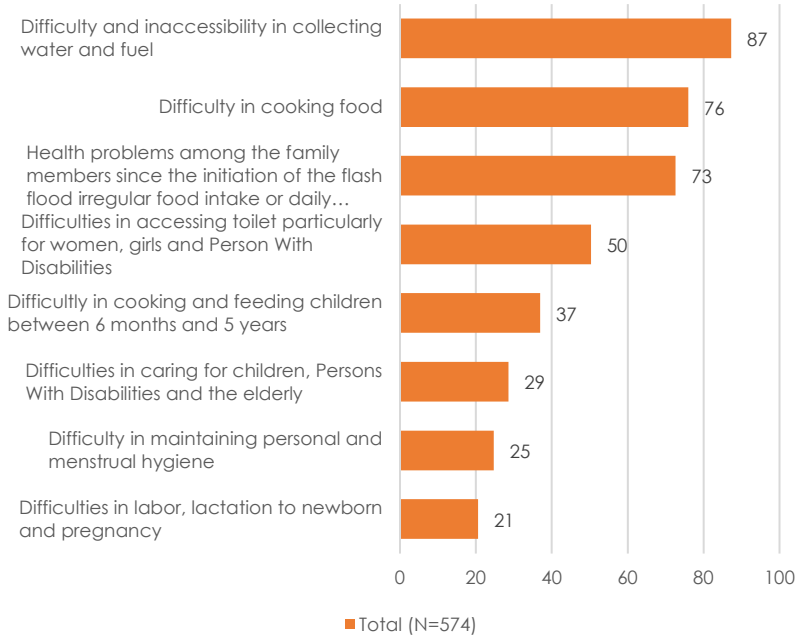


Social Functions Disrupted (in %)

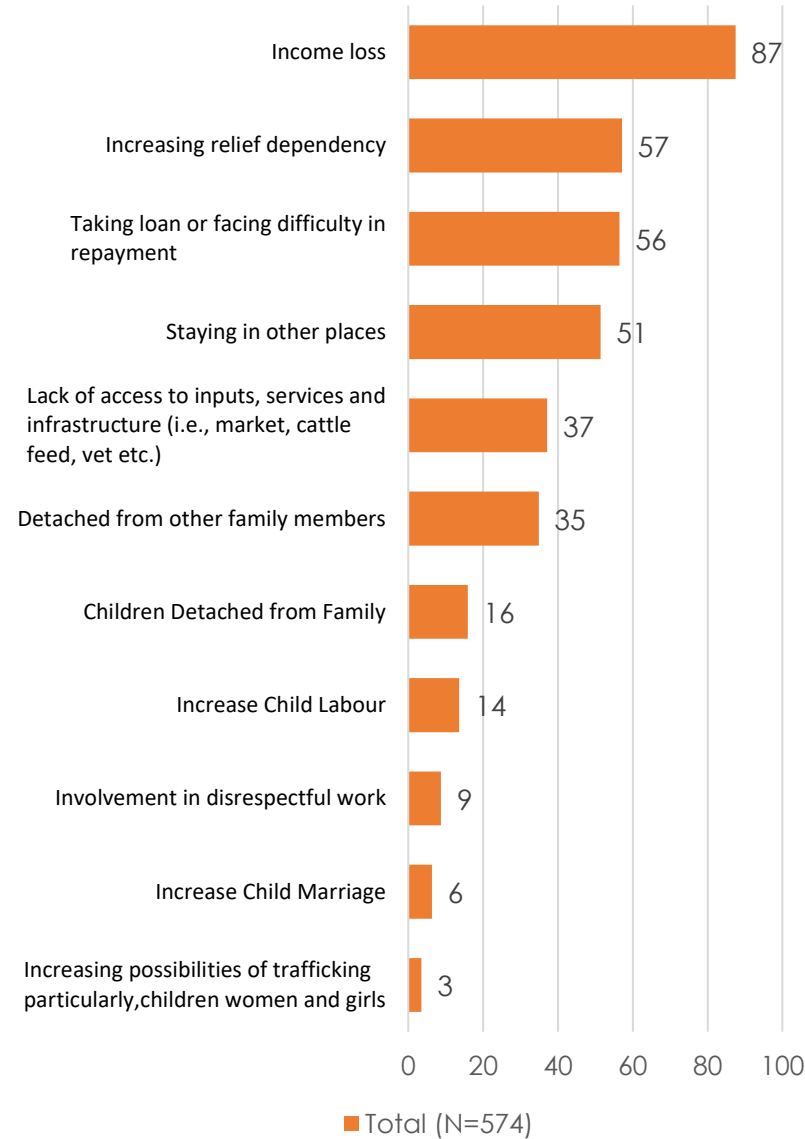


Distress/Sufferings and Coping Practices of the Affected Communities

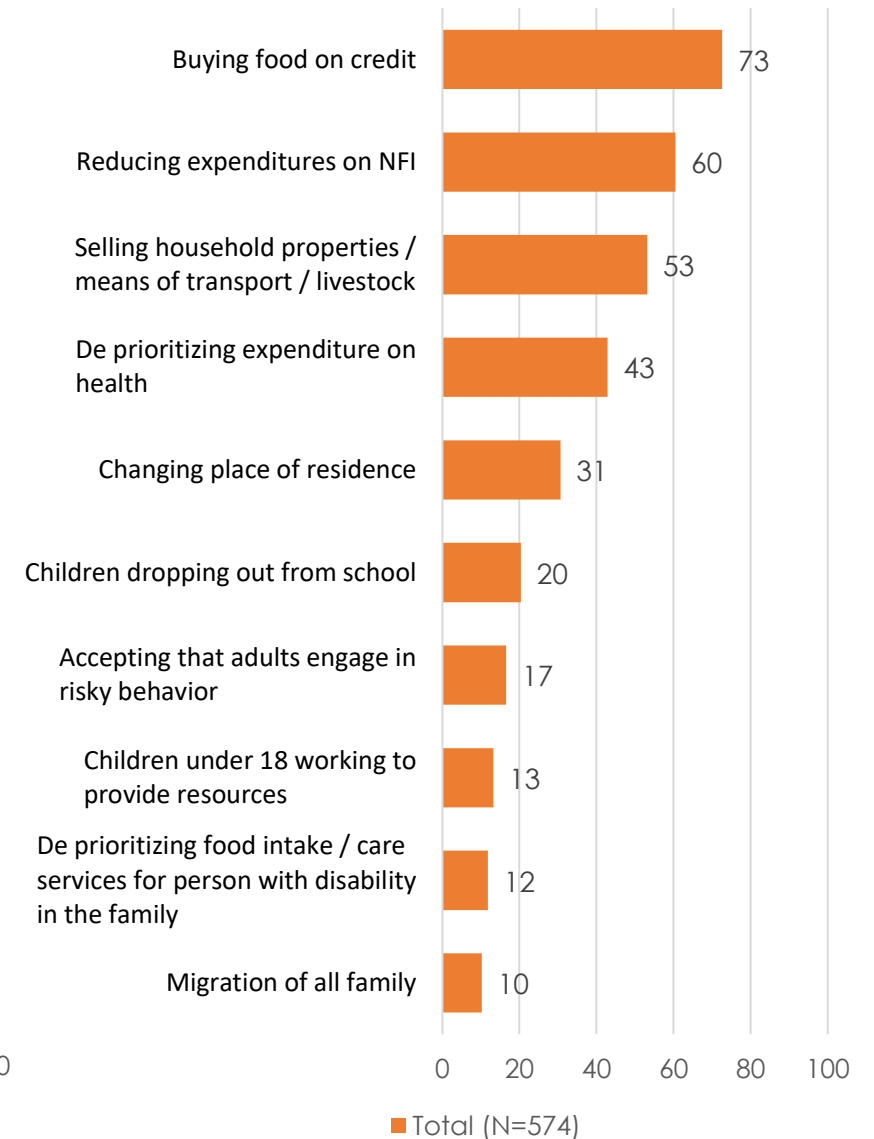
Physical Sufferings (in%)



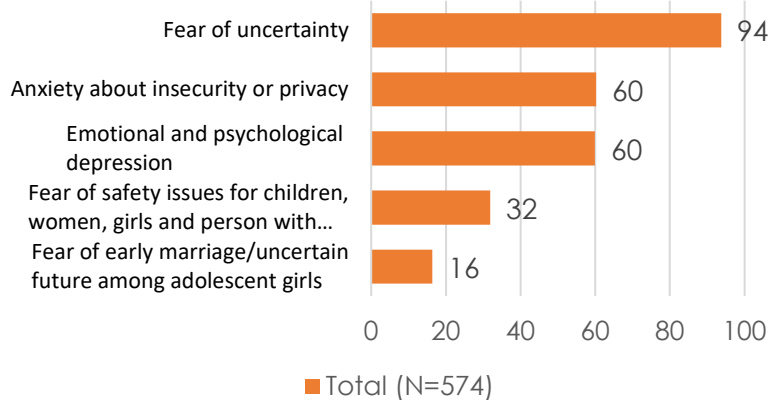
Social Sufferings (in%)



Coping Practices Adopted (in%)



Mental Health and Psycho-Social Distress (in%)



Sectoral Impact: Damage, Disruption and Distress



Food Security: 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, 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. Market operations, a lifeline for essential commodities, are disrupted by infrastructural damages, leading to scarcity and increased prices. With reduced incomes and purchasing power, households are compelled to opt for cheaper, less nutritious food, pointing towards an impending food and nutritional crisis.



WASH: Initial assessments indicate severe damage to water and sanitation infrastructures, with 9,148 water points fully non-functional and 78,461 sanitation facilities entirely damaged. Additionally, 6,590 water points and 34,359 sanitation facilities are partially non-functional. The prevalent risk of water source contamination poses a significant threat of waterborne disease outbreaks. Women and adolescent girls particularly face challenges in upholding personal hygiene. The unique geographical landscape of the Hill Tracks area further complicates communication and transportation.



Shelter and Displacement Management: 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 neighbours 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.



Health: During the recent heavy rains and landslides, 51 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.



Education: Floods in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Rangamati, and Chittagong districts have affected 378 educational facilities, disrupting the studies of around 46,150 students and increased 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.



Gender-Based Violence: 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, emphasized by toilet accessibility issues, predominantly affects women and girls. GBV services are offline in affected areas, and Chittagong's gender-diverse community faces flood impacts.



Child Protection: The floods have deeply 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 labor, affecting 13.59% in flood-hit areas.

Key Needs and Priorities



Top concerns include providing safe drinking water, ensuring water quality, restoring household water points, and installing tube wells. Repair of latrines and hygiene awareness sessions are crucial.



Financial aid, food provisions, and agricultural seeds are urgently needed. Reviving Jhum agriculture and supporting livestock is vital. The assessment indicates 90% of the population lacks food resources, pointing to an urgent requirement for job creation.



Displaced individuals need tarpaulins, tents, and building materials. Essential non-food items comprise kitchenware, clothing, and mosquito nets. Emphasis on "build back better" repairs and transitional housing, coupled with rental assistance, is essential.



Critical requirements include electricity backup, Anti-Venom supply, and comprehensive health services, covering a range from immunization to obstetric and child-care services.



Dignity and menstrual hygiene kits tailored for adolescent girls are paramount. Creation of safe spaces, assistive tools for the disabled, and improved GBV referral systems in transport-challenged areas are necessary.

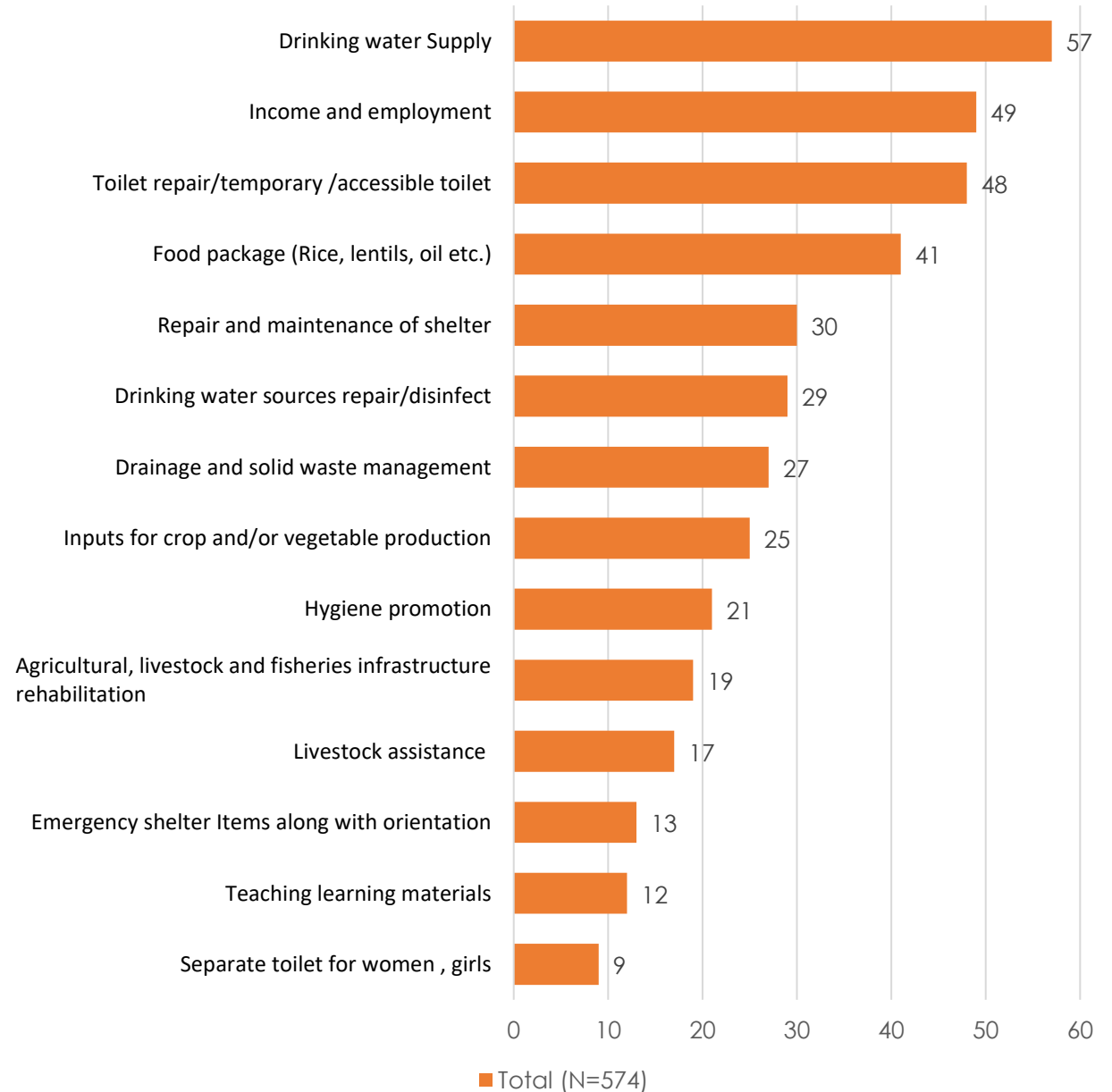


An urgent call for Child Protection Services, notably for those physically harmed or at risk. The necessity for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is clear, especially for distressed children. Unaccompanied and separated children require special attention and referrals. Risk mitigation measures are needed for preventing and responding to harmful practices. Additionally, due to increased dangers like drowning and snake bites, child-focused safety awareness is crucial.



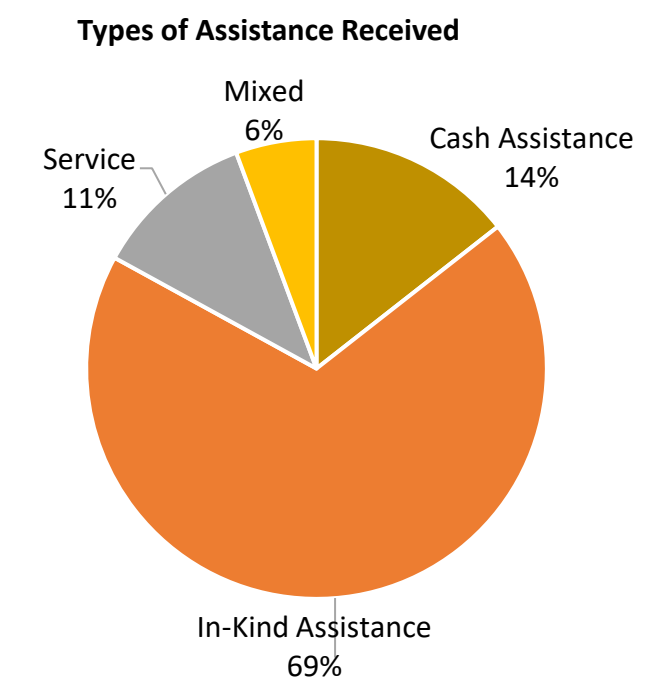
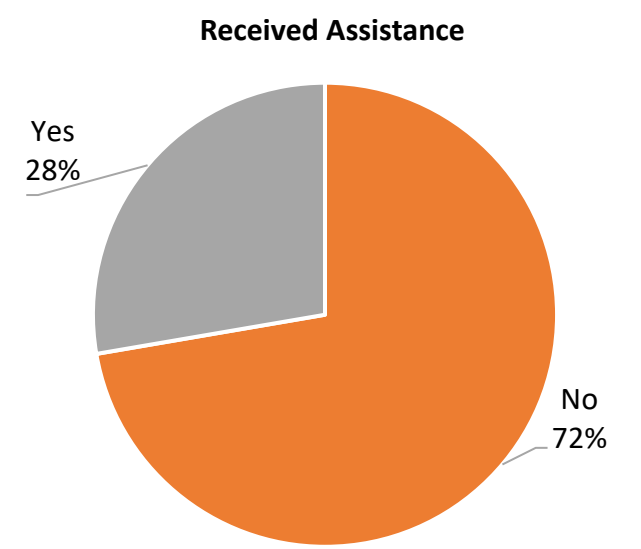
Immediate funds are required for repairing educational institutions, replenishing learning materials, and community advocacy to encourage school attendance.

Key Immediate Needs Based on the People's Preference (in%)



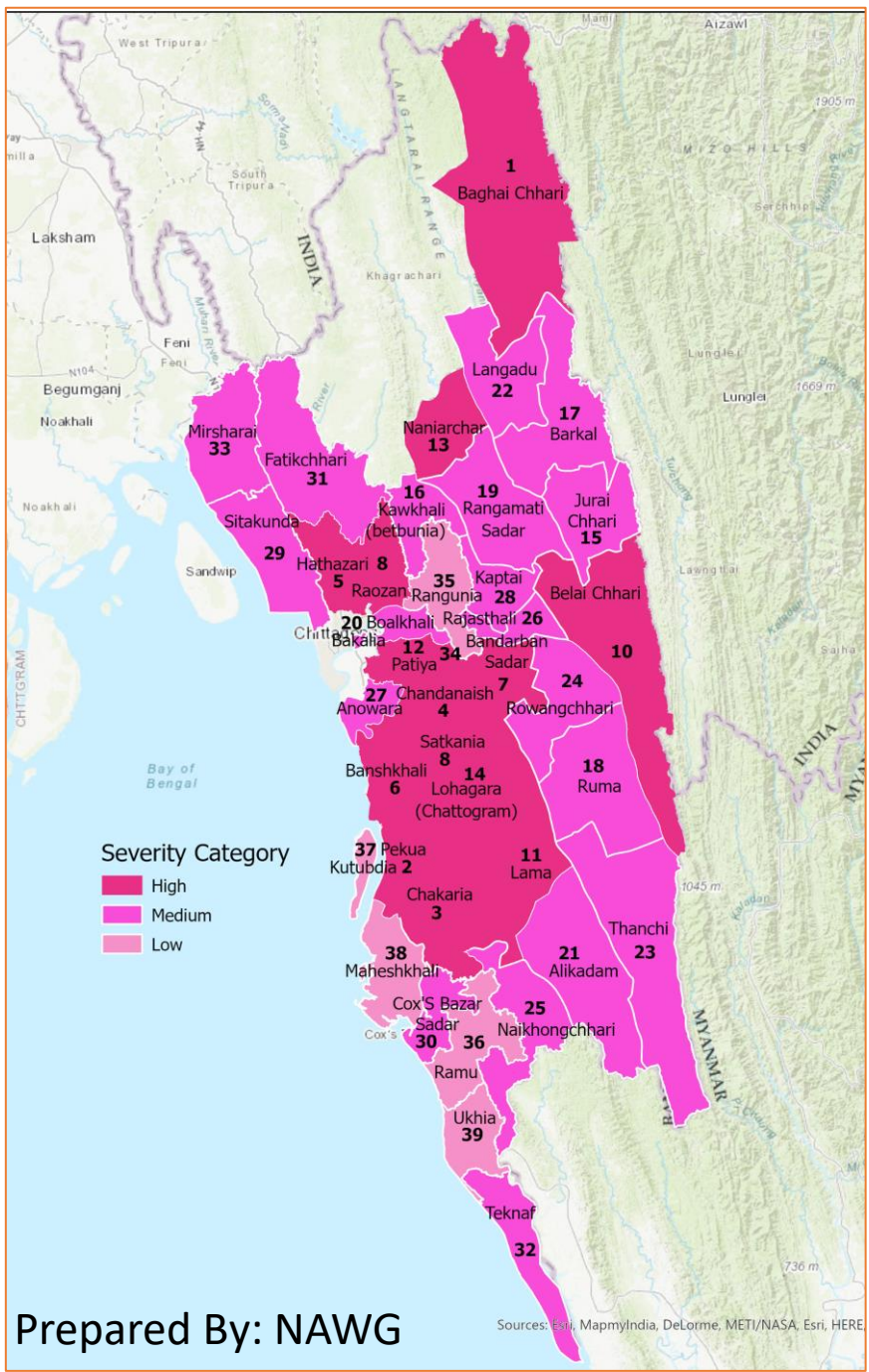
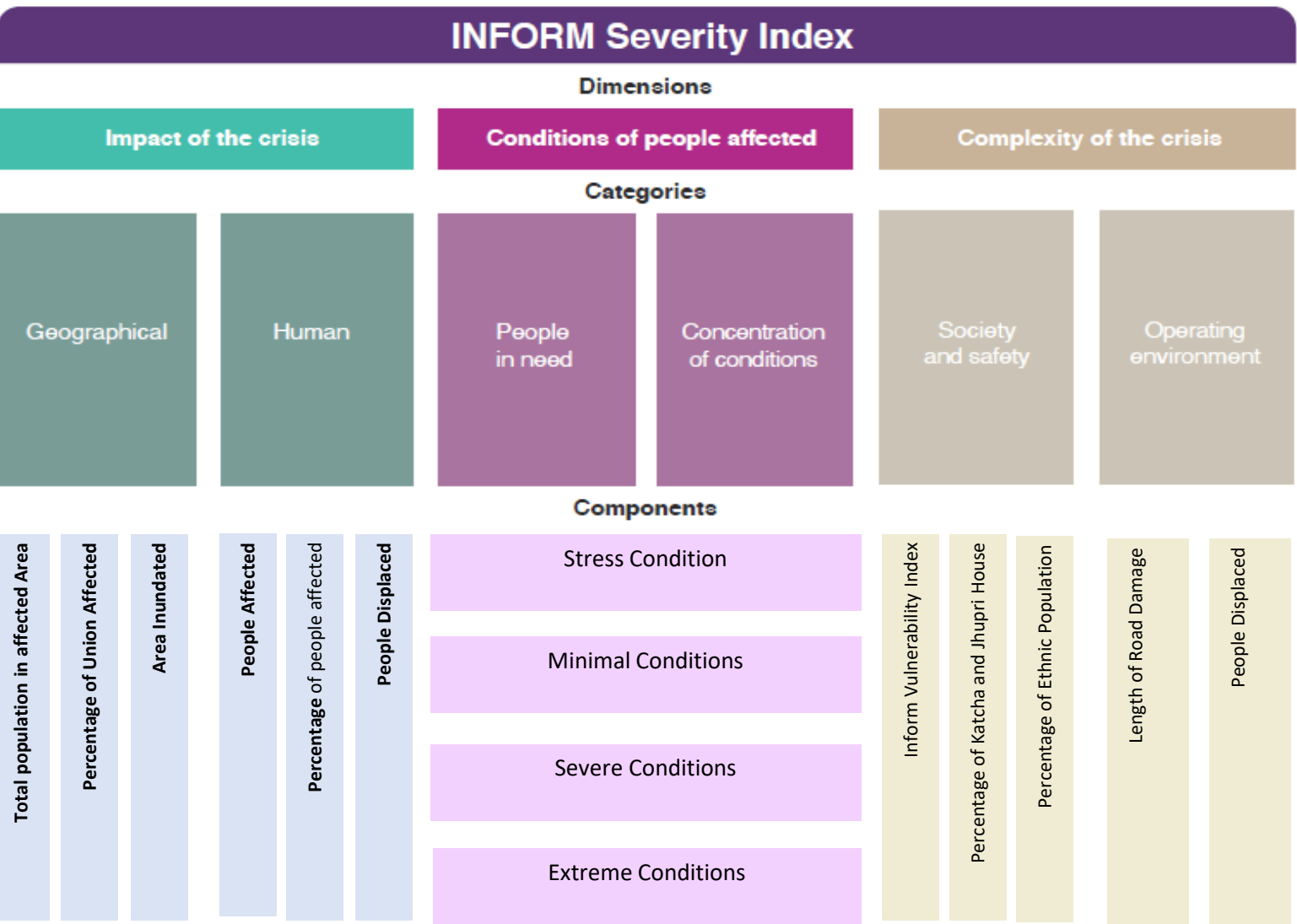
Humanitarian Response (Govt and Non-Govt.)

Lead Organizaion	Implementing Organization	District	Donor	Funded Amount (USD)	Funded Amount (BDT)
MoDMR	Disaster Management Committee (DMC)	Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and Chattogram	GoB (Rice, Cash, Housing grant and dry food)	\$588,785	₹63,000,000
Government				\$588,785.00	₹63,000,000
BDRCS	BDRCS	Bandarban, Chattogram	Swedish Redcross	\$3,645	₹400,000
BDRCS	BDRCS (planned)	Bandarban	USAID	\$250,000	₹27,437,500
ActionAid Bangladesh	BBF	Chattogram City Corporation	Own Fund	\$18,223	₹2,000,000
ActionAid Bangladesh	BNKS	Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban	UKAID/SFB	\$38,100	₹4,140,000
ActionAid Bangladesh	BBF	Chattogram City Corporation	NMFA/SFB	\$76,200	₹8,280,000
Oxfam Bangladesh	Oxfam Bangladesh	Cox's Bazar	Own Fund	\$175,260	₹19,044,000
Caritas Bangladesh	Caritas Bangladesh	Bandarban, Rangamati, Cox's Bazar	UKAID/SFB	\$279,400	₹30,360,000
NRC Bangladesh	SARPV	Cox's Bazar	NFMA	\$88,270	₹9,180,000
Save the Children	GRAUS	Bandarban	Humanitarian Pool Fund	\$59,043	₹6,480,000
World Vision	World Vision	Chattogram City	World Vision Australia	\$934	₹102,500
World Vision	GRAUS	Bandarban Sadar, Rowangcchari	World Vision	\$50,000	₹5,400,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	YPSA	Cox's Bazar (06 unions are: Kakara, Surjapur Maniikpur, Koiarbil, Loikkhar char, Chakaria Pourashova, Dokkhin Mithachori of Chakaria and Ramu)	BHA	\$250,000	₹27,437,500
BRAC	BRAC	Chattogram, Bandarban, Rangamati, Cox's Bazar	Own Fund	\$6,639	₹728,634
BRAC	BRAC	Bandarban sadar	Own Fund	\$1,731	₹190,000
I/N NGO				₹1,297,445	₹141,180,134
UNICEF	Department of Social Services (DSS)	Chattogram, Bandarban, Feni, Rangamati, Chadour	UNICEF	\$160,046	₹17,565,065
UNICEF	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)	Chattogram	UNICEF	\$237,267	₹26,040,000
UNICEF	Directorate of Primary and Mass Education, Jaago Foundation, CHTDB	Chattogram, Rangamati, Bandarban	UNICEF	\$91,116	₹10,000,000
UNFPA	GUK and Green Hill	Chakaria, Pekua and Sadar, Cox's Bazar; Bandarban Sadar	UNFPA	\$132,554	₹14,547,766
WFP		Bandarban, Cox'sBazar, Rangmati, Chattogram, Khagrachari	ECHO	\$307,625	₹33,761,843
UN Agency				\$928,608	₹101,914,674
Total				\$2,814,838	₹306,094,808



Severity Analysis and Ranking of Affected Upazila

This severity ranking is developed based on the contextualization of 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. Basically, there are dimensions such as the Impact of Crisis, Condition of People Affected and The complexity of the Crisis is considered for this analysis, For more information please click [here](#).



Prepared By: NAWG
Sources: Esri, MapmyIndia, DeLorme, METI/NASA, Esri, HERE

Severity Analysis and Ranking of Affected Upazila

District	Upazila	Impact of Crisis	Condition of People Affected	Complexity of Crisis	Severity Category	Severity category	Severity Rank
Rangamati	Baghai Chhari	3.9	4.2	4.2	4	High	1
Cox'S Bazar	Pekua	4.3	4.5	2.4	4	High	2
Cox'S Bazar	Chakaria	3.8	5.0	2.2	4	High	3
Chittagong	Chandanaish	4.0	4.5	2.6	4	High	4
Chittagong	Hathazari	3.9	4.8	2.2	4	High	5
Chittagong	Banshkhali	3.8	4.7	2.5	4	High	6
Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	3.6	4.3	3.6	4	High	7
Chittagong	Satkania	3.6	4.5	2.9	4	High	8
Chittagong	Raozan	3.6	4.5	2.9	4	High	8
Rangamati	Belai Chhari	3.6	3.8	4.0	4	High	10
Bandarban	Lama	3.3	4.3	3.7	4	High	11
Chittagong	Patiya	3.4	4.5	2.8	4	High	12
Rangamati	Naniarchar	3.6	3.9	3.4	4	High	13
Chittagong	Lohagara (Chattogram)	3.4	4.5	2.5	4	High	14
Rangamati	Jurai Chhari	3.3	3.5	3.6	3	Medium	15
Rangamati	Kawkhali (betbunia)	2.8	4.0	3.6	3	Medium	16
Rangamati	Barkal	2.8	3.9	3.7	3	Medium	17
Bandarban	Ruma	3.1	3.2	4.1	3	Medium	18
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	2.9	4.0	3.1	3	Medium	19
Chittagong	Bakalia	2.9	4.2	2.8	3	Medium	20
Bandarban	Alikadam	2.7	3.6	3.6	3	Medium	21
Rangamati	Langadu	2.9	3.3	3.5	3	Medium	22
Bandarban	Thanchi	2.7	3.1	4.1	3	Medium	23
Bandarban	Rowangchhari	2.8	3.2	3.6	3	Medium	24
Bandarban	Naikhongchhari	2.6	3.3	3.6	3	Medium	25
Rangamati	Rajasthali	2.6	3.1	3.6	3	Medium	26
Chittagong	Anowara	2.5	4.1	2.3	3	Medium	27
Rangamati	Kaptai	2.5	3.3	3.2	3	Medium	28
Chittagong	Sitakunda	2.5	4.2	2.0	3	Medium	29
Cox'S Bazar	Cox'S Bazar Sadar	2.5	3.6	2.4	3	Medium	30
Chittagong	Fatikchhari	2.0	3.9	2.8	3	Medium	31
Cox'S Bazar	Teknaf	2.3	3.6	2.5	3	Medium	32
Chittagong	Mirsharai	2.2	4.3	1.9	3	Medium	33
Chittagong	Boalkhali	2.3	4.0	2.0	3	Medium	34
Chittagong	Rangunia	2.3	3.7	2.3	2	Low	35
Cox'S Bazar	Ramu	2.2	3.5	2.6	2	Low	36
Cox'S Bazar	Kutubdia	2.4	3.6	1.7	2	Low	37
Cox'S Bazar	Maheshkhali	1.8	3.3	2.3	2	Low	38
Cox'S Bazar	Ukhia	1.7	3.5	2.0	2	Low	39

Needs Assessment Working Group

The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) is the platform for government and non-government humanitarian agencies under the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). The Secretariat of the Working Group is hosted by CARE Bangladesh under the **“Supporting Bangladesh Rapid Needs Assessment (SUBARNA) II Project.”**

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For Updates and Contacts- <https://response.reliefweb.int/bangladesh/needs-assessment-working-group-nawg-bangladesh>