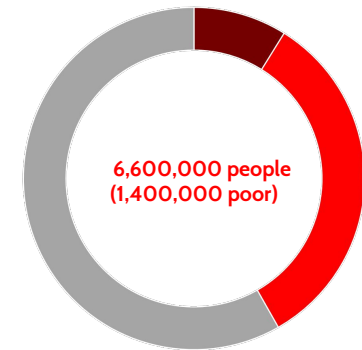


Priority 1 1.4 million extreme poor

Households within this classification reside in flood affected areas which are already identified by the government.

These areas are identified as the upazilas which are with the highest proportion of people under the lower poverty line, indicating the likely highest level of vulnerability in flood context.

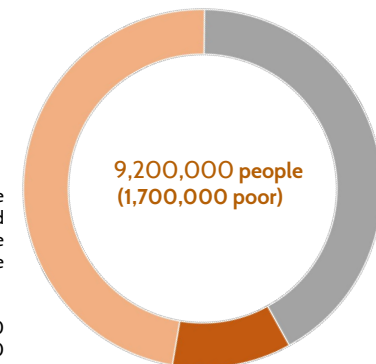
Among the 1.9 million people (356,000 households), 320,000 (64,000 households) were identified as poor.



Priority 2 1.7 million extreme poor

Households within this classification reside also within the inundated areas. Identified upazilas in this classification have comparatively lower poverty prevalence and hence are assumed to more resilient.

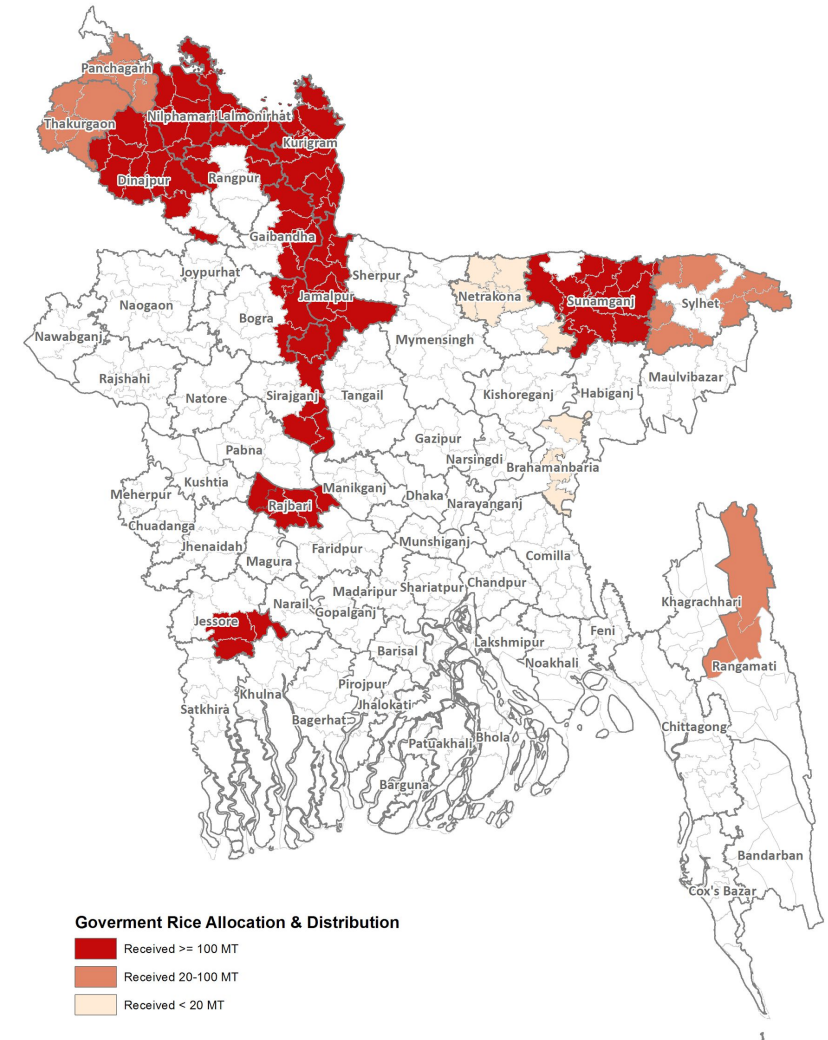
Among the 2.8 million people (267,000 households), 220,000 (44,000 households) were identified as poor.



Flood affected area by satellite image as of August 17, 2017 from National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRC)



Rice Distribution in flood affected areas till August 17, 2017 by MoDMR, Government of Bangladesh





Resilience profile

Resilience: Most of the flood affected areas are experiencing excessive rainfall, flash flood and water from upstream which turned into flood for the second time of these areas. And also there are some areas like; Dinajpur and parts of Rangpur which have less experience with flood. In addition, only the single crop as well as predominating staple 'rice' are washed out in the north-eastern Haor regions on this April, and this is the third flooding wave happening in these areas. In addition, these regions are experiencing a lean season from March to mid-April and from mid-September to October. Most of the households; especially casual labour, low valued livelihoods, people with disability are assumed employing negative coping strategies and stocks are running out. The next harvest will start on November, in between there is a cyclone season on early November, which may intensify household's food security.

Social protection: Categories of social safety net programmes in Bangladesh include: (i) employment generation programmes; (ii) programmes to cope with natural disasters and other shocks; (iii) incentives provided to parents for their children's education; and (iv) incentives provided to families to improve their health status.



Food security

Food security:

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).

People have limited food supplies in the shelters and embankments. Livestock have reportedly been killed by floods. Aman seeds have already been planted.



Livelihood profile

Livelihoods: The dominant livelihood activity in the affected rural area is subsistence farming, and also casual labour, around 65 percent household's is depending on agriculture and roughly 27 percent households depends on agri-labour. It is expected that the daily wage labourer will be the most impacted.

Agriculture: This flood has caused different extents of damages on crops production, as well as livestock. The most important challenge is to catch up this planting season for Aman as well as next harvest for others crops. It is expected that some areas are may suffer for longer inundation, which may cause longer negative effects on livelihoods activates.

Fishing & Livestock: 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 & fish related industries. In addition, it is experienced that during flood, livestock, poultry are exposed to be suffering from disease.

Constraints: This is lean season and 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.



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 percent 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.



WASH, Protection and Gender

WASH: Most flood affected districts are performing low for the WASH indicators. Possible risk factor is disease outbreak (mainly diarrhea, skin disease) in flood affected areas. More than two third water sources have been impacted and contaminated due to flood. Almost all latrines are affected and damaged and then contaminating the surface water.

Protection and Gender: Humanitarian priorities should focus on equal/equitable access to relief and prioritise vulnerable people and women. Systems to respond to sexual and gender-based violence in flood-affected areas are not reportedly in place. Highlights urgent need for inclusion of life-saving clinical management of rape services in health response. Some flood-affected household are establishing unprotected & informal shelters. as they have no access to safe temporary shelter. Critical needs include distribution of safety and dignity items tailored to the needs of women and adolescent girls, including female personal hygiene products.



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 ongoing.

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.

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.

DETAILS-Affected Population by District as of August 16 2017, MoDMR

Sl #	Affected District	Affected Upazila	Affected Pouroshava	Affected Household *	Affected Pop *	Affected Houses	Affected Cultivated Land (in Hect.)	Shelter Canter Opened	No of people in the Shelter Canter
1	Dinajpur	13	8	114,409	457,676	0	121,170	384	173,796
2	Nilphamari	6	1	41,535	166,140	0	38,050	30	4,400
3	Lalmonirhat	5	2	102,750	411,000	0	25,235	97	8,956
4	Kurigram	9		111,044	454,788	111,044	42,351	408	25,014
5	Thakurgaon	5	3	28,800	115,200	2,500	14,660	51	23,325
6	Panchagarh	5	3	45,305	181,220	0	1,252	50	7,500
7	Gaibandha	6	1	60,417	252,103	31,489	5,040	90	20,353
8	Bogra	3		25,982	103,928	0	2,780		1,240
9	Sirajganj	5	1	56,950	263,275	8,430	3,165	156	3,083
10	Jamalpur	7	5	105,441	565,502	9,715	20,968	20	4,002
11	Sunamganj	11		19,100	93,750	0	10,475		
12	Netrokona	5		31,473	121,020	2,438	10,015	5	550
13	Rangamati	3	1	7,243	32,000	1,910	1,200		
14	B-Baria	2		800	3,320	0	1,130		
15	Faridpur	3		1,760	8,800	520	0		
16	Rajbari	5	3	21,755	77,432	800	1,270	14	
17	Jessore	3	2	12,155	118,334	0	0	40	15,456
18	Mymensingh	1		16,400	65,600	0	5,600	2	350
19	Tangail	2		41,000	155,800	31,650	2,500	1	150
20	Sylhet	7		0	0	4,090	7,664	1	40
21	Rangpur	8	3	50,011	250,000	0	37,715	33	11890
22	Naogaon	9	0	39,175	186,650	0	16,599	5	780
23	Joypurhat	5	1	5,420	25,430	0	5,142	0	0
		128	34	938,925	4,108,968	204,586	373,981	1,387	300,885
* Data not yet available									

Current response

GoB: The government has allocated 23.840 million BDT (USD \$ 0.29 million), distributed 11,682 million BDT; allocated 6,819 MT of rice and distributed 3,608M T to flood-affected districts, as well as distributed 36,450 food packets. 1,219 local medical teams have been deployed to the flood affected districts to address emerging health problems.

UN agencies: WFP is planning to respond with fortified biscuit for 3 days targeting the people staying in emergency shelter in the most affected districts.

INGO: A few INGOs are also responding in WASH (hygiene kit, water purification), emergency shelter, dry food (food package) and Multi Purpose Cash Grant focusing mainly on Dinajpur, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Gaibandha, Sirajganj and Jamalpur. They are using their own emergency funds. The START Fund is activated with 660,000 GBP allocation.

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).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

? ASSUMPTIONS

Geographic impact: The estimated flood affected areas are based on satellite image analysis with the technical support from the National Disaster Center of China. Calibration is being conducted by cross-checking government situation updates and field observations by various international organizations and NGOs.

Priority areas: The priority areas of this version is a combined result of geo-analysis of disaster impact and poverty prevalence for each upazila. Within the affected areas, the upazilas with high poverty rate and/or widespread poor quality dwelling are identified as the first priority that targeted assistance is suggested to be delivered to. Among flooded upazilas, those whose prevalence of extreme poverty is equal to or more than 30 percent are identified as high priority. Upazilas with 20 to 30 percent of extreme poverty rate rank as the second priority. We assume economic disadvantage of these households compared to their counterparts exposes them to higher risks and more challenges to recover.

Affected population (millions): Based on Population Census 2011 data projected to 2017. It includes the total population within most impacted geographical areas (wind speed buffers > 120km/hr), aggregated from the projected population at administrative level 4 (union). It is a combined number of population identified in both Priority 1 and Priority 2.



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 17 August 2017)
- National Disaster Reduction Center of China (NDRC)



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 long 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 quaterly bulletin reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/.../Bangladesh%20FSMQB%20Issue 15.pd...Nov 13, 2013