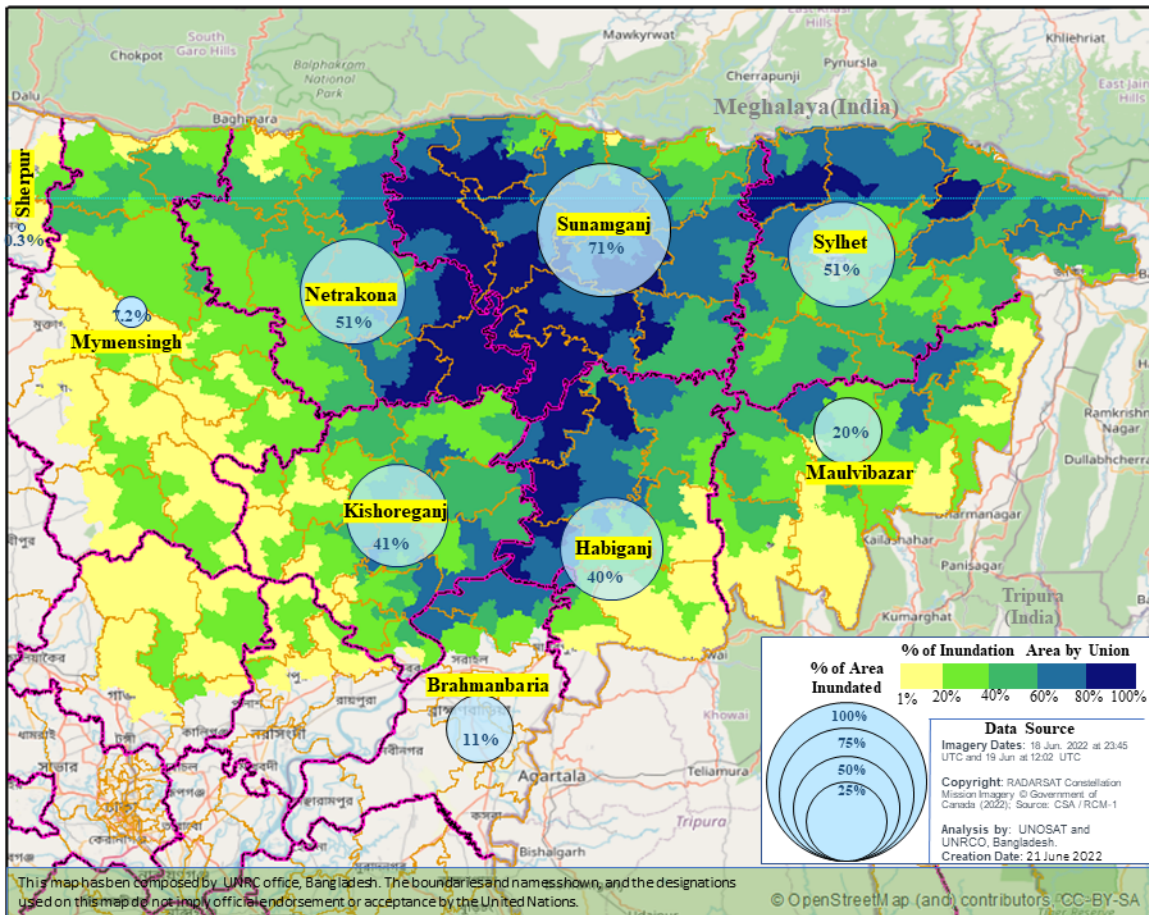
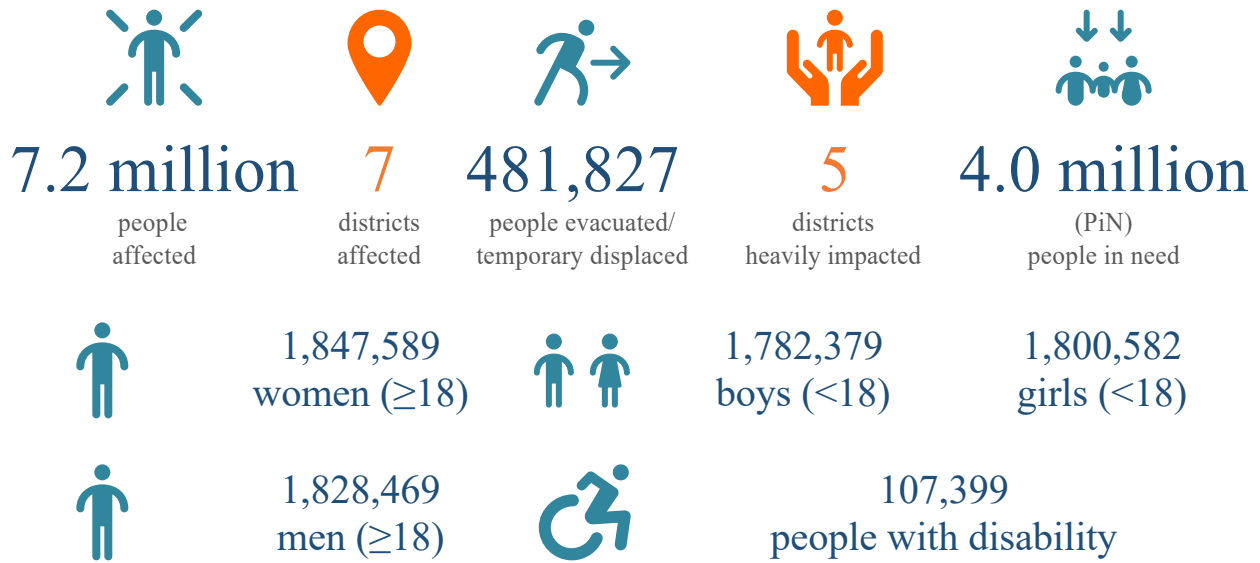




KEY FIGURES





HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY MESSAGE

- The NDMC is the apex body that provides policy guidance toward disaster risk reduction and emergency response management in Bangladesh under the leadership of the Honourable Prime Minister met on 20 June 2022 to guide the ministries and divisions concerned with specific assignments to tackle the flood situation. Stress the need for taking adequate measures before, during and after floods.
- The honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh and high officials visited the flood-affected areas to expedite the humanitarian assistance operations and to provide guidance to the local Disaster Management Committee.
- Osmani International Airport will resume its flight operations soon, if there is no problem with the runway lights and if it stops raining. Previously, flight operations in Sylhet's Osmani International Airport were suspended for three days as flood water has reached the runway.
- Power returns to parts of Sylhet and Sunamganj at coordinated efforts of the Bangladesh Army, Sylhet City Corporation, and Power Division. People in Sylhet and Sunamganj were without power as the electricity supply stopped to avoid accidents on 18 June 2022.
- Health facilities at the upazila, union and community levels are significantly impacted due to severe flooding and many of these centres have been converted to makeshift/temporary shelters. A total of 140 medical teams form for the treatment of the flood-affected people across the country.
- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with the support of IFRC and IFRC's membership in the country is scaling up its local actions massively for the Sylhet region. The BDRCS and IFRC team along with country membership in Bangladesh is working on the launch of a possible emergency appeal to address the humanitarian crisis triggered in northeastern Bangladesh.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy monsoon rains and water from upstream in India's northeast have inundated large parts of the Sylhet division, leaving millions of people marooned and triggering a humanitarian crisis. The flash floods swept away homes and inundated farmlands, forcing families to seek shelter on higher ground and temporary flood shelters, while power cut is making life miserable. Experts considered the flood worse than the ones they had experienced in 1998 and 2004. The crisis struck at a time when the people of the division were recovering from unexpected recent floods that hit in late May. An estimated 7.2 million people are affected by this sudden flash flood and water congestion in nine northeastern districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulivazar, Habiganj, Kishorganj, and Netrakona, Brahman Baria, Mymensing and Sherpur. Among the nine districts, five heavily impacted are Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulivazar, Habiganj and Netrakona. As many as 472,856 people have been taken to around 1,605 shelter centres in a combined effort of the Army, Navy, Fire Service, and the local authorities, according to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). Many households are isolated due to floods, while some have taken shelter in open areas. The safety and security of women and girls in those households are at high risk.



Summary Information

Sl.	District	Affected Population	Shelter Centre	Temporary Displaced
1.	Sunamganj	1,821,950	450	110,000
2.	Netrokona	996,670	387	114,906
3.	Sylhet	1,547,560	497	230,632
4.	Hobiganj	822,900	173	13,289
5.	Kishoreganj	1,003,840	-	
6.	Moulvibazar	417,700	98	13,000
7.	Brahman Baria	230,330	-	
8.	Mymensingh	415,880	-	
9.	Sherpur	3,830	-	
	Total	7,260,660	1,605	481,827

Source: Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDMR) 21 June 2022 (cumulative) and UNOSAT Bangladesh flood monitoring dashboard 19 June 2022.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- The national disaster management authority has already allocated dry food, rice, and cash to the affected districts, but road communications delayed the relief supply to the affected population. So far, the ministry has allocated 2,220 metric tons of rice, 70,000 packets of dry food, and Tk 37.6 BDT (417,777 USD) in cash as relief for the northeastern flood-hit people.
- Army and Navy personnel have been deployed in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts to evacuate people to safer places. They are running rescue operations with firefighters, civil administration, law enforcers, and local council representatives. Bangladesh Army has launched toll-free numbers to help the flood-affected people in Sunamganj and Sylhet districts.
- Local Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) in Sylhet and Sunamganj are opening **1,605** flood shelters at the schools on higher ground and providing temporary shelter to the **481,827** people including cattle and belongings.
- The banks instruct to provide emergency service from their branches in the areas where banking operations were forced to close due to flood, according to a circular issued by Bangladesh Bank.
- Local and National Agencies (L/NAs) and Start Network members mobilise the volunteers and their limited contingency funds to support the affected community. Hygiene kits and WASH packages are provided through local NGOs including provisions of items that meet the specific needs of women and girls. The UK allocates an additional over five crore taka for emergency relief to flood victims in Bangladesh through Strat Fund Bangladesh.
- The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) co-led by the MoDMR and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office including UN agencies, donors, IFRC, BDRCS, INGOs, Start Fund and NNGOs



are liaising possible areas where complementary support from the humanitarian community would add value to the government-led response.

- The United Nations Bangladesh and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief called an HCTT meeting on 27 June 2022 to agree on the assessment findings as well as a possible coordinated response plan to complement the GoB-led response.

SECTORAL IMPACTS AND RESPONSE



Child Protection

Sectoral Impacts:

- 1.6 million children are at risk due to severe floods, threatened by a high risk of drowning and VACW, including gender-based violence/IPV, and family separation as a result of overcrowded shelters.
- Emerging reports reveal that children have become more vulnerable in floods to violence, abuse, exploitation and psychosocial distress. In the flood-affected areas, the most susceptible vulnerabilities among women, children including adolescents, are those in; various institutions, children that are unaccompanied and living on the streets and women and children working in hazardous labour.
- Consequently, there has been an increase in the Child Helpline calls related to floods affected areas.
- CP concerns highlighted by partners include; children living on the streets and unaccompanied and families using the negative coping mechanisms (violent discipline, child marriage and trafficking).
- Anecdotal evidence coming through that children, especially girls are being sent to other parts of the country. This leaves them highly vulnerable to child marriage and other protection concerns.

Sectoral Needs:

- Support to respond with critical life-saving supplies, expertise and services and longer-term support to reduce the vulnerabilities and suffering of children living in flood-affected districts.
- Ensuring unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) including children with disabilities have access to services and support including Family and Reunification (FTR).
- Increased case management and Psychosocial Support (PSS), increased awareness-raising (VACW prevention, drowning prevention and avoiding family separation), PSS and referral messaging.

Response:

- Child Protection sub-cluster members activate in all flood-affected districts.
- CP partners and the Government of Bangladesh are working to ensure continued access to services for vulnerable women and children, including adolescents and children with disabilities.



- UNICEF discussed the importance of MHM (Menstrual Hygiene Management) with the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) meeting in Sylhet for a child-sensitive relief plan. A total of 1,800 Dignity Kits, including 300 family kits will distribute by UNICEF through the Department of Social Services.
- UNICEF has also embarked on drowning prevention messaging to reduce the risk of increasing family separation in shelters and across flood-affected districts.

Gaps and Constraints

- Strengthening Community Child Protection Mechanisms in all flood-affected districts.



Education

Sectoral Impacts:

- The Secondary School certificates and equivalent examinations were postponed across the country due to the flash flood.
- Total 3,339 Government Primary and 268 Secondary schools in Sylhet, Sunamganj Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Netrokona, Kishorganj and Sherpur affected in Sylhet, Sunamganj Moulvibazar, Habiganj districts. All the secondary schools are used as shelters in the affected districts.
- A total of 2,471 non-formal learning centres are sub-merged in all the 7 affected districts. Alternative Learning has also been suspended considering the safety and security of the learners.

Sectoral Needs:

- Provide immediate educational responses to the affected children through the establishment of safe, temporary learning centres/arrange alternative learning spaces and distribution of education (teaching and learning) kits.
- Distribution of education kits and materials (teaching-learning) to the affected learners at home and in shelters.
- Repairing, and reconstructing including WASH facilities support to primary, secondary and non-formal schools that are damaged by flood.
- The remedial education programme is needed to recover the learning loss incurred by the flood.
- Community/parent mobilization to support the operationalization of the Learning Centre.
- Coordination with WASH and Child Protection clusters on establishing adequate WASH and protection facilities (including MHPSS) in temporary learning/alternative learning centres.
- Provide hygiene and cleaning materials to schools used as shelters.



Response:

- The GoB and education cluster members are planning to repair/renovate/reconstruct their own supported non-formal learning centres by mobilizing funds.
- UNICEF will distribute 634 EiE kits to cover 126,800 primary-aged children.
- UNICEF will provide hygiene materials to secondary schools both in Sunamganj and Sylhet districts.
- Primary Education authority will use their earmarked funding to support the repairing and renovation-related activities for primary schools.
- Education Cluster meeting held on 19 June 2022 to collect damage and loss information/ data from the education cluster members on flood response.
- Education Cluster members and other organizations are closely working with national, division and district offices to ensure a coordinated response is taking place.

Gaps and Constraints

- Government financial year closure in June 2022 will hinder overall response activities
- Non- availability of damage and loss information from private schools, Madarasha and Technical institutions
- Non-provision of EiE funding in government programmes and plans to support by the government secondary and higher schools, non-formal schools, Madrasa and technical schools
- Inadequate support and government allocation procedures for repairing and renovation-related activities for schools take a longer time
- No funding support by any stakeholders to carry out hygiene and cleaning-related activities for schools that are used as a shelter after schools reopen
- Children's psychosocial support and protection including drowning prevention a big issue in the shelter and at home
- Manually damage and loss of data collection and dissemination system by government authorities are hindering speedy and timely response
- A significant amount of assets, furniture, fixtures and school infrastructure (structural and non-structural) will be damaged due to schools being used as shelter and there is funding commitment from any authorities for replenishment.



Displacement Management

Sectoral Impacts:

- Initial reports from the Government of Bangladesh highlight widescale displacement with approximately **481,827** people displaced to 1,605 institutional shelters in four districts across the flood-affected area (Sunamganj, Netrokona, Sylhet, Moulvibazar).
- In addition to displacement to evacuation shelters, there are reports of significant numbers of displaced people temporarily sheltering on the elevated ground (such as roads and embankments) and with neighbours and relatives.
- Reports indicate that shelters are overcrowded and due to power cuts related to the flooding, it is likely that many shelters do not have lighting, which may increase protection and GBV risks.
- Partners report shortages of food, challenges related to the availability of safe drinking water, and damage to sanitation facilities at evacuation shelters.
- The flooding has disrupted communication channels and access to evacuation shelters, which creates challenges for coordinating and providing support.

Sectoral Needs:

- Distribution of food, WASH materials (water purification tablets, jerrycans), dignity kits and menstrual hygiene kits to displaced persons residing in shelters.
- Once flood waters have receded, it will be important to map out those caseloads that remain displaced for the medium- and long-term and identify their intentions and their barriers to return.
- Based on an understanding of the intentions and barriers to returning, targeted, multi-sectoral support will be required to enable displaced persons to return to their homes or achieve alternative durable solutions.

Response:

- The Government has opened up 1,605 shelters across the 5 districts to provide temporary shelter to persons displaced by the flash floods.
- Coordination with WASH and Shelter Clusters is ongoing to support the distribution of key relief items in the flood-affected areas.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Information is unavailable on the number of displaced people temporarily sheltering on roads, embankments or with relatives and neighbours because they were unable to reach evacuation shelters or decided not to go to evacuation shelters. As such, data for the total number of displaced people is not available.



- Comprehensive information on the conditions, gaps and challenges at the evacuation shelters is currently unavailable.



Early Recovery

Sectoral Impacts:

- Preliminary information highlight the scarcity of transportation/ boats for search and rescue operations, which would make it particularly difficult for evacuating the elderly, and persons with disability.
- Evacuation centres/ shelters are not equipped with the required provisions to ensure the safety and security of women, girls and children. Damage to water supply and sanitation services will impact women and girls more. For example, menstruating women and girls during this time will be compelled to take up unhygienic and unhealthy practices due to inaccessible toilets. Lack of personal items, such as clothing will compel women and girls to stay indoors and not access any services or support.
- Many households are isolated due to floods, while some have taken refuge in open /dry areas. The safety and security of women and girls in those households are at high risk.
- The Preliminary impact assessment already indicated that the impact of the flood on households will drive the causes of early marriage.

Sectoral Needs:

- Large infrastructural damages such as major embankments, major roads, big bridges, railway damage, airport readiness during disaster etc., recovery needs are there which may be found to be beyond the capacity of both the Cluster members as well as the locally available capacities if thoroughly assessed. Immediate Socio-economic Impact Analysis (SEIA) or House building damage assessment (HBDA) or cross-sectoral recovery assessment are likely to be required.
- Integrated approach to livelihood recovery as well as incentives for off-farm disaster-resilient livelihood need to be prioritised. SME loans for off-farm activities are needed to be provided.
- To reduce disaster risks, physical as well as social and financial safety nets should be put in place to protect the livelihoods of the people against natural and economic shocks.
- Need for debris management and restoration of ecological conservation should be prioritized.
- Immediate intervention for Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) has immediate repairment.

Response:

- Debris Management for critical community infrastructure.
- Repairment, rehabilitation and reconstruction of Housing and connecting road, Community Market etc
- Cash Transfer for Productive assets (seeds, fertilizer, hand tools, fishing equipment, livestock, Sewing Machine, Mask Production SME e.g small shop).



- Consultation and assessment on environmental loss-n-damage and bio-diversity conservation-restoration.

Gaps and Constraints

- Further in-depth recovery assessments with GoB and having a recovery plan are challenging.



Food Security

Sectoral Impacts:

- 113,297-hectare croplands are affected (more information is coming). Mainly Aman paddy, seedbed, maize, vegetable, and cash crops.
- Department of Livestock Services reported 211,557 MT of straw worth BDT 1,058 million, 190,507 MT of grass worth BDT 402 million, ready feed worth BDT 31 million and total livestock loss is BDT 2618.3 million.
- People sheltering on inundated residences, and embankments. and shelters have limited food supplies and no or limited cooking facilities.
- Majority of people in these districts are dependent on agriculture for livelihood and employment, hence their means of livelihood are heavily damaged during the crisis time.
- Major sources of animal feed are destroyed. The livestock, poultry and fisheries sector are affected heavily due to lack of feed which will force farmers to sell at a cheaper price causing additional loss.
- Market is not functioning and food stored in shops and private warehouses is damaged by flood water.

Sectoral Needs:

- Immediate ready-to-eat food assistance followed by emergency food assistance to address hunger.
- Livestock and poultry feed with veterinary services and community livestock shelter.
- Agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer etc.).
- Livelihood and agriculture recovery.
- Livestock shelter and destocking of livestock.
- In-kind nutrition-sensitive food assistance (fortified rice, fortified oil, iodized salt) with orientation on an available alternative nutritious diet.
- Linkage to a regional market to sell agriculture (Crop, livestock, poultry and fisheries) products at a competitive price.

Response:

- Department of Disaster Management and Relief has allocated 3,141 MT of rice, 58,620 packets of dry food, BDT 2,670,000 for child food distribution, and BDT 2,150,000 for cattle feed distribution.



- World Food Programme of the United Nations (WFP) is distributing High Energy Biscuit (HEB) to 34,000 Households (2.5 KG / HH) with the distribution support from BRAC.
- BRAC has allocated BDT 30 million from its funds to provide relief packages in Sylhet, Suamganj, and Netrokona districts with dry food (Chira - 2kg, Muri - 1kg, Gur - 500gm, Biscuit - 2 pack) for 52,500 households. Planned to distribute cattle feed to 7,964 families in Sylhet and Sunamganj. Distribution will start in the next 2-3 days.
- Bidyanondo Foundation is a non-profit organisation as part of the emergency response to the flash floods in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram and Netrokona, Bidyanondo teams have been helping to distribute food and water purification tablets amongst the people of the flood-affected areas.
- Department of Livestock Services is providing vaccination and veterinary services.
- Islamic Relief Bangladesh, BDRCS, Save the children, CNRS, CARE Bangladesh and Norwegian Refugee Council are distributing dry food packages.

Gaps and Constraints

- Debride management will be a big challenge as tools and resources are very limited.
- Market situation and stocks.
- Information on livelihood loss.



Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Sectoral Impacts:

- Preliminary information highlight the scarcity of transportation/ boats for search and rescue operations, which would make it particularly difficult for evacuating the elderly, and persons with disability.
- As of 21 June, 1,432 evacuation centres/flood shelters opened hosting approximately 0.5 million people. However, the evacuation centres/ flood shelters are not equipped with the required provisions to ensure the safety and security of women, girls and children. All high-rise buildings, particularly in towns / pourashavas are being used as temporary shelters without adequate safety and security measures.
- Damage to water supply and sanitation services will have a greater impact on women and girls. For example, menstruating women and girls during this time will be compelled to take up unhygienic and unhealthy practices due to inaccessible toilets. Lack of personal items, such as clothing will compel women and girls to stay indoors and not access any services or support.
- The lack of information on affected vulnerable female-headed households and whether relief operations are being prioritised for those. The Preliminary Impact assessment (NAWG 7 June 22) indicated that 10-20% of the affected HH in Sylhet and Sunamganj may be female-headed.



- Many households are isolated due to road damage, while some have taken refuge in open /dry areas. The safety and security of women and girls in those households are at high risk.
- The Preliminary Impact assessment already indicated that the impact of the flood on households will drive causes of early marriage and the most affected district Sunamganj has the highest child marriage prevalence – 41.9% in the region.
- 200 street-based sex workers were severely impacted and in need of urgent support. No information is available on the condition of other marginalised communities – transgenders, and people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the affected region.

Sectoral Needs:

- Distribution of dignity kits customized to the needs of affected women and girls, particularly containing personal items such as clothing, and sanitary napkins in evacuation centres, open areas/ temporary shelters and isolated places.
- Distribution of menstrual health/hygiene management kits for women, and adolescent girls, including particularly to persons with disabilities to meet menstruation needs and raise awareness on sexual and reproductive health issues in evacuation shelters, open areas and isolated places.
- Establish and/or expand safe spaces for affected women and adolescent girls in the evacuation shelters and community with provisions of GBV case management, referral and psychosocial support.
- Strengthen protection measures in the evacuation centres and temporary shelters for women and girls.
- Prioritise cash support to women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, households with persons with disabilities, transgenders, sex workers, PLHIV for them to access essential health services including reproductive and maternal health, and GBV referral including psychosocial support.
- Support the capacity of local women-led organizations, health service providers and other GBV actors to reach out to the affected women, girls, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups in isolated areas to extend response services.
- Prioritise support to marginalized groups such as transgender groups, sex workers, and PLHIV.

Response:

- Hygiene kits and WASH packages provided through local NGOs include provisions of items that meet the specific needs of women and girls.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Information on conditions of evacuation centres/ shelters is still missing, therefore challenging to determine whether all protection aspects of women and girls are ensured or not.
- Information on how many pregnant and lactating mothers are affected and/or have taken shelter is not available, to ensure the provision of support.



- Information on the impact on ethnic and marginalized communities- transgender, and people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the affected region is not available.
- Disrupted electricity and mobile network, isolation and inaccessible roads greatly increase the risks of GBV survivors.

Health

Sectoral Impact:

- In the last 35 days (17th May – 20th June 2022), the National Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room of DGHS recorded a total of 2,492 cases of diseases and injuries.
- Among them - 1,229 Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) cases, 99 skin diseases, 62 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Cases, 20 eye infections, 10 cases of individuals struck by lightning, 09 near-to-drowning, 02 injury cases and 301 other cases reported from health facilities of affected districts. Considering health impacts (number of cases), Sylhet and Sunamganj are mostly affected districts.
- There is a possibility of increased prevalence of communicable diseases, particularly waterborne disease outbreaks as the floodwater recedes.

Sectoral Needs:

- More Emergency Drugs are needed for managing impending disease outbreaks.
- Enhance Disease Surveillance and health education activity to reduce disease burden and prevent communicable disease outbreaks.
- Renovate damaged health facilities that are submerged by flood water.
- Approximately 60,000 women are now pregnant in Sunamganj and Sylhet districts. It is expected over 6500 births will take place next month and over 20,000 births will take place in the next three months.
- Over 1000 women are expected to face pregnancy-related complications in the next one month in both districts.
- A referral mechanism for transferring pregnant women to functional health facilities with trained healthcare providers needs to be established.
- Need to forecast the requirement of life-saving medicine and supplies for obstetric emergencies, take stock of existing quantities and identify a mechanism to transfer adequate amounts to all the flood-affected districts.

Response:

- Emergency Department of all Upazila health complexes, district hospitals and medical college hospitals providing health care services to tackle the health problems.



- In addition to them, the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) has activated a total of 1,871 Mobile Medical Teams with essential drugs and commodities at different flood centres to provide health care services.
- Pre-positioned Emergency drugs of Medical Buffer Stock (Antibiotic, IV salads, ORS, WPT, Anti snake venom etc.), are being used to manage health problems.
- On 18 June WHO provided emergency drugs to the Sylhet, Chattogram, Rangpur, Rajshahi and Mymensingh divisions to replenish emergency medical buffer stock.
- WHO organized a health cluster meeting on 14 June 2022 to discuss preparedness and response to the floods in this season to reduce death and diseases. Drowning and snake bite prevention and management were discussed elaborately as the leading causes of immediate deaths during floods.
- WHO, UNICEF, BRAC and other partner organizations are closely working with Divisional Director (Health) and CS Office to enhance coordinated response to the flood.
- IFRC BDRCS has deployed 2 Mobile medical teams (MMT) in Sylhet to provide primary health care, ANC and PNC and Psychosocial support services with essential medicine.
- UNFPA along with other organisations is closely working with the Civil Surgeon Office of Sunamganj and the Superintendent of the district hospital of Sumanganj in identifying immediate needs to ensure SRHR services for women and girls.
- As a cluster co-lead agency, DGHS and WHO continuously monitor the overall flood situation with Health Emergency Operation Centre and Control Room, DGHS.
- Ensuring antenatal care of pregnant women, identification of complications and timely referral including transportation.
- Ensuring safe delivery for the pregnant mothers will be delivered next month.
- Ensuring essential supplies for safe delivery if the women are not able to come to the facility.
- 140 medical teams were formed for the treatment of flood-affected people across the country.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The main concern is that a shortage of safe drinking water, food and proper sanitation facilities would increase the probability of respiratory infections, and communicable and water-borne diseases.
- Availability of health information related to gaps (for example – the number of submerged health facilities, service disruption at the facility level).
- Continuation of primary health care services to the affected population including emergency obstetric and neonatal care services, immunization, mental health, and psychosocial care support.



Nutrition

Sectoral Impact:

- Nutrition facilities are not accessible due to flash floods. 30,717 under 5 children will be affected by flash floods; 15,535 children 0-23 months hampered by IYCFE services; 1,837 children identified as a SAM, of them 367 will require medical treatment. Almost 21200 pregnant and lactating women will be out of nutrition services is challenging.
- Lactating women face difficulties to continue breastfeeding in the flood shelter.
- Dietary diversity becomes the biggest challenge for under 2 children.
- Ensuring adequate quality and quantity of food for under-five children.
- Distribution of BMS might increase the incidence of diarrhoea amongst young children due to the use of unsafe water which further increases child mortality and morbidity.
- Household food stop might be destroyed or damaged which reduces family food consumption.
- People do not have buying capacity to access nutritious food which ended in up severe dietary crisis.

Sectoral Needs:

- Nutrition assessment (e.g. rapid and full SMART survey) to evaluate the current malnutrition situation including IYCF practices.
- Tracking of BMS code violations and rapping nutrition screening.
- Early detection, referral and case management for SAM cases.
- Emergency nutrition supplies to be distributed for SAM children.
- Distribution of high-energy biscuits among children and PLW
- Restoration of infant and young child feeding, counselling and maternal nutrition counselling required.
- Micronutrient supplementation i.e. IFA and vitamin A are required after the flood.
- Support mothers to continue breastfeeding at the shelter.
- Support mother to provide complimentary food for children between 6-23 months.

Response:

- Public Service Announcement (PSA) on IYCF in Emergencies have been submitted to the health department to share. This help mothers practice IYCF in a disaster situation.
- Nutrition cluster lead UNICEF has prepositioned emergency nutrition supplies (F-75, F-100, Nutrition kits, anthropometric measurement tools, etc.).



Gaps and Constraints:

- Trained staff on IYCF and SAM management.
- There is no formal nutrition assessment/survey.
- No community platform to support screening and referral.
- Health facilities lack therapeutic food and anthropometric tools to treat SAM children.
- No breastfeeding corner at the shelter.
- Lack of funding to cover the entire affected areas.



Shelter

Sectoral Impact:

- Due to inundation, a large number of people were forced to leave their houses and take refuge in flood shelters (in most cases school buildings) and on the higher ground like embankments and roads. In the rural area, most of the houses are one-storey. Due to a lack of higher ground space to take shelter, a significant number of people also live on the rooftop of their houses.
- A large number of houses were either full damage or partially. The government has been collecting detailed damage information. It is also reported that houses were completely washed away along with essential household items.
- With flooding, foundations and walls of rural houses became weak which can lead to the collapse of more homes.

Sectoral Needs:

- Emergency shelter assistance in terms of roofing materials, tools, fixing items etc for those families who lost their houses.
- Cleaning and repairing partially damaged houses, once flood water started receding.
- Reconstruction of fully damaged houses.
- From the preliminary finding indicate that the need for essential household items varies from one to another. Based on the household assessment, humanitarian agencies can meet the need for essential household items.

Response:

- GoB has a preposition of emergency housing materials and housing for poor and marginalized people but needs complementary support from the humanitarian community.
- As of now Save the Children, Islamic Relief, CARE and BDRCS have allocated resources and assisted people to address their emergency shelter needs.



Gaps and Constraints:

- An actual number of shelters destroyed and damaged is yet to be published by GoB.
- availability of shelter materials and innovative low-cost technologies.



Sectoral Impact:

WASH Facilities damage data (Partial):

Sl.	District	# of Water point damaged	# of Sanitation Facilities damaged
1	Sylhet	17,980	22,560
2	Sunamganj	16,490	21,369
3	Maulvibazar	270	510
4	Habiganj	290	1,255
5	Netrakona	9,224	4,191
	Total	44,254	49,885

- According to the information from the government, it is already known in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts, there are more than 1,000 flood shelters opened. Approximately in every shelter, there are 45 to 50 families. Most of those shelters are primary schools and high schools. Water points and sanitation facilities are overburdened.
- In Sunamganj all the WASH facilities (water point and sanitation infrastructure) are under water. Similarly, in Sylhet, most of the flood-affected area's water supply and sanitation services are submerged.
- Most of those shelters are primary schools and high schools where water points and sanitation facilities are overburdened.
- Many women and adolescent girls are facing problems to use the WASH facilities in the shelter; there are no gender-segregated latrines as evacuation centres are not well equipped with basic WASH facilities.

Sectoral Needs:

- Distribution of life-saving safe drinking water.
- Water boating & trucking to reach the people in need.
- Distribution of jerry cans and water purification tablets (WPTs).
- Emergency latrines for basic safe sanitation.
- Distribution of hygiene kits for affected women and girls, particularly containing personal items such as clothing, and sanitary napkins.
- Multi-purpose cash including WASH items.



Response:

- Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) distributed 700,000 Water Purification Tablets (WPTs) in Sylhet on the other hand they also distributed 400,000 WPTs in the Sunamgonj in-kind support from UNICEF.
- DPHE also distributed 2600 Jerrycans in Sylhet and 200 Jerrycan in Sunamgonj.
- DPHE already deployed 7 Mobile Water Treatment Plant (WTP) 4 in Sylhet and 3 in Sunamgonj (capacity of WTP 1/hour/600 lt water and running for 12 hours).
- Hygiene kits and WASH packages provided through local NGOs and INGOs (Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision, Water Aid, Plan Int and others) are in the planning stage.
- Bangladesh Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) already deployed their volunteers for providing safe drinking water.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Evacuation centres are not well equipped with basic WASH facilities.
- There is a high risk of communicable water-borne disease outbreaks.
- Scarcity of safe drinking water in two Districts.
- Lack of information on affected population and WASH facilities.
- Interrupted road communication, water truck and other supply vehicles are facing difficulties to reach the most affected people.
- Disrupted electricity and mobile network, an isolated household may risk getting safe drinking water.

For more information, contact:

Kazi Shahidur Rahman, Humanitarian Affairs Specialist, shahidur.rahman@one.un.org

**