



Jerry cans with pure drinking water distribution at Bandarban sadar. Photo: UNICEF Chattogram

Bangladesh Country Office

Humanitarian Situation

Report No.01

Floods and Landslides in
Chittagong and Cox's Bazar

17th August 2023

Highlights

- According to [the UNOSAT FloodAI Monitoring Dashboard](#), a total of 2.4 million people were exposed in four severely affected districts Chittagong, Bandarban, Ragamati and Cox's Bazar between 5 to 10 August 2023.
- In Cox's Bazar, approximately 505,533 people (including 25,533 in Rohingya camps and 185,200 children) are exposed after the floods and landslides, while nearly 40,000 people (3,974 Rohingya refugees) are displaced and sheltered in temporary flood shelters.
- 9,034 Water points/Tube wells are fully non-functional, 6,590 Water points Tube wells partially non-functional, 78,461 sanitation facilities fully damaged and 34,359 sanitation facilities partially damaged based on the Initial Assessment conducted by the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) as of 15 August 2023.
- Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) care services including immunization activities have been interrupted in 13 Upazilla Health Complexes (UHCs) (3 in Chittagong, 6 in Bandarban and 4 in Rangamati), 131 community clinics and 12 Union Health and Family Welfare Centers (FWCs) in Chittagong, Bandarban, and Rangamati district hampering the access of 9,523 pregnant women and 169,112 children including 9,300 neonates to health services.
- UNICEF distributed 300,000 Water Purification Tablets (WPT) and 2,800 Jerricans (10L) with pure drinking water among 2,800 affected households in Bandarban and Rangamati district benefitting approximately 12,600 people in partnership with the DPHE.
- Community-based Child Protection Committee (CBCPC) members and Department of Social Services (DSS) staff are disseminating messages on safety measures during floods, such as drowning, injury, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and key Child Protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks and 3,502 community members (1,807 female) have been reached with the messages.
- With UNICEF support, adequate quantities of F-75 and F-100 supplies have been prepositioned in Bandarban district and can be used to respond to the current immediate need.
- However, critical funding gaps across all sectors are still present, with a HAC funding gap of US\$ 72.2 M (42 per cent) restricting UNICEF's ability to meet the priority needs of girls, women and people with disabilities.

Situation in Numbers



2.4 million
people exposed to
floods and landslides¹



1.2 million
People affected¹



505,533
people affected
by floods and landslides
in Cox's Bazar²



185,200
Children at risk in Cox's
Bazar²

¹ Bangladesh: Chattogram Division Flash Flood and Monsoon Rain 2023 Situation Report No. 01

² Flood damage report, Deputy Commissioner's Office, COX'S Bazar (10 August 2023) and ISCG Flash Report#2, 9 August 2023

Humanitarian Situation and Needs¹

Several parts of Bangladesh have been experiencing heavy (44-88 MM) to very heavy (89 MM or more) rainfall under the influence of an active monsoon since the 5th of August 2023. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Bandarban recorded 668 mm of rainfall at the peak of the monsoon rains, where 295 mm of rainfall was recorded in only 24 hours (9:00 am 6 Aug 23 to 9:00 am 7 Aug 23).

In Chattogram, the satellite data reveals that within an analysed area of approximately 4,918.09 square kilometres, around 327.59 square kilometres of land have been inundated by surface waters. Of this area, approximately 265.23 square kilometres of cropland are likely to have been affected by the flooding³. The rains and floods triggered flash floods and landslides across the division causing major damage in infrastructure and housing in Chattogram, Rangamati and Bandarban district. About 1.2 million people in Chittagong, Bandarban, Ragamati and Cox's Bazar have been affected. The overall flood situation is gradually improving in the affected districts. However, there is still untold suffering among affected people/communities in the aftermath of the flash floods and landslides. Local Authorities identified Bandarban, Chattogram, Khagrachari and Rangamati as the most affected district.

Chittagong (Bandarban, Rangamati, Chattogram and Khagrachari Districts)

Chattogram District: A total of 843,505 people (401,959 female, 292,214 children including 7,013 CAwD⁴) were affected by the flash floods and landslides in Chattogram City and 15 Upazilas (sub-districts) of Chattogram District, with Chandanaish, Satkania, and Lohagara Upazilas severely affected.⁵ A total of 28,070 houses were damaged, 18,885 partially and 9,185 houses fully damaged. The District Administration reported 16 deaths including 1 child.



Bandarban District: 62,000 people (23,677 female, 13,680 children including 589 CAwD)⁶ have been impacted by the flashfloods and landslides in over 7 Upazilas. 6,579 houses have been damaged (5,173 partially damaged and 1,406 fully damaged). 108 para-centres have been destroyed. 10 people died due to landslides and drowning, while 4 others were injured. Currently 396 people are living in the shelters.

Rangamati District: 30,254 people (8,954 female and 11,981 children including 161 CAwD) from 8,425 households located in 29 unions of 7

Upazilas and Rangamati municipality are affected. Five deaths were reported, 4 of them children.⁷ The Director of Primary Education (DPE) reported that 71 Primary schools were damaged partially and SSS CHT management reported of 40 Para-centers being damaged. Overall, the flood situation is improving though the affected communities are yet to recover from their loss.

Khagrachari District: 15,000 people (4,439 female, 5,940 children) were affected in Khagrachari district. The situation in Khagrachari has gradually improved.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Needs

- The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector has been one of the most severely impacted, as evidenced during field level interviews with primary and secondary stakeholders as well as field visits to the affected households/institutions on 15 August 2023.
- According to the DPHE initial assessment as of 15 August 2023, 9,034 Water points/Tube wells are fully non-functional, 6,590 Water points Tube wells partially non-functional, 78,461 sanitation facilities fully damaged and 34,359 sanitation facilities partially damaged based on the Initial Assessment conducted by the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) as of 15 August 2023. (See Annex 2 for detailed analysis)
- Due to the above findings, the 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 and this puts extra strain on the already affected health facilities.

³ Bangladesh: Chattogram Division Flash Flood and Monsoon Rain 2023 Situation Report No. 01

⁴ Children and Adolescents with Disabilities

⁵ From the District Administration assessment reports

⁶ From the District Administration assessment reports

⁷ Ibid

- As people return to their habitual residences and try to resettle, it is determined that the water and sanitation facilities at households' level pose a risk of water borne diseases to the inhabitants. Environmental sanitation is one of the critical concerns as it may cause the spread of acute watery diarrhea (AWD).

Health Needs

- Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) care services including immunization activities have been interrupted in 13 Upazilla Health Complexes (UHCs) (3 in Chittagong, 6 in Bandarban and 4 in Rangamati), 131 community clinics and 12 Union Health and Family Welfare Centers (FWCs) in Chittagong, Bandarban, and Rangamati district.
- MNCH services are hugely hampered because of inaccessibility of these health centers due to landslides, water logging, road destruction and loss of essential medicine, equipment, and logistics.
- It is estimated that 9,523 pregnant women and 1,69,112 children including 9,300 neonates remain with limited access in these areas. A total 760 EPI sessions could not be provided in the last 10 days, and subsequently more than 4,000 children dropped out of vaccination services.
- Water borne, and vector borne diseases outbreak are reported in those areas. There are 526 diarrhea cases reported from Civil Surgeon Office: Chattogram-215, Chittagong-292, Bandarban-9 and Rangamati-10. The dengue cases are admitted in different Public and private hospitals.
- As per the reporting trend in the DHIS2, 2756 ANC, 1622 PNC and 738 institutional normal delivery could not be provided in those health facilities due to the existing damage.

Nutrition Needs

- Nutritional services have been interrupted in 131 community clinics and 12 FWCs across the three most floods-affected districts (Chittagong, Bandarban, and Rangamati). Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children are unable to access health centers due to landslides, water logging, and road obstruction, while nutrition services and reporting are disrupted as a result of the loss of various essential supplies and anthropometric equipment.
- The severe floods in the Bandarban and Chittagong districts caused extensive damage to crop, including vegetable production, and disruption of fish farming. Extensive crop damage, poor access to WASH and health care, and a lack of coping mechanisms caused by the flood will result in food insecurity, increased vulnerability to infectious diseases, and an increased risk of wasting and stunting for children in households affected by the floods.

Education Needs

- The DPE reported that 236 schools (Bandarban-72, Chattogram-164) were highly impacted by the floods. The schools lack financial allocations for repairs and cleaning of the school buildings to ensure resumption of regular teaching and learning. Without adequate support, the children may delay in resuming their learning and a further learning gap may emerge due to these delays.
- Approximately 21 Learning centers of the Educate the Most Disadvantaged Children (EMDC) in Lama and Alikadam are in dire need of renovation and basic learning materials so that learners can resume learning soon.
- Some schools are being used as temporary shelters for displaced families and people who have lost their houses during this flood.
- A total of 151 Para-centers have been affected and require renovation to restart teaching and learning while approximately 2,000 Para-centers require replenishments of learning materials.

Child Protection Needs

- According to Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), a total of 426,773 children were affected, which has made their protection needs become paramount. Therefore, ensuring physical safety is crucial, as floods pose risks such as drowning, injury, snake bites remain the need.
- Children need emotional and psychological support. Floods can be traumatic for children, leading to anxiety, stress, and even post-traumatic reactions. Providing psychosocial support through trained SWs, play therapy, and age-appropriate information dissemination can help mitigate these effects. There is a need for more SWs to be deployed in severe flood-affected areas.
- Protection against exploitation, abuse, and trafficking is paramount. Displacement and chaos can make children easy targets for exploitation. Child Protection Community Hubs have been disrupted due to floods and thus there is a need re-open these spaces and increase promoting awareness about child rights and implementing mechanisms for reporting and responding to child protection concerns which are vital safeguards.
- About 588,261 women have been impacted by the floods, and the impact on women, girls, boys, and men of all ages differently. Due to pre-existing gender inequalities (including GBV), women, children, persons with disabilities and gender-diverse people represent the excluded and vulnerable groups that are often the most adversely affected by floods. There is a need to support these inequalities through the provision of dignity and family kits to avert negative coping mechanisms, and increased GBV risk mitigation measures.
- Ensuring children's physical safety, psychological well-being, access to necessities, and protection against exploitation continues to be a need.

Social and Behavioral Change (SBC) Needs

- Affected populations are at risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), Dengue and other water borne diseases due to the severe impact of flood on the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities. Community people need to have accurate information on risk of water borne diseases, and to promote action to prevent water and vector borne disease outbreak

Cox's Bazar

- In Cox's Bazar, approximately 505,533 people (including 25,533 in Rohingya camps and 185,200 children) are exposed to the risks of floods and landslides, while nearly 40,000 people (3,974 Rohingya refugees) are displaced and sheltered in temporary flood shelters. 20 people including 11 children have died and 1 child have been missing due to the floods⁸.
- In the Pekua and Sadar Upazilla host communities, more than 1300 beneficiaries under the mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP) and Nutrition-sensitive IGA under the International Partnerships (INTPA) programme are directly impacted.
- 3,692 marginal women farmers were also affected with their homes and farms submerged.
- Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) struggle to access healthcare due to the poor road conditions.



Surrounding Area of Pekua Hospital flooded by water

Education

- 120 Learning Centres (LCs) are partially and 12 LCs fully damaged while 12 LCs are used as emergency shelters that will disrupt learning and affect the children's learning hours of more than 9,500 learners in the camps.
- Road access to some of the Learning centres were partially damaged, however this did not adversely affect learning. UNICEF is coordinating closely with the partners in the camps for a coordinated response.

Health

- Pekua and Chokoria UHC were affected by flooding which required the diversion of health care services to enable access to the health facilities.
- There was no major damage in the camp's health facilities, and minor issues were managed by the partner.

Child Protection

- 14 Multi-Purpose Centres (MPC) and one Safe Space for Women and Girls (SSWG) have been partially damaged in 9 camps.
- 3 children (2 girls) were injured by the floods.
- Activities in the SSWG and MPCs are interrupted due to waterlogging in the area.
- 60 children (30 girls and 30 boys) and 5 children (2 girls) from the host community have been moved to a safer location.
- Due to the risk of landslides, 15 children (9 girls) from the camps and 8 children (4 girls) in the host community are living in emergency shelters.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- 278 latrines were partially and 14 fully damaged; 26 tube wells were partially and 1 fully damaged; 98 bathing cubicles were partially and 5 fully damaged; 3 tap-stands were partially damaged; 3 transfer stations and 4 Solid Waste Management sites were partially damaged and flooded; 11 handwashing devices were flooded; and 32 communal bins were partially damaged.
- The protection wall of a water distribution network (WDN) in Camp 16 has been destroyed due to landslides. The water network is safe for the moment, but it is at risk if the protection wall is not reconstructed soon.
- In the host community, 12,508 tube wells were partially and 2,379 fully damaged; 50,931 latrines were flooded and partially damaged while 11,513 were fully damaged; 7 tap-stands were damaged, and 9,374 handwashing devices flooded and damaged.
- The MSF Hospital at Ukhiya was flooded and all medical services interrupted for a day.

Nutrition

- Integrated Nutrition Facilities in Camp 5 and Camp 6 have been affected by flood waters.
- In Camp 6, the heavy rain has caused flooding in multiple areas of the facilities, including the food distribution point, PLW corner, health session point, ECCD corner, CD & MB corner, and waiting area.

⁸ Cox's Bazar Flood update, Deputy Commissioner's Office, CXB, 10 August 2023 and ISCG, flash report # 2, 9 August 2023

- In Camp 5, the overflow of the nearby drain resulted in rainwater intrusion into the facilities, leading to the interruption of the IYCF service (SARPV).
- The heavy rain had adverse effects on the community outreach activities, leading to low attendance of beneficiaries at the centre.
- A big landslide occurred at Camp 9 that killed one (1) of the nutrition beneficiary children under 5 and her mother.
- Outreach activities have been hampered due to flooding in the sub-blocks of Camp 25.
- In the host communities, vegetable gardens and fruit saplings of Camp 3, belonging to 692 marginal farmers are fully or partially damaged along with their houses and latrines in the host communities of Pekua and Cox's Bazar Sadar.

UNICEF Response

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- UNICEF Chattogram convened a WASH Cluster meeting on 8th August and based on the initial assessment of needs, coordinated with DPHE and Red Crescent and distributed 100 hygiene kits and 10,000 water treatment tablets (WPT) to the affected communities at Satkania upazila in Chittagong.
- UNICEF supported DPHE in the distribution of 2,800 Jerry cans (10L) with pure drinking water among 2,800 affected households in Bandarban in Sadar Upazila by which approximately 11,200 people benefited.
- UNICEF supported the DPHE Rangamati in the distribution of 100,000 WPTs and 500 Jerricans to support approximately 2,250 affected population.
- In Chattogram City Corporation, 200 sanitary napkins have been distributed among adolescent girls.



Photo-2: Pure drinking water at Satkania upazila under Chattogram City. Photo: UNICEF Chattogram

Nutrition

- The Nutrition National Service (NNS) office received the request for therapeutic milk (F-75 and F-100) for SAM treatment from Chattogram Civil Surgeon office and is working on devehing this request for therapeutic milk to the concerned medical facilities in need. Follow up with NNS by UNICEF is ongoing.
- With UNICEF support, adequate quantities of F-75 and F-100 supplies have been prepositioned in Bandarban district and can be used to respond to the current immediate situation.

Child Protection

- Child Protection facilitated more than 1,000 information sessions (including information on how to seek help, drowning prevention and dengue prevention) and referral of vulnerable children to multi-sectoral services through the Child Protection Community Hubs in floods-affected locations.
- More than 30,000 (20,400 female, 270 People with disabilities) children and community members were reached with critical information and services such as sporting events and hub activities via MoWCA and MoYS outreach.
- The listing of the vulnerable children and affected families in need is in progress to benefit more than 2,000 with family kits.
- An assessment has been done for the requirements of additional social workers for Child protection response work.
- Case follow-up of the children in affected areas and provision of psychosocial support is ongoing by the social workers reaching which has reached more 1,000 (820 female, 45 people with disabilities).
- A divisional level coordination meeting was held with the Department of Social Services (DSS) to coordinate the Child Protection response work in five districts.

Health

- A meeting was facilitated through Chittagong Field Office with Divisional Director Health and Civil Surgeons of Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati for coordination and technical guidance among the health managers.
- Technical assistance has been provided on continuing essential MNCH services and management of the cold chain system and proper storage of vaccines in affected UHCs and this is monitored from the UNICEF field office.

Social and Behavior Change (SBC)

- SBC section has set up a coordination mechanism with the District Information Officers, Assistant Information Officers and UNICEF partners to ensure affected populations receive lifesaving information and key messages on landslides and floods.
- The dissemination of lifesaving information began in Rangamati, Bandarban, Khagrachari and Chattogram districts through the district information offices as part of the response.
- A UNICEF partner, Green Hill, disseminated lifesaving messages through their networks.

- SBC disseminated key life-saving messages and information among 318,000 affected population through street miking by District Information Offices, Assistant Information Offices, airing by Local radio stations and contingency partners through their networks.

Cox's Bazar

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- In the Rohingya Refugee Camp, WASH infrastructure including 22 latrines, 208 latrines, 72 bathing cubicles and 2 tube wells were repaired, 6 latrines decommissioned, and 11 handwashing devices reinstalled.
- The camps' WASH ERT (Emergency Response Team) has been activated and is working on the assessment of needs and response.
- All emergency stocks are prepositioned in the UNICEF and Partners' warehouse as well as in 14 containers in camp 8W, 14, 16 and 22.
- A solicited and unsolicited feedback mechanism is in place.
- In the host community in CXB, 5 tube wells, 38 latrines and 157 handwashing devices have been repaired or installed.
- 200,000 aqua tabs, 2,000 jerry cans, 3,200 kg of bleaching powder, 1,000 hygiene kits, 1,000 MHM kits and 6,000 soaps have been distributed through DPHE and other partners in four Upazilas (Chakaria, Pekua, Ukhiya and Kutubdia).
- WASH Sector supported the MSF hospital by canal cleaning, reducing water logging, and the medical services have resumed.

Child Protection

- Community-based Child Protection Committee (CBCPC) members and staffs are disseminating messages on monsoon impacts, DRR and key CP and GBV risks and a tentative 3,502 community members (1,807 female) have been reached with the messages.
- CBCPCs are also disseminating messages on dengue awareness, emergency shelter location, preserving essential documents, post-disaster impact etc.
- Psychosocial Support (PSS) has been provided to 203 children and adolescents (98 girls) including 15 children with disabilities and 8 children (3 girls) in the host community.
- Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) has been provided to 23 children (11 girls) in the camps.
- 34 children (18 girls) including 9 Children with Disabilities were provided case management support.

Health

- Health facilities in the camp provided essential medicines and contingency supplies as part of emergency preparedness.
- Two mobile medical teams were on standby for the heavy rainfall period, to emergency response to Monsoon flooding with two ambulances on standby for referrals support.
- Emergency Health Response teams mobilized to respond to any acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in the camps.
- Coordination with Upazila Health Managers to provide support for patient management and enable access to health facilities.
- Liaison with the CIC Office and Site Management for emergency health support is ongoing.

Nutrition

- Tarpaulins have been used to block rainwater from entering INF through rooftops and bamboo fences.
- The Mobile Nutrition Team (MNT) is on standby to respond to emergencies and community safety awareness.
- In the host communities, the local government has provided dry food to affected beneficiaries, while UNICEF plans to distribute dignity kits containing essential items like soap and water containers, jerricans, buckets, and more among 1,500 most vulnerable flood-affected families.

Education

- One learning centre needs to be relocated as it was flooded and completely damaged. UNICEF is working with Camp authority, IOM and education sector to finalize the relocation plan urgently. Repairing of 120 partially damaged learning centers is ongoing. 12 fully damaged learning centres will be assessed by partners. Based on the assessment, partners will finalize the reconstruction plans.
- The Education Sector is collecting and consolidating information from the camps on the impact of the floods on infrastructure and learning materials.

Humanitarian Coordination and Leadership

UNICEF's Chattogram Field Office is in regular contact and coordination with Government Departments to monitor the situation. WASH Cluster meeting held on 8 August to review the situation. A Health coordination meeting held on 8 August. UNICEF has organised a partner meeting to review the situation. Chattogram Disaster management Committee meetings have been organised with the leadership of Deputy Commissioners and Upazila Nirbahi Officers of Government administration. In Cox's Bazar, a Disaster Management Control Room has been opened under the leadership of the Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazar district. The control room worked round the clock from 5 August to date. Meetings of Cox's Bazar District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), and Health Coordination meeting held in the week of 5 August 2023. UNICEF Field office teams are in regular contact with the sector focal points, the Office of The Refugee Relief and Repatriation (RRRC) office and Deputy Commissioner's office as well as civil surgeon office and department of public health and engineering (DPHE) and sharing damage related information. UNICEF is leading WASH and Nutrition sector and Child Protection sub-sector as well as the co-lead of the Education Sector. UNICEF is an active member of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group and Access Working Group (AWG). A meeting of Access Working Group held on 8th August 2023 to discuss the challenges of humanitarian access in the flood affected camps.

Funding Situation

Critical funding gaps in the UNICEF Bangladesh Country Office HAC 2023 across all sectors restricted UNICEF's ability to meet the priority needs of girls, women and people with disabilities during the flooding. Flexible donor funding is crucial to provide essential support to flood-affected communities in the southeast of Bangladesh. The current funding status is shown below:

Appeal Sector	Funding Requirements	Funds available*					Funding gap		
		Funds Received Current Year (2023)		Total	Resources available from 2022 (Carry-Over)		Total funds available	\$	%
		ORE	ORR		ORE	ORR			
Nutrition	22,026,730	3,092,311	0	3,092,311	2,894,170	10,817,027	16,803,507	5,223,223	24%
Health	25,698,388	5,624,544	0	5,624,544	4,579,224	7,504,999	17,708,767	7,989,620	31%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	32,430,036	9,381,426	85,732	9,467,158	1,606,757	7,195,482	18,269,398	14,160,638	44%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA	33,930,737	4,596,206	0	4,596,206	1,256,920	5,077,697	10,930,823	22,999,914	68%
Education	46,269,606	18,552,963	0	18,552,963	5,089,101	8,460,767	32,102,830	14,166,775	31%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)	6,482,690	936,561	0	936,561	147,835	505,073	1,589,469	4,893,221	75%
Emergency preparedness	7,000,000	3,170,208	24,630	3,194,838	947,470	0	4,142,308	2,857,692	41%
Total	173,838,186	45,354,219	110,362	45,464,581	16,521,476	39,561,045	101,547,103	72,291,084	42%

As of 31 July 2023

News Links

- [Flood damages 28,070 houses, 723km roads in Ctg](#)
- [daily-sun](#) – August 16, 2023
- [At least 577 educational institutions have been affected by floods in Chittagong](#)
- [deshrupantor](#) – August 16, 2023
- [A deluge of desolation: Unravelling the catastrophic floods in Chattogram and southern Bangladesh](#)
- [bdnews24](#) – August 14, 2023
- [50,000 hectares of crops destroyed in floods in Chittagong](#)
- [deshrupantor](#) – August 14, 2023

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Annex 1 Risk Classification of Affected Area:

District	Sub-district	RISK CLASS	Number of Total Population	Potential Exposed HH	Number of Male Pop	Number of Female Pop	Number of child (0-19 year)	Number of elder people (65+ year)	Number of PWDs	Number of Women Headed HH	Number of Ethnic Population	% of Poor HH	Number of Katch and Jhupri HH (Potential Exposed to Landslide and Flash Flood)	% of HH have no toilet
Bandarban	Allkadam	Very High	64240	9422	33412	30828	33341	3019	951	641	28516	68.20	8857	31.80
Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	Very High	114997	18934	62118	52879	50944	6095	1702	1288	51047	68.20	15431	22.50
Bandarban	Lama	Very High	141978	22447	73741	68237	71131	7809	2101	1526	69024	63.20	20786	34.90
Bandarban	Naikhongchhari	Very High	80485	12218	40833	39652	42174	3863	1191	831	35727	68.20	11436	42.00
Bandarban	Rowangchhari	High	35514	6292	18553	16961	14887	2521	526	428	15765	68.20	5884	41.80
Bandarban	Ruma	Very High	37903	5917	20150	17753	17701	2047	561	402	16825	63.20	5651	56.10
Bandarban	Thanchi	Very High	30729	4872	16079	14650	14996	1598	455	331	13641	68.20	4775	78.30
Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	Very High	612569	88391	308822	303747	323436	33079	8944	12640	3920	16.58	72127	6.10
Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar Sadar	Very High	592708	82683	311971	280737	299318	27857	8654	11824	3793	16.58	56059	6.60
Cox's Bazar	Kutubdia	High	161744	22587	82749	78995	86210	9219	2361	3230	1035	16.58	20803	4.20
Cox's Bazar	Maheshkhali	Very High	414716	58177	213922	200794	220214	22809	6055	8319	2654	16.58	53174	19.90
Cox's Bazar	Pekua	High	221468	31944	111432	110036	121364	12181	3233	4568	1417	16.58	28494	6.10
Cox's Bazar	Ramu	Very High	344252	47904	174295	169957	184863	18245	5026	6850	2203	16.58	40670	17.20
Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	Very High	341345	46328	171849	169496	191495	14678	4984	6625	2185	16.58	38082	13.40
Cox's Bazar	Ulkhia	Very High	267741	37940	135003	132738	145383	13119	3900	5425	1714	16.58	32477	22.30
Rangamati	Baghai Chhari	High	118689	20171	59336	54303	51592	7727	1955	1210	67911	28.53	19546	4.50
Rangamati	Barkal	High	55733	9396	30039	25694	24913	3400	959	564	33306	28.53	9217	4.30
Rangamati	Kawkhal (bethunia)	High	69871	12865	35788	34083	31302	4053	1202	772	41755	28.53	11488	17.40
Rangamati	Belai Chhari	High	33453	6063	17795	15658	15221	1974	575	364	19992	28.53	5842	39.40
Rangamati	Kaptai	High	70005	13515	37291	32714	29682	4060	1204	811	41835	28.53	9163	13.60
Rangamati	Jural Chhari	Low	32586	6136	17402	15184	14142	2020	560	368	19473	28.53	5860	6.20
Rangamati	Langadu	High	95636	17983	49521	46115	47053	6312	1645	1079	57152	28.53	17605	4.40
Rangamati	Naniarchar	High	51151	9481	26395	24756	21995	3632	880	569	30568	28.53	8997	3.30
Rangamati	Rajsthal	Medium	30589	6014	15944	14645	13367	2049	526	361	18280	28.53	5425	22.80
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	High	146276	26872	77651	68625	60851	8045	2516	1612	87415	28.53	18407	1.10
Chattogram	Anowara	Low	298360	49966	149592	152408	147091	20587	3670	9244	1253	13.69	39325	5.20
Chattogram	Bayejid Bostami	Low	243454	46701	127041	116413	101764	9495	2994	8640	1023	13.69	13076	0.30
Chattogram	Banskhali	Medium	496644	84216	244210	252434	262228	31289	6109	15580	2085	13.69	72763	5.50
Chattogram	Bakalia	Low	302600	56736	160011	142589	132236	12104	3722	10496	1271	13.69	15773	0.50
Chattogram	Boalkhali	Low	257011	44108	125868	131143	112828	18762	3161	8160	1079	13.69	32111	1.20
Chattogram	Chandanaish	Low	268406	44438	135251	133155	127493	18520	3301	8221	1127	13.69	38506	2.10
Chattogram	Chandgaon	Low	295353	54949	152109	143244	120504	12996	3633	10166	1240	13.69	13023	0.40
Chattogram	Chittagong Port	Low	239889	47216	122005	117884	88999	7437	2951	8735	1008	13.69	5855	0.20
Chattogram	Double Mooring	Low	416003	77813	223733	192270	163073	17056	5117	14895	1747	13.69	12139	0.20
Chattogram	Fatikchhari	Low	605880	100009	299176	306713	290827	43624	7452	18502	2545	13.69	73707	8.70
Chattogram	Halishahar	Low	174526	31291	89855	84671	71207	8901	2147	5789	733	13.69	6070	0.10
Chattogram	Hathazari	Medium	497319	81292	247884	249435	227275	31828	6117	15089	2089	13.69	39752	1.70
Chattogram	Karnafull	Low	299644	61520	149355	150289	-	-	3686	11383	1250	13.69	7630	-
Chattogram	Kotwali (Chattogram)	Low	368567	65671	209262	165305	131578	21008	4533	12149	1548	13.69	8143	0.70
Chattogram	Khulshi	Low	320938	60800	171094	149844	129980	13158	3948	11248	1348	13.69	19638	0.20
Chattogram	Lohagara (Chattogram)	Low	322424	52873	156329	166095	165404	22247	3966	9782	1354	13.69	39338	5.00
Chattogram	Mirsharai	Medium	459270	79545	215772	243498	206672	40416	5649	14716	1929	13.69	64670	2.10
Chattogram	Pahartali	Medium	219589	42024	113550	106039	88934	9442	2701	7774	922	13.69	12145	0.20
Chattogram	Panchlakh	Low	252412	44771	132584	119828	105508	10601	3105	8283	1060	13.69	10611	0.10
Chattogram	Patiya	Low	608327	101599	306574	301753	277397	40758	7482	18796	2555	13.69	71424	2.70
Chattogram	Patenga	Very Low	152827	30125	80345	72462	61742	5349	1880	5573	642	13.69	8375	0.60
Chattogram	Rangunia	Low	390489	67792	193989	196500	180796	28115	4803	12542	1640	13.69	54098	4.80
Chattogram	Raozan	Low	371870	63375	179986	191884	164738	29378	4574	11724	1562	13.69	38469	1.50
Chattogram	Sandwip	Medium	320917	56617	148195	172722	156928	26957	3947	10474	1348	13.69	41557	2.60
Chattogram	Satkania	Low	443247	70808	214256	228991	224726	30584	5452	13099	1862	13.69	49920	4.10
Chattogram	Sitakunda	Low	446733	77279	213897	9	3	1	82646	325	61158	3.00	55177	-
Total			13,234,036	2,218,095	6,694,375								1,361,748	

Annex 2: Detail of WASH damage and needs assessment⁹

District Name	Water points fully non-functional (Tube well, well, Ring Well, etc)	Water points partially non-functional (Tube well, Well, Ring Well, etc)	Sanitation Facilities fully damaged	Sanitation Facilities partially damaged
Cox's Bazar	2,401	3,854	11,693	18,128
Bandarban	117	289	5,010	7,226
Chittagong	6,500	2,000	61,555	6,805
Rangamati	16	447	203	2,200
Total	9,034	6,590	78,461	34,359

⁹ Source: Bandarban, Rangamati and Chattogram DPHE