

Bangladesh: HCTT Response Plan - Monsoon Floods (August 2017-January 2018)

Key Figures

6.9M
people affected

31
number of districts affected

600,000
number of houses
destroyed or damaged

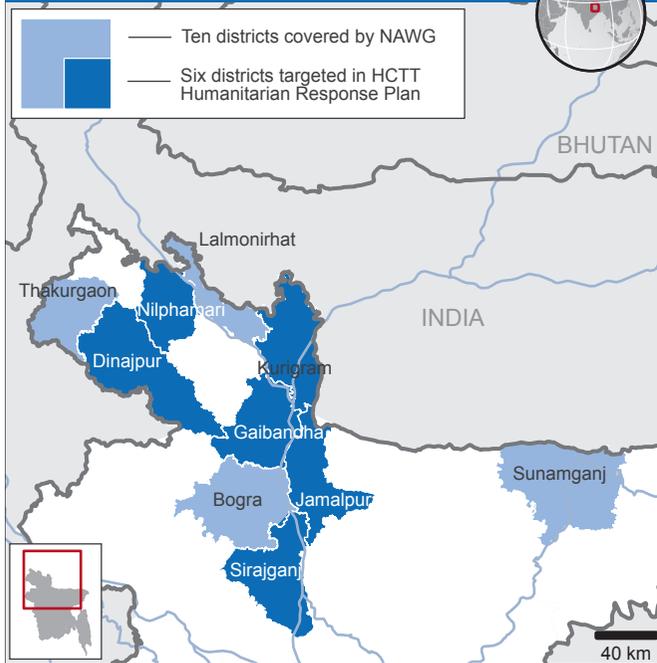
Humanitarian Response

330,000
number of people
targeted

6
districts mostly
targeted

\$12M
funding requested
(US\$ millions)

BANGLADESH: Floods



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 11 August 2017, heavy monsoon rains have caused intense flooding across more than one-third of Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department warns that heavy rainfall is expected to continue. As per the analysis by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the floods may be the worst in the last four decades. Incessant heavy rainfall brought by the monsoon triggered flooding in five divisions, 31 districts, 176 Upazilas and 1,173 Unions.

Findings from 72 hours-Needs Assessment were published on 21 August and they indicated that a total of about 6.9 million people (1.54 million households) have been affected by the floods. National authorities have confirmed 114 deaths and 197,416 people are temporarily displaced in 703 community shelters. As a result of the extensive floods, 77,272 houses were destroyed, 524,375 were partially damaged. Findings of the 72-hours Needs Assessment also highlighted that in northern Bangladesh, the following are the six worst-affected districts: Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Sirajganj. In these districts, a total of 330,000 people have been displaced. Access to the most affected areas in the northwest remains a challenge as roads are either severely damaged or submerged under flood water. It is estimated that around 9,000 km of roads, 500 bridges and culverts have been damaged. Nearly 100 km of rail lines, have been severely damaged by the floods. Around 714 km of embankments have also been washed away.

The 72-hours Needs Assessment points to the importance of addressing the increased needs of food security, wash, shelter, health, education, GBV, child protection, and early recovery. In addition to the 72 hours-Needs Assessment, additional field visits and in-depth assessments are currently being conducted by several partners. Furthermore, a second 72-hours Needs Assessment is planned to take place in September 2017 to further refine some of the initial findings. Therefore, it is expected that the current HCTT plan will be revised and updated on the basis of the additional primary data that will be collected by the assessment teams.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Rapidly provide life-saving and protection assistance to people affected by the floods;
- To restore the safety and dignity of the most vulnerable populations;
- To facilitate the early recovery of the most vulnerable households through the provision of basic services and urgent rehabilitation of community infrastructures.

FUNDING

Complementing GoB's efforts, the HCTT Response Plan is seeking US\$12 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 330,000 people (45% men, 55% women, 51% children) (66,000 HH) for the next 6 months (August 2017 - January 2018), primarily in the six most affected districts: Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Amalpur, Nilphamari and Sirajganj.



RESPONSE BY SECTOR



CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$400,000

Target beneficiaries

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	39,200	16,800	56,000
≥ 18 years			
Total			56,000

Criteria for selection:

- Children without parental care
- Adolescent girls and boys from the worst affected areas
- Families who lost their homes and displaced

Rationale:

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the total population are children and exposed to the risk of not receiving regular care and protection from care givers. According to the flood control room of the Directorate General of Health Services on 29 August 2017, amongst 173 deaths, 128 were children. Women and girls in the most severely-affected areas do not feel safe in the areas they live after the floods including embankments, emergency shelters, alongside roadways, school buildings, and under the open sky.

Children in shelter homes are exposed to insecurity and injury. Remaining longer hours unattended and displaced from their home and roaming around on the embankment or streets is exposing them to unknown people. Many families are sending their children for labouring in the near urban areas. Once children start working, it will be less likely that they will go back to school once flood waters recede. There is a lack of play grounds and child-friendly activities in the flooded area. This is creating a negative impact on children's mental and physical health, resulting in children's loss of self-confidence and self-esteem. Many schools are inundated, damaged and closed due to the increase of water, which puts children out of school and at risk of dropout. The normal family structures has broken down and children are not receiving the usual family care while being exposed to different unpleasant and risky situations. To bring normalcy in their daily life through creating a protected environment during the flood and post-flood situation is crucial.

Cluster Objectives:

- To restore access to child protection services for the most vulnerable children in the flood worst-affected areas.
- Emergency GBV case management and psycho-social services, especially for displaced children and adolescent girls.
- Establishment of accessible, safe spaces for women and girls to receive protection services, referral and empowerment.
- To expand child protection services at the community level including referral of children victims of violence and abuse and separated children to relevant services through strengthening the existing Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPC) and take coordinated effort to respond and monitoring.

Key priority activities to complement GoB's efforts:

- Establishment of temporary Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) close to schools or in available places adjacent to children's homes. Transfer and distribution of Recreational Kits and CFS materials.
- Deployment of social workers and case management in the CFS to further assess the protection needs and develop individual intervention plans to refer to services.
- Introduce CFS as One-Stop-Service center to provide multi-sectoral services. (i.e. WASH, message to communities, nutrition and injury protection and health services, etc.).
- Establish adolescent spaces and provide personal safety, life skills and livelihood training for their empowerment and protection from abuse exploitation and violence.

Planned partners:

- Pallisree
- Gono Unnayan Shangstha
- TDH
- Plan International

Contact:

Shabnaaz Zahereen

Child Protection Specialist, Child Protection Section

Email: szahereen@unicef.org, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



EARLY RECOVERY

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$1,980,000

Target beneficiaries

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	9,504	5,280	14,784 (indirect)
≥ 18 years	30,096	21,120	51,216 (direct)
Total	39,600	26,400	66,000

Criteria for selection:

- People who lost their house in the 2017 Monsoon Floods and who have been displaced
- Female-headed households with several dependents
- Families with disabled and/or elderly family member's dependent on the main income earner, landless, daily laborers, lost small businessmen
- Families who have lost their main source of income

Rationale:

As a result of this major 2017 floods, the essential community infrastructure (including earthen roads, dykes, small embankments, small connecting bamboo bridges, natural forestry, common raised ground and any other social community structures) was severely damaged in all 24 Upazillas of six districts. This has created a significant interruption to basic essential services such as income, education and emergency health services. People who are partially or fully dependent on off-farm livelihood such as rickshaw/van puller, retail seller, handicrafts producers, weaver, hand-looms, nursery business, lost their income opportunity. Due to damage to tools and equipment, disruption of transport system and loss of purchasing power, flood victims are finding very challenging to recover their income options. This early recovery initiative will provide target beneficiaries with short-term income opportunity to restore their livelihood and reduce the current risk.

Cluster Objectives:

- To meet critical infrastructure needs of the most vulnerable population (including earthen roads, small embankments, dykes, common raised place, and any other community structures and forestry that have been affected).
- To ensure immediate resumption of off-farm livelihood (small businesses, SMEs) activities.
- To identify response for governance and protection needs and support short-term and long-term recovery.

Targeting:

- 13,200 households, which is around 20 per cent of the total affected people who were dependent on off-farm activities are targeted for early recovery support in six districts.
- Unions will be selected according to the highest number of severely affected HHs: 24 Upazilas out of six districts (NAWG report).

Priority activities:

- Cash for work for restoring essential community infrastructure such as small connecting roads, dykes, multi-purpose common raised place.
- Cash for work for raising of plinth for cluster houses in risk areas with slope protection.
- Cash for work for plantation to protect villages are at risk with restoring ecosystems.

Contact:

Arif Abdullah Khan
Programme Analyst –R&IG Cluster
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
IDB Bhaban, Shar-E-Bangla Nagar, Agargoan, Dhaka, Bangladesh
arif.abdullah@undp.org

Saudia Anwer
Capacity Building Specialist, Early Recovery Facility
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
IDB Bhaban, Shar-E-Bangla Nagar, Agargoan. Dhaka, Bangladesh
saudia.anwer@undp.org

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



EDUCATION

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$1,002,721

Target beneficiaries

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	28,782	27,656	56,437
≥ 18 years	2,112	2,288	4,400
Total			60,837

Criteria for selection:

- Students of the most affected schools.
- Schools most damaged by floods.

Rationale:

At least 4,000 primary and high schools, colleges and madrasas in northern and north-eastern district of the country have been affected by floods and require immediate repair. More than 1,000 educational institutions have been closed either due to flooding or because they are being used as emergency shelters for displaced people. This is impacting the learning ability of students and is damaging the teaching learning material. Water and sanitation facilities in schools have also been damaged by the floods. There is a need to provide support – across sectors and crosscutting issues – to schools with the view of contributing to educational aspects.

A total of 3 million people need Education cluster assistance. The Government has suspended the Bachelor Degree examination and is planning to reschedule primary school level examinations. There are concerns for protection related issues, including school drop-outs and an increase in child labour and marriage.

Cluster Objectives:

- Restore access to education for children in the affected areas in schools.
- Repair existing structure and WASH blocks in the worst affected schools.
- Ensure coordination and advocacy efforts to find alternative spaces for shelters and ensure that repair of schools that were used as shelters are included in the response plans of respective clusters.

Access in targeted areas:

UNICEF has a field presence in the division.

Save the Children is currently working in the area.

Plan International Bangladesh also has a strong presence in the North.

Contact:

Saltanat Builasheva
Education Cluster Coordinator
UNICEF

sbuilasheva@unicef.org

Jacklin Rebeiro
Co-lead Education Cluster
Save the Children
jacklin.rebeiro@savethechildren.org

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



FOOD SECURITY

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$5,500,000

Target beneficiaries

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	32,356	34,763	67,119
≥ 18 years	39,824	43,057	82,881
Total	72,180	77,820	150,000

Criteria for selection:

- People affected and/or displaced by the floods
- Household living on day labour or charity and having no regular income, including landless people
- Most vulnerable (pregnant, lactating women, elderly, chronically sick people, female headed household, disabled)

Rationale:

In the affected districts, more than 30 per cent of households in the affected areas are experiencing poor and borderline food consumption, compared with 15 per cent nationally. In addition to accessing food, there are limitations related to food diversity with serious implications for the nutrition status of affected families. Dietary diversity amongst women is particularly poor, with consumption of protein highly inadequate (IPC,2014). Only 4 per cent of children have the minimum dietary diversity, which compares poorly with the national average of 24 per cent (BDHS, 2011).

The dominant livelihood activity in the affected rural area is subsistence farming, and also casual labour, around 65 per cent household's is depending on agriculture and roughly 27 per cent households depends on agri-labour (low valued daily wage labour).

Floods have caused significant damage to household food stocks, with flood-affected people reportedly surviving on limited stocks of dry foods and puffed rice. The lean period in some parts of the flooded region is intensifying food security concerns. This is the 2nd flooding event affecting these districts this year. The current disaster is forcing many people to adopt negative and exploitive coping mechanisms, such as skipping meals, reducing meal sizes and not taking preferred or nutritious food. This flood has

caused different extents of damages on crops production, as well as livestock. An estimated 623,402 hectares of cultivated land are damaged. The most important challenge is to catch up this planting season for Aman as well as next harvest for others crops.

Damages to fishing infrastructure and fish culture are expected to be high as well as washout which may badly impact on the livelihood of fishermen and fish related industries. In addition, it is experienced that during flood, livestock, poultry are exposed to be suffering from disease. It has been observed that the price of fodder has increased.

The FSC will conduct a light sectoral assessment to get a better understanding of the loss and damages and early recovery needs on agriculture (including fisheries and livestock). An IPC acute analysis will also be conducted. Diminished food stocks and purchasing power is exacerbating a food crisis, rendering food assistance a priority intervention. Support to farmers with inputs and capacity building etc is a priority. Livestock should be targeted with fodder, vaccination, deworming etc are priority to restore the livestock health. Special attention should be given regarding sex and age-disaggregated data (SADD) which should be collected for informing planning of FSC cluster interventions to achieve greater gender equity in food security.

Cluster Objectives:

- Provision of food assistance package to the 30,000 most vulnerable households to cover short term food security needs for three months, following food security cash assistance.
- To support urgent restoration of livelihood opportunities following FSC package through sub-sector analysis for the most vulnerable households.

Planned partners:

Food Assistance: WFP, BDRCS, INGOs (CBM, Christian Aid, IRB, Oxfam, AAB, RI, Plan, CWW, SCI, HI, Plan), WVI, local NGOs (BRAC, Polli Stree, GUK, ESDO, RDRS, Bace, BDO, BSDO, Caritas), etc.

Livelihood support: FAO, INGOs, local NGOs

Access in targeted areas:

Many partners are currently working in the areas. Access may be limited in some areas due to the impact of the floods on the roads.

Contact:

Damien Joud - Food Security Cluster Coordinator
Bangladesh Food Security Cluster (FAO/WFP)
coordinator.bangladesh@FSCluster.org

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$685,000

Target beneficiaries

	Female*	Male	Total
< 18 years	10,995		10,995
≥ 18 years	77,565	12,250	89,815
Total	88,560	12,250	100,810

Criteria for selection:

- Persons severely affected by the disaster.
- Women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years).
- Persons at disproportionate risk of GBV including women, child-headed households, unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities, and older persons.

Rationale:

Approximately 107,000 girls and women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) are at an increased risk of experiencing GBV as a result of the current Monsoon Floods. In emergencies, women and girls have an increased vulnerability to GBV due to loss of livelihoods, restricted mobility and privacy, disrupted services and weakened protection. Access to life-saving GBV care is severely compromised as systems to respond to sexual and gender-based violence in flood-affected areas are reportedly not in place. Women and girls in the most severely-affected areas do not feel safe in the areas where they have moved since the floods, including embankments, emergency shelters, alongside roadways, school buildings, and under the open sky.

There is insufficient access to safe water and sanitation facilities including latrines and bathing spaces, and women and girls reportedly do not feel safe at water and fuel collection points, markets, and temporary shelters. An increased risk of sexual violence and trafficking is linked to unsafe temporary settlement locations, inadequate latrine and bathing facilities, and lack of privacy in communal shelters even prior to the disaster. Low utilization of government services, poor access to information, terrain, distance to service points, and low decision-making power among women had been major deterrents to help-seeking

which is now exacerbated by crisis. Overcrowding, insufficient doors and partitions in sleeping areas, inadequate locks, and lack of privacy dressing and bathing in disaster shelters and informal settlement locations introduces risk of sexual harassment or assault. Inadequate or partial distribution of fuel, food, and shelter building materials also increases vulnerability for women and girls who may be forced to trade sex or other favors in exchange for these items (IASC, GBV Guidelines, 2015).

All combined, institutionalized referral systems for providing assistance to survivors of gender-based violence are broken in the affected regions. In this context, critical service needs include provision of GBV case management services to ensure safe, timely access to life-saving services, including provision of health care for sexual assault survivors.

Cluster Objectives:

- Ensure survivors of GBV have safe access to health care, basic psychosocial services, and community-based support networks.
- Mobilize community-led mechanisms that prevent and mitigate gender-based violence.
- Deliver dignity kits and risk reduction materials to women and girls.
- Increase community information and awareness regarding available GBV-related services
- Endeavour to collect sex and age-disaggregated data (SADD) for informing planning of GBV cluster interventions to achieve greater gender equity in access to GBV services and products.

Planned partners:

UNFPA, Action Aid, Plan International, OXFAM in Bangladesh.

Access in targeted areas:

The partners maintain a field presence in the affected areas. Relationships with other national and local actors in the target areas are in place to facilitate access.

Contact:

Saba Zariv
GBV Cluster Coordinator
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
zariv@unfpa.org

* Target inclusive of adolescent girls (ages 15-18)

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



NUTRITION

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$527,362

Target beneficiaries

	Female*	Male	Total
< 2 SAM ¹ 30% of total	1,776	1,780	3,557
< 2 years MAM ²	19,885	19,933	39,816
< 5 child 30% + 15% adolescent girl deworming			118,692
≥ 18 years adolescent girl IFA	47,852		47,852
PLW ³	117,832		117,832
Total	187,345	21,713	327,570

Criteria for selection:

- Children under 5 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).
- Adolescent girls.

Rationale:

Women and children are most vulnerable after any disaster. Nutrition is often overlooked during emergencies not considering that this is when people are at a higher risk of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. In areas where nutrition status was poor before the emergency, people will be even more vulnerable, particularly women and children. Acute malnutrition weakens the immune system, which then becomes more susceptible to developing diseases that can be fatal. Young children and women who are pregnant or breastfeeding are most vulnerable to undernutrition as their bodies have greater needs for various nutrients. The current emergency has affected 31 districts in Bangladesh. Considering the severity of the disaster, 13 districts (Jamalpur, Netrakona, Sirajganj, Dinajpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Naogaon, Panchagarh and Rangpur) need to be targeted for emergency nutrition interventions, requiring a minimum USD1,392,000 for the entire nutrition response. As six districts are being prioritized by the HCTT, the budget for the nutrition component of the response plan is US\$527,362 covering a total of 327,570.

- SAM and MAM management is a top priority to protect Children under five years of age.
- IYCF is challenged as mothers cannot feed complementary food due to lack of food and cooking facilities.
- 300,000 people are in the shelters and there is no private space for breast-feeding which is interrupting breastfeeding practices.
- Children are not getting adequate breast-milk as mothers have to engage themselves for food collection.
- Facility-based nutrition services (including community clinics) are not functioning as infrastructures are damaged and not accessible in the heavily inundated areas.

Cluster Objectives:

- To provide emergency nutrition services to flood affected population in order to prevent Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition among under 5 children.
- To prevent excess child mortality and morbidity in flood affected areas due to flood consequences including malnutrition.
- To provide prompt and quality assistance to address nutritional needs of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).

Planned partners:

IPHN, ACF, HKI, TDH, Plan International, WFP, Save the Children, UNICEF and other cluster partners.

Access in targeted areas:

The Nutrition cluster has a strong presence in the affected areas through member organizations, particularly IPHN.

Contacts:

Mohammad Mainul Hossain Rony
 Nutrition Cluster Information Management Officer
mrony@unicef.org

1. Severe Acute Malnutrition
2. Moderate Acute Malnutrition
3. Pregnant and Lactating Women

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



SHELTER

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$3,000,000

Target beneficiaries

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	64,000	64,000	128,000
≥ 18 years	96,000	96,000	192,000
Total	160,000	160,000	320,000

Criteria for selection:

- People whose houses were destroyed or damaged during the floods.
- Female-headed households with several dependents.
- Families having disabled and or elderly family members dependent on the main income earner, landless, daily laborers and small and marginal farmers.
- Families having school-going children at risk of school non-attendance of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV).
- The Cluster will target the five districts with most housing damage: Kurigram, Naogoan, Sirajganj, Tangail, Dinajpur.

Rationale:

The floods have destroyed 82,000 houses, partially damaged 524,375 houses and temporarily moved 297,254 people to 941 community shelters*. There is also a large number of affected people who have moved to higher grounds – such as embankments and roads – owing to limited access to community shelters, leaving them exposed to the elements and without minimum protection measures. There is a possibility of acute river bank erosion when floodwater recedes, with the potential for damage to vulnerable houses of the char (tract of land surrounded by the waters) and low-land areas. This will lead to a further deterioration of shelter conditions in the affected areas. With damage to shelter widespread and likely to deteriorate, affected families need support for meeting emergency shelter needs and subsequently to undertake repairs or to rebuild their damaged homes. A total of 320,000 people is estimated to still

require some form of shelter support. Lack of detailed needs assessment information and limited funding to scale up operations. Lack of funding remains an impediment to a fast and comprehensive humanitarian shelter response.

Cluster Objectives:

- To provide emergency shelter assistance.
- Support to early recovery through shelter repair activities, relief items, cash, technical support.

Planned partners:

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, IFRC, UNDP, World Vision, Concern, Caritas, Friendship, TDH, Habitat for Humanity, BRAC.

Contacts:

Tom Bamforth
Shelter Cluster Coordinator (IFRC)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
coord1.bd@sheltercluster.org
+880 1623696959

Arif Abdullah Khan
Shelter Cluster Coordinator (UNDP)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
arif.abdullah@undp.org

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$2,534,400

Target beneficiaries

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	49,674	51,702	101,376
≥ 18 years	53,814	56,010	109,824
Total	103,488	107,712	211,200

Criteria for selection:

- Mostly affected women headed households.
- Mostly affected poor and ultra-poor households.
- Mostly affected households with vulnerable children and women.
- Mostly affected adolescent girls and women.

Rationale:

The WASH situation in the flooded districts is alarming, especially because the floodwater has filled up latrines, contaminating water sources and limiting the availability of safe drinking water. According to the multi-sector rapid needs assessment (72 hours-Needs Assessment), around 214,541 latrines have been damaged or washed away while 65,167 tube wells have been partially or fully damaged (DPHE Top Sheet – 30 Aug). Due to the contamination of water sources – especially tube wells, which are the main source of safe water in affected areas – the affected population is forced to use alternative and unsafe water sources, which may lead to outbreaks of water borne diseases, and exacerbate any pre-disaster health and nutrition issues. As such, provision of safe water is a pressing need. This needs to be accompanied with provision of safe water collection and storage containers. There is also a need for improving immediate and medium-term access to sanitation, including by constructing of gender segregated emergency latrines. Hygiene promotion, accompanied with provision of hygiene items, will be key in reducing the risk of water borne and water related diseases. The damage to sanitation structures affects girls and women more, especially as they were already facing challenges in accessing safe and accessible sanitation and hygiene facilities prior to the floods. Girls and women have also highlighted the need for menstrual hygiene support.

Almost all flood-affected people require some form of WASH assistance. An estimated three million people (children, women, adolescent girls, elderly and disabled) have special needs that require targeted WASH assistance. Due to the contamination of water sources - especially tube wells, which are the main source of safe water in affected areas - the affected population is using alternative and unsafe water sources, which may lead to an outbreak of water-borne diseases, and exacerbate any pre-existing health and nutrition issues.

Cluster Objective:

- To meet the humanitarian WASH needs of ensuring access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene practices for the most affected population of districts affected by the 2017 Monsoon Floods.

Planned partners:

DPHE, UNICEF, BDRC/IFRC and WASH Cluster Member Agencies.

Access in targeted areas:

DPHE, UNICEF, BDRC and many WASH cluster members are currently working and providing WASH humanitarian response in the affected areas. Access to some areas may be challenging as flood water still there as well road communication damaged in some areas.

Contact:

Golam Morshed
National WASH Cluster Coordinator
UNICEF Bangladesh
gmorshed@unicef.org

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Beyond the priority sector response plans, humanitarian actors in Bangladesh have focused on a joint approach to several key issues:

Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA)

Lack of (or limited) systematic sex and age-disaggregated data that can be translated into gender analysis for planning and programming is one of the challenges that faces HCTT humanitarian response planning. This hinders adequate understanding of the needs of different groups of women, men, boys and girls. Lack of pre-post-natal health care for pregnant and lactating mothers.

GiHA Working Group priorities for the period August 2017 to January 2018 include:

- Provision of sustainable gender technical capacity to ensure: (i) Needs assessments include Gender Analysis; (ii) Cluster response plans are reviewed with the IASC Gender Marker; (iii) Cluster response plans and interventions integrate gender; and (iv) Gender key performance indicators (KPIs) are monitored and reported on throughout the humanitarian program cycle.
- A Comprehensive HCTT Cluster Specific Gender Analysis for 2017 August Floods. The GiHA WG with the technical support of Senior GenCap Advisor Support will assess the gender dimensions of the [Cluster] Specific needs of flood affected populations. The gender analysis will also examine how gender dynamics (traditional norms, gender roles and gender inequalities) affected women's, girls', boy's and men's capacity to respond to the 2017 August Floods in Bangladesh and show how that relates to early recovering from the impact of 2017 August Floods. This will inform [cluster] response interventions making them address the [cluster] specific needs of women, girls, boys and men (WGBM).
- To strengthen gender capacity, GiHA WG will conduct a refresher training (building upon the training done in April 2017) on 3 modules: (i) Gender Issues in Humanitarian Action; (ii) Gender Analysis; and (iii) Gender Action Planning.

Communications with Communities (CwC)

Members of the Shongjog multi-stakeholder platform of CwC are already implementing activities to provide practical, actionable information to affected communities. These are focused on critical information needs related to water, shelter/accommodation, food, how to register for aid, information about sanitation and updated weather reports. Messages around protection are also being prioritized. Current primary channels are through NGO workers and local community leaders; as well as electronic channels including government and community radio and Facebook. Activities are also already beginning to collect and collate feedback from affected communities and ensure that clusters and other responders can react appropriately.

Comprehensive mechanisms to disseminate critical information are not yet established and there are significant geographical areas where information needs are not being met (including in central and southern districts, where flood onset was later). Similarly, comprehensive two-way communication activities to solicit and collate community feedback are only established in a small number of areas. Existing activity is sporadic and under-resourced, and currently relies on limited internal resources mobilized by a small number of organisations. There is an unfunded need to scale up existing activity to increase coverage and, in the coming weeks, transition CwC activities away from current, critical topics (for example: water-borne disease and protection of vulnerable groups in temporary shelters) into longer-term efforts to support reconstruction and reestablishment of livelihoods.

Additional funding of \$320,000 would enable Shongjog and its members to:

- Widen existing dissemination of immediate, live-saving information (including self-help advice and information about relief provision mechanisms).
- Provide comprehensive channels for affected communities to ask questions; raise issues and complaints; and provide feedback to humanitarian actors.
- Provide clear, accessible information to communities in support of medium-term cluster efforts in areas like resilient shelter construction and livelihood reestablishment.
- Support clusters to develop and implement integrated CwC and Community Engagement activities within their sectoral response.

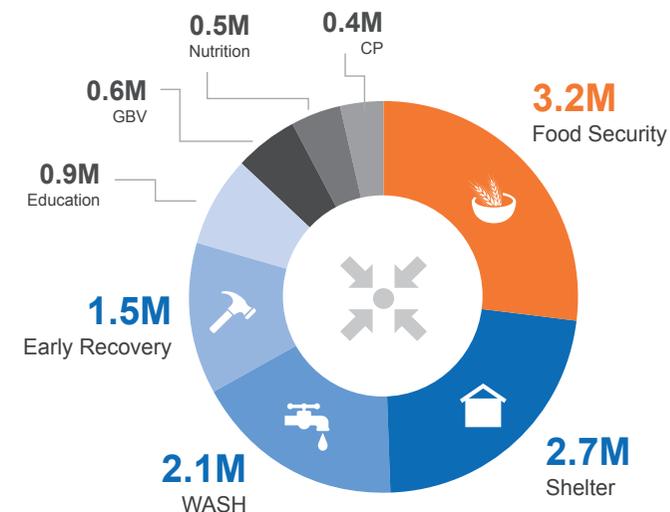
Contact: Richard Lacey, Shongjog secretariat, richard.lacey@bd.bbcmediaaction.org

Bangladesh: HCTT Response Plan - Monsoon Floods (August 2017-January 2018)

FUNDING

	Budget Required	Mobilized	Budget Gap
FSC	5,500,000	2,275,478	3,224,522
Shelter	3,000,000	300,000	2,700,000
WASH	2,534,000	425,000	2,109,000
ER	1,980,000	500,000	1,480,000
Education	1,002,721	100,000	902,721
GBV	685,000	70,000	615,000
Nutrition	527,362	0	527,362
Child Protection	400,000	0	400,000
CwC	317,425	14,000	303,425
Total	15,946,508	3,684,478	12,262,030

Budget Gap by Sector



TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

