Monsoon Floods: Bangladesh
Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) - Situation Report N. 4
(as of 18 September 2017)

This report is produced by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) of Bangladesh in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 10 to 17 September 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 28 September 2017.

Highlights

- According to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) floodwaters have begun to recede from 30 out of the 32 flood-affected districts.

- MoDMR is conducting damage assessments (D Form) in all the affected districts and results are expected by 21 September.

- An estimated total of 103,855 houses are reported to have been destroyed and 633,792 have been partially damaged; 145 persons are known to have lost their lives due to the floods.

Situation Overview

As of 17 September, community reports indicate that the flood situation in many northern areas has improved and people who were staying in shelters have returned to their homes. However, key problems that communities are currently facing include: limited access to cooking (lack of utensils and fuel); high transportation costs, due to damage to roads and bridges in many areas; lack of work, particularly for day labourers; lack of medical support; rapidly increasing levels of debt; lack of support for people with disabilities; setbacks in children’s education where schools were being used as shelters; difficulty in replacing belongings and assets that were left behind while sheltering.

Damaged roads and bridges/culverts have been mostly repaired and road communication is re-established. According to an assessment conducted by the Shelter Cluster on 6-9 September 2017, vulnerable, marginalized

---

1 Bangladesh floods – Community Feedback Summary issue 2 – 17 September 2017: https://app.box.com/s/2ipvzprbc4kg2qw58o8x1freishay4
2 Shelter Cluster Bangladesh Website: https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017

---

8 million
Affected people

32
Affected Districts

145
Dead

103,855
Houses Destroyed

633,792
Houses Damaged

4,636
Damaged Education Infrastructure

INDIA
Dhaka

People affected
Crop land affected

More than 500,000
100,000 - 500,000
Less than 100,000

More than 75,000 ha
20,000 - 40,000 ha
Less than 5,000 ha

Map Sources: UNICEF, LGED, HCTT
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 17 Sep, 2017
and poorer communities were the worst affected by the floods, especially communities building with mud-houses or living on chars and embankments. While many are recovering, there remain specific groups, especially in chars, where there is an urgent need for emergency shelter support that contributes meaningfully to longer-term housing solutions.

The Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) has activated a hot line (16263) for people to receive information on how to manage post-flood health problems. To date, there have been more than 13,000 cases of illness linked to the flood reported, including diarrhoea, respiratory infection, skin infection and eye infections. A web-based dashboard for disseminating information on the health situation as well as interventions in the flood-affected areas was developed (http://www.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/en/home/4601-health-situation-interventions-in-flood-affected-areas).

HCTT partners are scaling up the emergency response in the flood-affected northern and central parts of Bangladesh. On 1 September 2017, the HCTT launched an Emergency Response Plan to complement the timely and effective response by the Government of Bangladesh.

The plan is seeking USD $12 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 330,000 people (45 per cent men, 55 per cent women, 51 per cent children) (66,000 HH) for the next six months (August 2017 – January 2018), primarily in the six most affected districts: Gaibhandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Amalpur, Nilphamari and Sirajganj.

**Funding**

The Government has allocated 89.15 million BDT (USD $1.1 million), 27,207 MT of rice and 71,260 dry food packets to flood-affected districts. It has also allocated 31,980 bundles of Corrugated Iron (CI) sheeting and BDT 95.9 million (USD $1.2 million) for house reconstruction.

The UK-supported Start Fund has been activated in Bangladesh and a total of £659,306 (USD $850,505) has been awarded to ActionAid Bangladesh, Care International, Concern Worldwide, Handicap International, Relief International with HelpAge International, Save the Children and Plan International.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an Emergency Appeal seeking CHF4.7 million (USD $4.9 million) to enable the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to deliver assistance and provide support to 20,000 families (100,000 people) for 12 months, with a focus on the following sectors: health, shelter (and non-food relief items), water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), food security and livelihoods (including unconditional cash) and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Oxfam - Bangladesh has allocated more than 20 million BDT (USD $250,000) from its Humanitarian Response Grant Facilities (HRGF) under its IKEA funded ELNHA project and OXFAM Catastrophe Fund.

Canada has committed CAN$262,500 (USD $210,000) through the Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund to support Plan International in providing immediate assistance to over 10,000 people affected the monsoon floods in Bangladesh. Irish Aid has committed 100,000 Euros (USD $119,000).

Five INGOs (CARE, CBM, Oxfam, Plan International and Save the Children) have distributed multi-purpose cash grant (MPCG) to 8,130 households amounting to BDT 4,000 (USD $50) /HH. 3

In support of the Government's swift response and to assist those who have been affected, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated USD $2.4 million to support the humanitarian response. The

---

3 Cash Working Group
CERF funding will allow agencies to scale up their responses and reach 100,000 people who have been most acutely affected by the flooding in the two most severely affected districts, Dinajpur and Jamalpur. The funding will be used to provide water and sanitation facilities, food assistance through cash transfers, health support for pregnant women and newborn babies, and emergency shelter kits.

A dashboard has been released to provide an overview of current funding allocated to the monsoon flood response. According to the dashboard, the plan is currently 37 per cent funded. Multiple humanitarian crises in Bangladesh mean that resources, personnel, and funding are being diverted from the flood response to address other humanitarian needs. There is an urgent need to ensure that targeted humanitarian assistance continues to be delivered in flood-affected areas.

Humanitarian Response

Early Recovery

Needs:
- Destroyed road networks and bridges have limited humanitarian access in some areas and many people are still without coverage of early recovery activities.
- To address the early recovery needs, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has declared the following priorities: rebuilding for those affected who lost their homes, provision of seedlings for the farmers whose seedbeds were washed away and medical support for those who are ailing. She also urged the microcredit lenders not to press the poor farmers to repay the loan instalments for the next three months.
- The Department of Disaster Management and Relief is now preparing the detailed D Form including information related to the total losses in community infrastructures.

Response:
- Government counterparts have inspected the affected areas and are providing support for CfW assistance.
- BRAC has provided early livelihood recovery to 4,216 households.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Humanitarian partners need to facilitate early recovery efforts of the most vulnerable households through the provision of basic services and urgent rehabilitation of community infrastructure.
**Education**

**Needs:**
- A total of three million people need Education cluster assistance.
- At least 4,000 primary and high schools, colleges and madrasas in northern and northeastern districts of the country are affected by floods and require immediate repairs.
- 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.
- 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.

**Response:**
- Education in Emergency (EiE) kits have been distributed by cluster partners in affected schools in Jamalpur.
- Almost all schools were opened on 10th September after the Eid holidays, with the only exception of a few severely affected schools that need urgent renovation work.
- The Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) has planned to allocate around BDT 30,000 to 250,000 for repairs at 2,910 schools in 30 districts.
- UNICEF has allocated USD $60,000 for immediate support to schools to create a proper learning environment (repairs, furniture, WASH facilities, school field maintenance, educational kits etc.).
- Plan International Bangladesh is reaching 1,969HHs in three unions (Bolloverkhaz, Kochakata and Kedar unions) through distribution of NFI kits and education materials to 3,000 students in Chilmari Upazila.

**Food Security**

**Needs:**
- Over 650,000 hectares of standing crops across 32 districts have been damaged; the worst-affected crops are paddy (summer rice), jute (vegetable fibre), dhaincha (multipurpose legume) and vegetables.
- Damage to agriculture will likely have an impact on the availability and price of food, with 1.5 million people in need of food assistance (immediate and short-term);
- 179,943 children under five and 90,568 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) need Targeted Food Distribution.
- There is reportedly significant damage to fishing infrastructures and fish cultures and on livestock (disease, increase of the price of hay and fodder) although the impact will only be fully understood when waters recede.
- Damage to agriculture is likely to have an impact on food security and access to daily labor opportunities for the most vulnerable.
- Department of Livestock Services is seeking emergency support from the Government for livestock feed for flood-affected livestock holders in greater Jamalpur, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Bogora and Netrokon districts. They also require FMD vaccine to mitigate spread of disease in livestock shelters, and post-flood rehabilitation assistance for small-holder farmers (restocking and interest-free loans)⁵

---

⁴ Funding from Margarate A Cargill Foundation.
⁵ DG communication with ECTAD/FAO project, 24/08/2017
Response:
- 272,020 people (or 54,404 HH) have been reached so far in food security interventions, disaggregated as follows:
  - 32,331 HH for immediate food assistance in addition to the assistance provided by the GoB to 2.8m people.
  - 21,458 HH for short term food assistance (including MPCG).
  - 10,073 HH for early livelihood recovery (including MPCG).

Gaps & Constraints:
- Targeted food assistance for pregnant and lactating women and children under five is very limited.
- Limited SADD breakdown of beneficiaries.
- The FSC will launch a light phase 3 needs assessment, focusing on the loss and damage of the agricultural sector, including livestock and fisheries. The FSC is seeking more interest from organisations as, for now, the number of participants is too low to conduct a phase 3 assessment.
- 55 per cent is the funding gap as shown by the table below. The gap remains higher for livelihood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15-Sep</th>
<th>Budget Required</th>
<th>Mobilized</th>
<th>Budget Gap</th>
<th>% gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>1,962,946</td>
<td>2,939,589</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short term food assistance</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>1,636,872</td>
<td>2,291,479</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>livelihood</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>326,074</td>
<td>648,110</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Needs:
- Immediate needs include Bleaching Powder, Cholera saline, Water Purifying Tablets, Anti-Snake Venom and other Emergency Drugs.
- Enhance disease surveillance and health promotion activities.
- Transport, speed boats and life jackets are required for the Rapid Response Teams and the Medical Teams.
- Repair to damaged more than 500 health facilities and replacement of damaged equipment.

Response:
- Monitoring the public health situation due to on-going flood through Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room (Hot Line +88 017 5911 4488) and daily Health Bulletin. More than 2,000 Medical Teams have been activated to tackle health problems and provide health education to flood affected communities. The Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) has activated a hot line (16263) for people to receive information for managing post-flood health problems. A web-based dashboard for disseminating information on the health situation as well as interventions in the flood-affected areas was developed (http://www.dghs.gov.bd/index.php/en/home/4601-health-situation-interventions-in-flood-affected-areas).
- The World Health Organization (WHO) has already dispatched one supplementary kit (I/V saline, Inj. Antibiotics, painkiller, Salbutamol inhaler etc.) to Rangpur Medical Sub-Depot (MSD) and one basic kit (ORS, oral antibiotic, Zinc Sulphate, Benzyle benzoit etc.) to Dinajpur District Reserved Store (DRS).
- WHO has distributed 60,000 thousand IEC materials (Pictorial leaflets, Posters) to improve awareness in flood-affected areas.
- WHO Surveillance & Immunization Medical Officers (SIMO) are providing support to District Civil Surgeon Offices in disease surveillance and coordination of activities without hampering routine immunization activities.
- BRAC has distributed 37,555 packets ORS among the flood affected people in 20 Upazila under 11 districts (Thakurgaon, Panchagar, Noagaon, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Tangail, Manikganj, Rajshahi, Rajbari) and has provided 2,375 Health packages in Panchagar, Thakurgaon, Gaibandha, Rajshahi, Sirajganj and Noagaon districts.
UNFPA has distributed 2,000 clean delivery kits, and is supporting sexual and reproductive health focused camps staffed by midwives and doctors in Kurigram, Jamalpur, Dinajpur, Lalmonirhat and Gaibandha.

UNICEF is maintaining immunization centres in the affected areas, and sending awareness messages through the Divisional Commissioner Office of Rangpur and local level radios.

Gonoshastho Kendra is providing health care support such as managing diarrhoea and other communicable diseases through mobile medical teams in five districts (Kurigram, Naogaon, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Sirajganj).

Terre des Hommes (TDH) is organizing BCC (Behavioural Change Communication) Sessions, providing outdoor services and distributing hygiene kits, ORS, WPT etc.

World Vision is providing health care services to the flood affected people in ten Upazilas in Dinajpur district.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Continuation of primary health care services to affected population including emergency obstetric and neonatal care services, immunization, mental health and psychosocial care support.
- Accessibility to health facilities; coordination and information management services.

**Logistics**

**Needs:**

- Damaged roads and bridges/culverts have been mostly repaired and road communication is established.

**Response:**

- Most rail communication has been re-established.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The pace of repair work was slow due to the road damage severity.

**Nutrition**

**Needs:**

- Estimated 886,263 people need nutrition support, especially Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), under 5 children and adolescent girls. 275,691 adolescent girls and children aged 6-59 months require nutrition supplies (including Vitamin A and Deworming)
- Facility-based nutrition services (including community clinics) are not functioning as infrastructures are damaged and not accessible in the heavily inundated areas. Sunamgonj and Kurigram are identified as IPC level 4 districts where the nutrition status is chronically bad.
- Nutrition Behavior Change Communication (BCC) for malnutrition prevention.
- Estimated 362,32 children to be screened for severe acute and moderate acute malnutrition, and provided with counseling and support. An estimated 4,130 children require treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
- 182,462 Pregnant and Lactating Women require infant feeding support and counseling
- 61,658 children aged 6-23 months require micro-nutrient supplements
- 74,099 adolescent girls require Iron-Folic Acid (IFA)

**Response:**

- Integrated SMART\(^6\) survey being conducted in Haor region (funded by UNICEF) and Kurigram (TDH).
- Coordination with GoB on nutrition supplies available in the facilities.

\(^6\) Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of availability of nutrition-specific data.
- Limited funding.
- Limited skilled nutrition service providers.

Protection-GBV

Needs:

- Total estimated people in need of GBV Cluster assistance: 100,810.
- Provision of emergency GBV case management services at identified entry points for service referral.
- Distribution of clothing, personal hygiene items, and torches to enhance personal dignity, safety, and mobility of women and girls.
- Identification of safe spaces for women and girls as entry points for GBV service referral.
- Establishment of community watch groups to monitor safety and security risks in settlement areas.

Response:

- Total estimated people reached with GBV Cluster assistance: 4,850.
- Delivery of integrated GBV/sexual and reproductive health emergency mobile health services in 35 locations across Kurigram, Gaibandha, and Jamalpur.
- 25 clinical health workers oriented on provision of first-line treatment for survivors of sexual assault.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Total estimated gap in GBV Cluster: 105,000.
- Hardship accessing comprehensive care services at One Stop Crisis Centers (OCC) for GBV survivors due to distance, terrain, lack of service awareness, and weak coordination of care at service delivery points.
- No identified service providers conducting GBV case management services to enhance linkages between law enforcement, legal, medical, and psychosocial support services for GBV survivors.
- No spaces for women and girls to access safe, confidential GBV survivor support services.
- Weak service provider networks to facilitate multi-sectoral GBV response at district level.

Child Protection

Needs:

- A total of 898,000 (51% male and 49% girl) children among the total flood-affected population are exposed to protection risks in Kurigram, Dinajpur, Gaibandha and Sirajgonj.
- Limited access to child protection services for the most vulnerable children in the flood worst-affected areas where children are living on roadside or embankments.
- Lack of playgrounds and child-friendly activities in the flooded areas. This is creating a negative impact on the children's mental and physical health, resulting in children's loss of self-confidence and self-esteem.
- Government capacity needs to be built in case management to support children.
- Knowledge and capacity needs to be built in injury prevention and first response to prevent children from injury including drowning and snakebites.

Response:

- Partnerships to operate 100 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are in place in Dinajpur (3 upazilla, 12 unions) and Jamalpur (2 upazilla, 20 unions) districts to cover 10,000 children under the Child Protection cluster.
- Transfer and distribution of 80 Recreational Kits and CFS materials. Another 70 are on the way.
- Girls and boys-friendly space in 3 unions of Kurigram including awareness raising programme of protection of children and adolescent regarding GBV and other forms of violence for 1,200 children established.
- Social workers will be deployed to conduct case management of the most vulnerable children.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Lack of protection, mental health, psychosocial and recreational support for children and adolescents.
- Systems to report and respond to separated/unaccompanied children or any other forms of violence and missing child in flood-affected areas are not in place at community level.

### Shelter

#### Needs:
- The latest Government figures show that 103,855 houses have been fully damaged, and 633,792 houses have been partially damaged.
- The total estimated people in need of emergency shelter assistance is 386,360 people.

#### Response:
- The shelter Cluster has developed a strategy for the flood response focused on four objectives: 1. Emergency shelter; 2. Recovery; 3. Housing; 4. Technical Support. The Cluster will focus on supporting the five most damaged districts in terms of fully damaged houses. These five districts represent around 77 per cent of the total number of fully damaged houses. The top five districts (in order of reported housing damage) are: Naogaon, Kurigram, Dinajpur, Sirajganj, Tangail. The Shelter Cluster has activated a Shelter Cluster Bangladesh Website at: [https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017](https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/bangladesh-monsoon-floods-2017)
- More than 60,000 people are already being targeted for emergency shelter relief, focusing mainly on in-kind distributions of tarpaulins and NFI packages.
- The cluster is tracking distribution of emergency shelter relief. Approximately 10,000 families have received tarpaulins and CGI.

#### Gaps & Constraints:
- There is an urgent need for a geographical targeting of the response focusing on both the poorest most geographically vulnerable as well as social vulnerabilities, such as widows, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and the elderly.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:
- A total of 65,213 tube wells and 214,679 latrines have need damaged partially or fully by the monsoon floods.
- Almost all affected people (6.9 million people) need WASH cluster assistance.
- More than 3 million people (Children, women, adolescent girls, elderly, disabled) need special attention to meet their special WASH Needs.

#### Response:
- Total estimated people reached with WASH assistance: Approximately Total 2.1 million\(^7\).
- The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), with the support of UNICEF and other WASH cluster partners, has reached 2.1 million people.

---

\(^7\) Estimate based on results from the initial 72-hour rapid assessment, and only focusing on fully damaged houses.

\(^8\) DPHE Top Sheet 06/09/17

\(^9\) DPHE with support from UNICEF; approx. 25,025 people by BDRC/IFRC, approx. 28,000 people by TdH; approx. 80,987 people by BRAC; approx. 43,350 by Plan International.
• DPHE has raised 2,294 tube-wells, Repaired 10,814 tube-wells, Disinfected 30,592 tube-wells, Installed 379 new tube-wells, and constructed 836 latrines, n flood Shelters, distributed 1,069,855 water purification tablets, 5,401 kg of bleaching powder, 6,500 jerry cans, and 849 hygiene kits.

• In addition, DPHE mobilized Five water treatment plants and have started producing safe water (2,000L/hour) in five districts (Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bgura, Kurigram, Gaibandha).

• Terre des Hommes (TdH) has also mobilized three mobile water treatment plants and distributed 26,484L purified water to 2,789 households and has distributed 3,000 hygiene kits to 3,000 families in Kurigram.

• The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with support from IFRC is distributing purified drinking water through five water purification units; a total of 46,760 liters have been distributed to approximately 30,000 people. BDRCS has distributed additional 14,000 water purification tablets, 6,000 units jerry cans and 40,000 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) to 4,000 families.

• BRAC has reached 28,100 people in 20 upazila under 11 districts and distributed NFI. BRAC also installed 29 temporary latrines and 18 tube well in Jessore and Dinajpur districts

• World Vision has distributed 3,439 HHs in five districts (Dinajpur, Joypurhat, Nilphamary, Nowgaon and Sunamgong).

• Oxfam has Distributed safe water to 1,500 HHs in Gaibandha district, distributed 3,295 hygiene kits in 4 districts (Sirajgonj-1,000 HHs, Kurigram - 1,145 HHs, Dinajpur - 800 HHs and NilPhamari - 350 HHs) and 200 tube wells disinfected in Dinajpur and Nilphamari. Mobilising resources for more 2,360 HHs in these four districts. Oxfam will be distributing WASH hygiene kits to 2,000 HHs in Dinajpur and Kurigram

• Save the Children has distributed 1,550 hygiene kits.

• Concern worldwide distributed 1,700 hygiene kit to 1,700 families in Lalmonirhat district.

• Plan International Bangladesh10 is reaching 2,009HHs in five unions under Chilmari Upazila of Kurigram district through distribution of 2,009 NFI kits, disinfection and repairing of 300 water points (including platform raising for 75), repairing/installation of 1,406 HH latrines, awareness raising on hygiene for communities and schools.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Total estimated gap in WASH: 5.1 million people.
• Insufficient funding is the main constraint. Government (DPHE) is responding with support from UNICEF but still there are huge gaps in funding. Very few NGOs started WASH response with own or start fund. Lack of real/valid information flow is another constraint.

Communication with Communities (CwC)

Needs:
• Estimated 6.9m require CwC support (all affected people need access to information and 2-way communication).
• Priority information needs are evolving – while there are still needs around water (particularly purification) and shelter/accommodation, communities report needing information and support about increasing debt levels, access to education and alternative livelihood options.
• Growing worries around livelihoods, particularly for farmers, who believe that their land will remain uncultivable for at least 2-3 months.
• Mechanisms to collect and collate feedback from affected communities continue to grow slowly, but remain far from comprehensive.

Response:
• The second Community Feedback summary – collating feedback from affected people across a range of different sources – was published on 17 September: https://app.box.com/s/2ipvzpbrc4kfzq58o8x1freirshay4
• Handicap International began hygiene promotion activities in Dinajpur.
• ICCO Cooperation, with partner GUK, are maintaining a mobile-enabled community feedback mechanism in Gaibandha district. Real-time feedback is available from https://rsr.akvo.org/en/project/6416/
• In response to community feedback, additional communication products on livestock care and rainwater harvesting have been added to the materials library. Agencies are encouraged to make use of these to ensure

10 Funding from Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund (CHAF)
that practical and simple information on topics of concern is available to affected populations. All materials remain available here: https://app.box.com/s/zggjjcpqkcrn30yb7p71fm31u9x2l46v.

Gaps & Constraints:

- CwC activity, while continuing to increase slowly in scope, remains sporadic and under-resourced. There is an unfunded need to increase coverage and transition CwC activities away from topics connected to immediate relief (e.g. water-borne disease and protection of vulnerable groups in temporary shelters) into longer-term efforts to support reconstruction and reestablishment of livelihoods.
- Comprehensive mechanisms to disseminate critical information are not yet established and there are significant geographical areas where information needs are not being met.
- Comprehensive two-way communication activities to solicit and collate community feedback are only established in a small number of areas.
- The Shongjog-operated Humanitarian Communications Agency remains available to support clusters to develop and implement integrated CwC and Community Engagement activities within their sectoral response.

General Coordination

A meeting of IM focal points took place in Dhaka on Thursday 14 September to finalize data needed for the development of a 4W map for the flood response. It is expected that the map will be produced by Friday 22 September. A cluster coordinator meeting is planned for Monday 25 September to continue to support clusters for the flood response with information management, resources mobilization and planning.

The Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group, with the technical support of Senior GenCap Advisor, has finalized the development of the Gender Analysis framework for the HCTT Cluster Specific Gender Analysis for 2017 August Floods. The Purpose of the Gender Analysis is to 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. The framework which was sent out to clusters on Tuesday 5th September 2017 includes the tools with key questions for data collection. Gender analysis questions should be incorporated into specific Cluster needs assessments.

Support to other clusters is available with design and production of communication products (leaflets/posters, audio, video, face-to-face activities, etc) as well as technical advice and support to agencies wanting to embed 2-way CwC activities within their response. Requests can be made via: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdjLHS5QRy5Fi90_gX07oG8Mo5hDc_P_pZAh4KoLM2n73A/viewform