

BANGLADESH

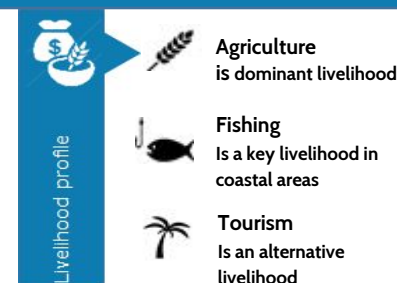
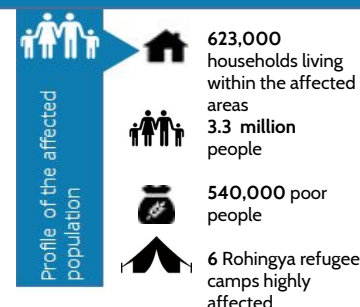
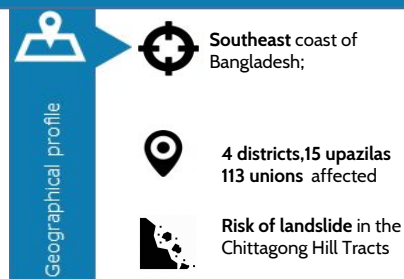
VERSION 1

Version 0 released 1 June 2017

Date released: 2 June 2017

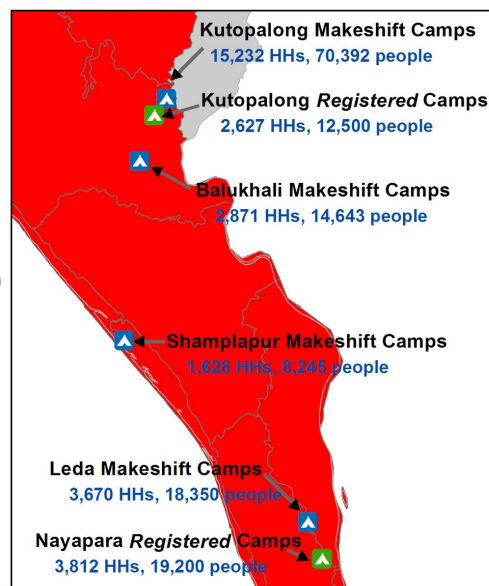
Contents may change based on updated information.

Cyclone Mora | May 2017



Geographic impact

Mora-17 is a category 1 tropical cyclone with wind speeds of up to 130km/hr. It impacted the Chittagong Division of Bangladesh, including the Rohingya refugee camps near Cox's Bazaar. TC Mora-17 made landfall on 30 May 2017.



Priority 1 320,000 poor

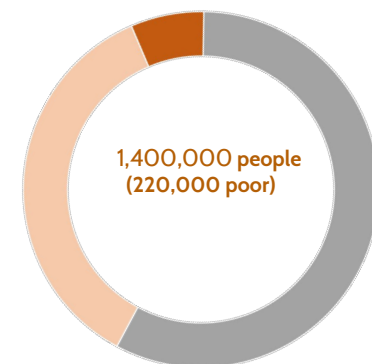
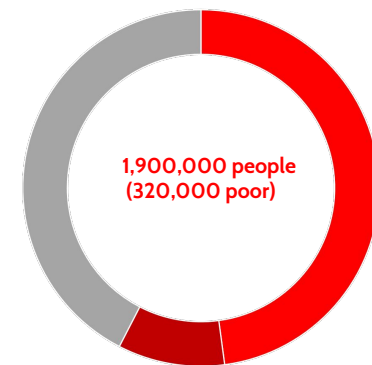
Households within this classification reside directly in the path of cyclone Mora where wind speed >120 km/hr was recorded. Their resilience are assumed to be mostly affected and vulnerable based on high poverty prevalence, poor housing quality.

Also, field validations have supported the assumed severity of these areas, given the substantial overall impact on shelters and livelihood.

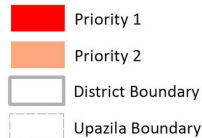
Among the 1.9 million people (356,000 households), 320,000 (64,000 households) were identified as poor. Six Rohingya camps fall into this category with a total vulnerable population depending on humanitarian assistance of ~148,100 (~29,600 households)

Priority 2 220,000 poor

Households within this classification reside also within the most geographically impacted area. Identified Unions in this classification have comparatively better housing conditions and a lower poverty prevalence and hence are assumed to be more resilient. Among the 2.8 million people (267,000 households), 220,000 (44,000 households) were identified as poor.

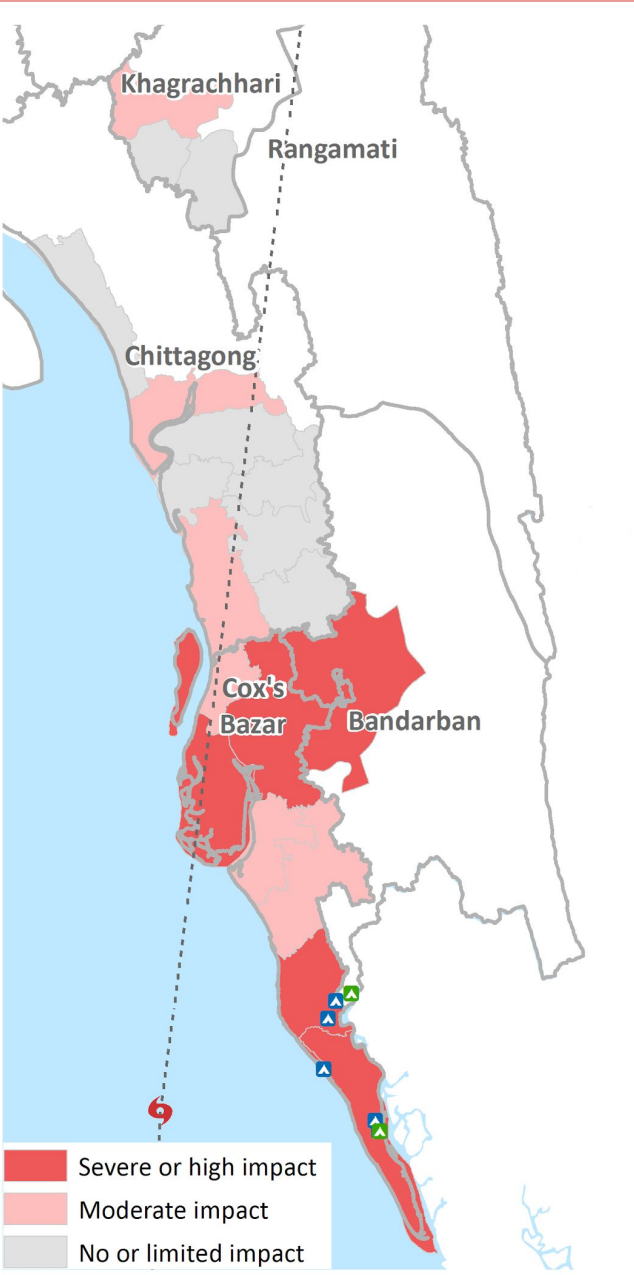


Priority Classification

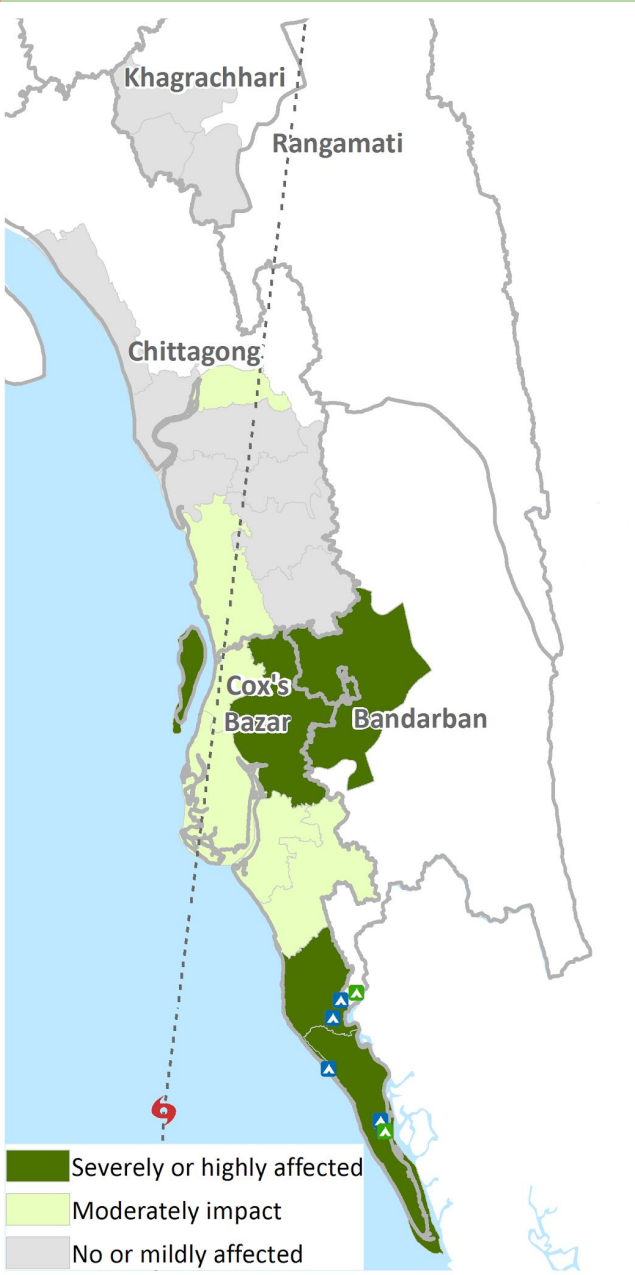


FIELD VALIDATION RESULTS (I)

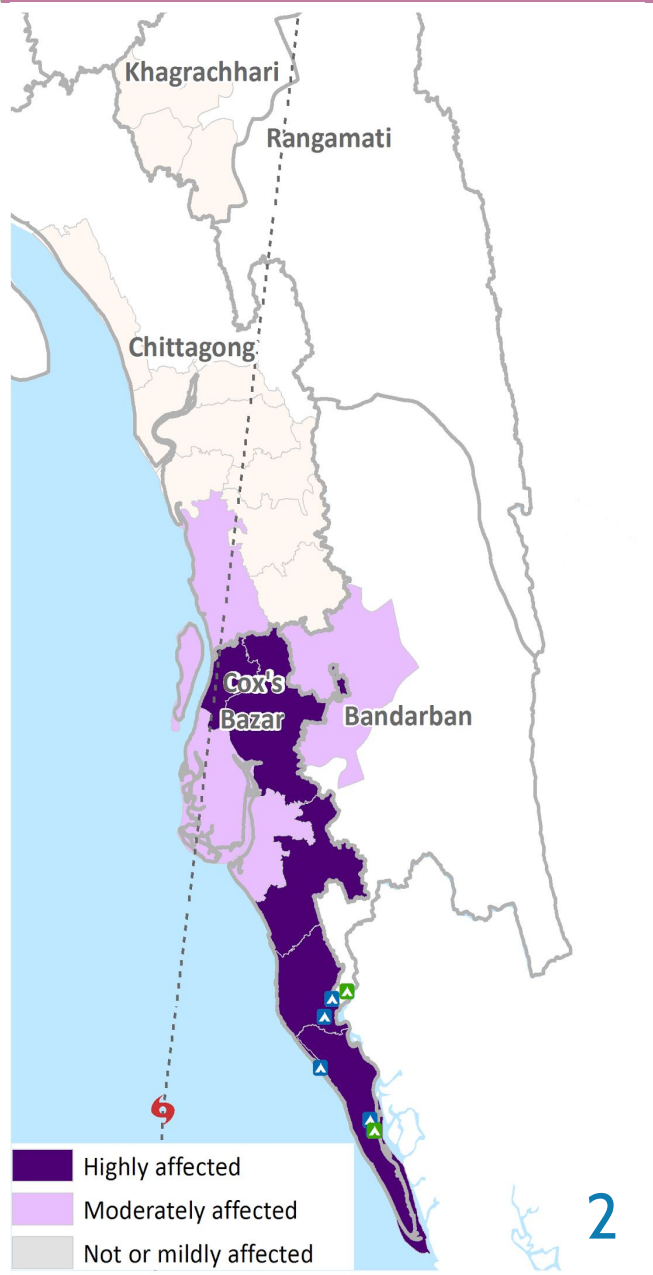
Overall Impact of the Cyclone



Impact on Agriculture & Livelihood



Impact on Household Food Needs

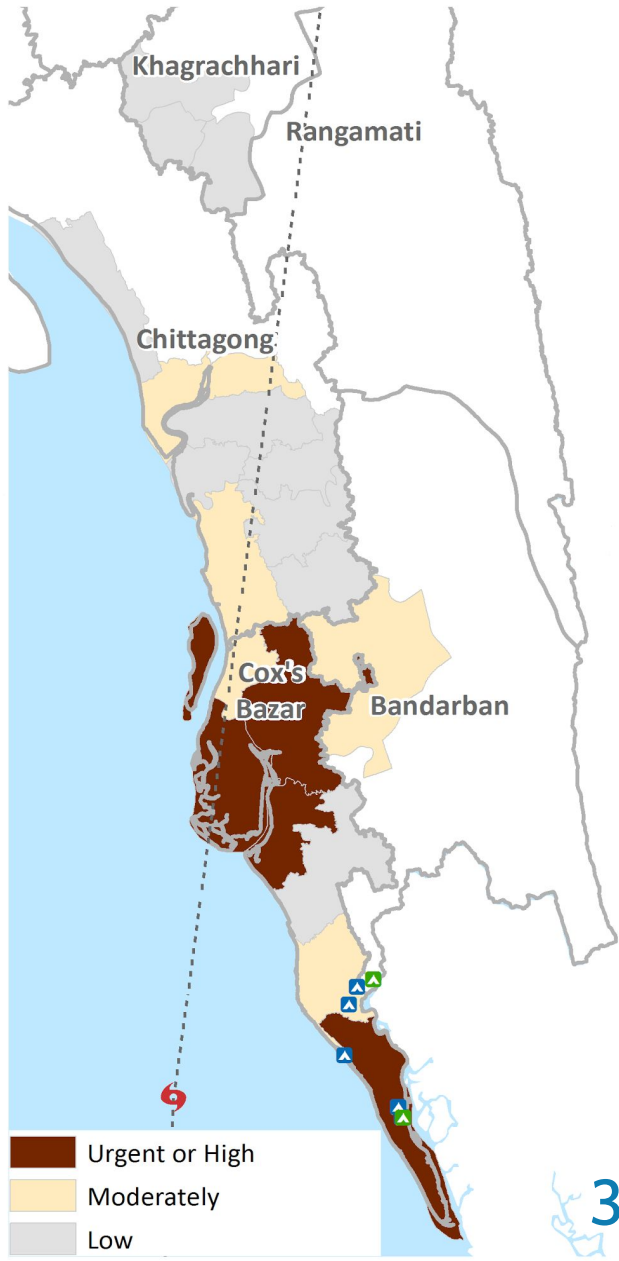
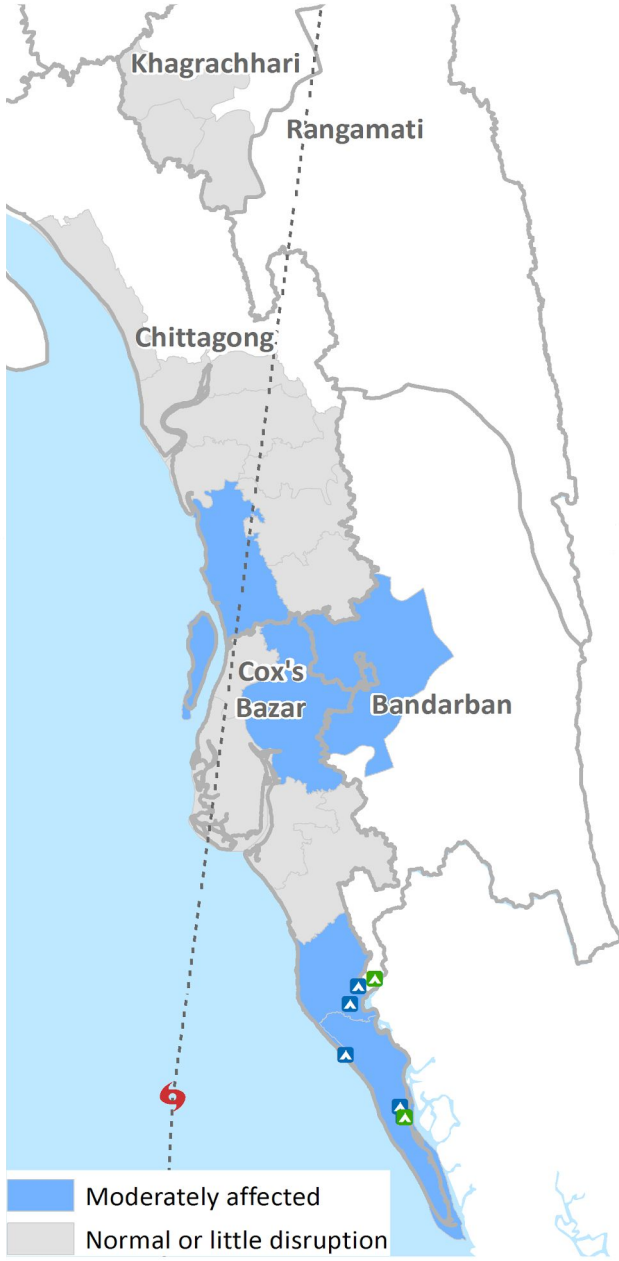
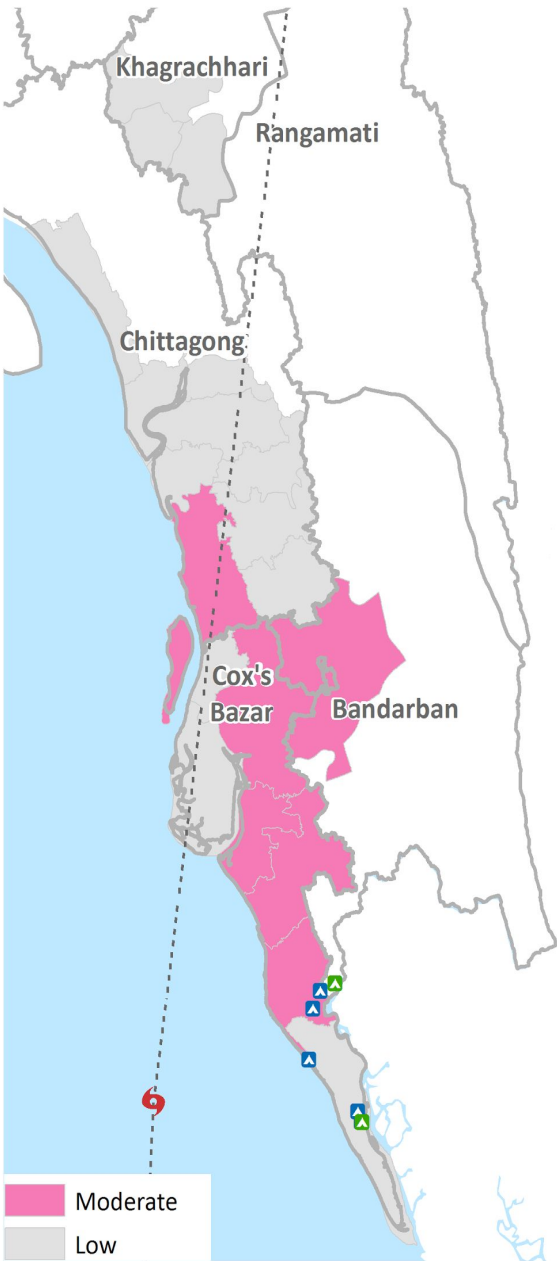


FIELD VALIDATION RESULTS (II)

Impact on WASH and Health Services

Impact on Market Functionality

Impact on Household Dwelling





Resilience profile

Resilience: Field observations have verified an extensive shelter damage. Self-initiated rebuilding has taken place with concerns on the limited access to new materials, the risk of destruction again in monsoon.

Resilience in the Rohingya refugee camps is extremely low and the population depends on humanitarian assistance. According to the multi sector rapid assessment in makeshift settlements, in-scale shelter damage, devastated health facilities and hence service shortage on the sites are one of the primary humanitarian challenges to address.

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

Following a disaster the GoB assists the vulnerable population through the Employment Generation Programme for the poorest (EGPP), Food for Works (FFW), Test Relief (TR), Gratuitous Relief (GR) and Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF).



Food security and Nutrition

Food sources: In rural areas, about half of the food (in terms of caloric intake) comes from households' own production. In urban areas, households buy almost all of their food in markets and retail shops. In both urban and rural areas, meat, sugar, potato and oil is mainly purchased.

The Rohingya in makeshift camps have seen a high level of loss in food stock and widespread damage in fuels and cooking conditions, which gives rise to the need for immediate food assistance. Initial food distributions have started in Teknaf and Bakhali since May 31st. The registered camps are supported through a voucher programme which can be exchanged in retail shops within the camps. Food is purchased from local markets.

Nutrition: Food consumption and access challenges, together with increased exposure to communicable diseases like diarrhea, and compromised health services all stress the need of close monitoring of nutrition status in both immediate and longer-terms.



Livelihood profile

Livelihoods: The dominant livelihood activity in the affected rural area is subsistence farming, followed by remittances and casual labour. Seasonal migration, primarily to India, is an important livelihood strategy, especially in the Hill areas. In urban areas, livelihoods are more diversified, and include government, factory employment, tourism, as well as casual labor. It is expected that the daily wage labourer will be the most impacted. It is likely that remittances will increase.

Agriculture: The cyclone has caused different extents of damages on vegetable crops, roots and tuber crops, salt cultivation as well as livestock ranging from 25% to above. Loss and damage of agricultural tools and in severely affected areas will slow down the recovery of agriculture-based livelihoods.

Fishing: Damages to finishing infrastructure and fishing boats and nets have been commonly identified in coastal districts and affected areas, hampering the livelihood of fishermen.

Constraints: This is currently the lean season. There is a fishing ban in place. Ramadan has just started.



Markets and Cash & Vouchers

Markets: Most of the markets are functional or semi-functional. Variety of food available on the market may reduce as a result of transport blockade. However, in some most affected areas, markets are still recovering from the disruption and people are having difficulty purchasing sufficient daily needed food items.

Prices: Prices of food in Bangladesh increased 6.9 percent in March of 2017 over the same month in the previous year. Food Inflation in Bangladesh averaged 6.6 percent from 2013 until 2017. Within just a week, prices of staples, including rice, sugar, onions, eggplant and other vegetables have increased by Tk. 5 to 15 per kg. For families with low and fixed incomes, this increase is hard-hitting, affecting their food basket and nutritional requirement. It is expected that prices of essential commodities will further increase because of rain, road blockage, and distance from wholesale markets to hard to reach areas.

Cash & Vouchers: Given the above, it is recommended to focus the immediate life-saving response on in-kind assistance. However, as market activity is expected to restore quickly a cash response is appropriate.



WASH, Protection and Gender

WASH: Latrine and washrooms damage in the Rohingya refugee camps has caused both health and security concerns. Water supply has not been largely disrupted but people have reported the needs for water collection and storage.

Protection and Gender: Women and girls have flagged the difficulties and associated security risks when they attempt to access to sanitation facilities. The lack of lighting is another key factor that has increased the security threat in the communities and refugee camps among women and girls. At the same time, women's ability to move is limited by their wet, soiled clothes as a result of the rainfall and indoor flooding in the shelter. No cases of gender-based violence in makeshift settlement has been reported till June 1st. However, awareness raising and GBV prevention are critical.



Logistics and Communications

Coordination: A UN-GoB-NGO Working Group of the the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) under the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) has initiated a 72 hrs assessment reviewing conditions in all affected districts. Field verification has been conducted

Air transport: There are two airports in Chittagong division. They are both operational.

Land by ansport: Road access is generally good, except in the districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban). Uprooted trees are the main cause of disruption.

Electricity: Electricity has been cut off in Chittagong Hill Tracts, as well as in some other localities in the districts of Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar. The power is expected to be resumed in a few days.

ICT: Phone communication has been back to normal since May 30th.

DETAILS

Affected population by priority union

District	Upazila	1st Priority # of Union	2nd Priority # of Union	Popn projected June 2017	HH projected June 2017	U5 projected June 2017	Projected Eldest (65 yrs & above)	Underweight Children 2012 (%)	Stunted Children 2012 (%)	Extreme Poor (Lower poverty line*) (%)	Poor (Upper poverty line*) (%)
Bandarban	Lama	6		103,718	21,372	17,219	3,412	36	49	21.58	40.95
Chittagong	Banshkhali	3	12	468,560	91,542	79,160	18,398	39	45	11.28	27.87
	Boalkhali		3	48,805	10,501	5,545	2,757	29	43	3.76	10.48
	Fatikchhari		2	44,139	8,493	6,170	1,823	33	45	7.08	17.61
	Patiya		4	62,951	13,055	7,212	3,860	28	44	2.39	8.07
	Rangunia		9	187,633	37,601	24,262	8,321	33	43	5.06	13.98
Cox's Bazar	Chakaria	19		551,678	102,807	86,599	18,875	33	43	13.21	28.45
	Cox's Bazar Sadar	3	5	280,104	49,098	44,602	8,710	38	46	12.24	26.18
	Kutubdia	6		145,709	26,271	23,162	4,914	36	46	13.76	31.09
	Maheshkhali	9		373,601	67,665	61,366	12,624	34	46	21.36	40.20
	Pekua	3	4	199,416	37,154	34,474	7,025	39	43	14.34	30.91
	Ramu		11	310,105	55,717	52,558	9,869	38	48	17.85	34.32
	Teknaf	5		231,662	40,928	43,500	5,751	43	50	19.74	38.15
	Ukhia	5		241,140	44,128	41,758	7,203	39	51	20.15	37.81
Khagrachhari	Ramgarh		4	78,493	16,337	12,388	3,429	40	46	14.83	32.59

Response Update (till June. 2nd)

The **Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief** allocated BDT 2.2 million (USD 26,800) and 1,400 metric tons of rice to seven vulnerable districts including Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Feni, Bhola, and Patuakhali prior to the landfall. Smaller amounts of rice and emergency funding have been provided to Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Barisal, and Barguna districts (UN 30/05/2017).

BDRCS is now preparing to deliver relief supplies, including food, emergency shelter and clean water to displaced people (IFRC 30/05/2017). It has allocated BDT 600,000 (USD 7,300) to six districts to procure dry food for affected people (UN 30/05/2017). **IFRC** has mobilized USD \$107,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide emergency food, drinking water, storage, and shelter materials. 2820 HH already received cash in Noakhali by **German Red Cross**.

WFP has 122-metric tons of fortified biscuits. Food distribution started to respond in the makeshift sites with an immediate food package (fortified biscuit and dry food) covering 27,800 households in the makeshifts sites and host populations (Balukhali site, Baharchhara, Sabrang, Cox's Bazar Paurashava, Matarbari Kutupalong, Leda site, Maheshkhali (Kutubjorn), Kutubdia). The 8th general rice distribution is also planned in three makeshift settlements from 4 June, targeting more than 16,000 households.

IOM is distributing plastic sheets, rope and other items to people with severe shelter damage in Balukhali. **UNHCR** is distributing plastic sheeting and other items in camps housing refugees and other displaced persons.

INGOs: START Fund has been activated for a total grant of GBP 400,000. Agencies are submitting proposals and project selection will be completed by 3rd June. Save the children is responding in Pekua (Cox's Bazar). Christian Aid is planning to work in Dhalghata and Matarbari Union of Maheshkhali (Cox's Bazar). Other INGOs will respond but not confirm yet.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

? ASSUMPTIONS

Geographic impact: Calculated using the GDACS wind speed buffers (>120km/hr, >90km/hr). This created thresholds for assumed geographic impact: severe, moderate and low.

Priority areas: The priority areas of this version is a combined result of geo-analysis of disaster impact conducted for Version 0 and field verification that took place between May 31st and June 1st. The geo-analysis classification is determined by overlaying cyclone path with quality of housing and poverty prevalence for each union. Within the severely affected areas, the unions with high poverty rate and/or widespread poor quality dwelling are identified as the first priority that targeted assistance is suggested to be delivered to (see classification matrix below).

Field validation was undertaken through focal point interviews with Upazila Project Implementation Officer in 24 upazilas between 31 May and 1 June. The validation questions covered overall impact, market functionality, agricultural loss and food security. This ground-truthing approach aids us to calibrate previous geo-analysis and capture new factors that affect the overall impact hence to update the priority map to reflect the latest situation.

	Poverty			
	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%
Poor Quality House				
<70%	2	3	4	5
70-80%	3	4	5	6
80-90%	4	5	6	7
>90%	5	6	7	8

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



REFERENCES & LINKS

- Housing and Population Census 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
- Cyclone path data, Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS)
- Poverty Estimate; The World Bank (WB) and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) produced the poverty estimates.
- Undernutrition estimation; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) & the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- FAO Bangladesh, Key characteristics of the affected 4 districts TC MORA
- Multi Sector Rapid Assessments in Makeshift Settlements in Ukiah and Teknaf. ISCG. 30 May 2017.
- Situation Report: Cyclone Mora, Cox's Bazar. ISCG 1 Jun. 2017,



IMPACT OF PREVIOUS CYCLONES

TC – Roanu (May 2016): The geographic scope of the storm was greater than in previous years (Aila, Mahasen and Komen) with 15 Districts impacted. **1,297,010 people were affected..**

TC Komen (July 2015): The low-lying areas of 15 coastal districts, and their offshore islands and chars were affected. Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Noakhali districts were the three worst affected districts. **2.6 million people were affected.**

The main needs were: emergency shelter, shelter repair, road reconstruction, emergency sanitation and food assistance



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DISTRICT STATISTICAL PROFILE

Key Indicators	CXB	Bandarban	Rangamati	Khagrachhari	National	Data Sources and Year
Total population	2,289,990	388,335	595,979	613,917	Total: 14,39,25006	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
Total population (Projected upto Decmber 2016)	2,557,401	433,813	663,252	683,104	-	Calculated up to Dec 2016 by district growth rate.
Pop density/km ²	919	87	97	223	1203/km ²	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
Poor Dwelling (%)	82.22	91.04	86.96	90.77	67.3	(Population and Housing Census BBS
Unskilled Day Labour (%)	23	18	22	21	-	FSNSP: 2014
Engaged in Farming (%)	25	41	37	16	-	FSNSP: 2014
Main Crops	Paddy, potato, betel leaf, vegetables.	Paddy, sesame, cotton, turmeric, ginger, vegetables	Paddy, sugarcane, maize, pulse, cotton, tobacco, potato	Paddy, corn, ginger, turmeric, pineapple		District Protal
% of population with electricity	32.1	28.2	41.8	32.7	59.6	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
% HH using solid fuel for cooking	94.1	97.1	95.4	98.1	83.5	Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
% HH Use Improved drinking water sources	98	56	63	60	87	FSNSP, 2014
% without access to improved sanitation	84	69	51	68	61	FSNSP, 2014
Under 5 mortality/1000	37.6	114	60.7	143	41.1	(SVRS,BBS, 2013)
% Stunted children under 5 years	49.5	40.6	51.4	52.9	41.20%	(BBS, WFP 2012)
Growth centre(Number)	74	8	38	15	-	Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
IPC Food security Classification	Moderate CFI	Severe CFI	Moderate CFI	Moderate CFI	-	IPC 2nd Round Chronic Analysis, 2015, Bangladesh
	(Level 3)	(Level 4)	(Level 3)	(Level 3)		
% Below the upper poverty line	32.7	40.1	20.3	25.5	32.30%	(WB, WFP, BBS: 2010)
% Below the lower poverty line	16.2	21.6	6.8	10.1	18.40%	(WB, WFP, BBS: 2010)
% Underweight children under 5 years	40.5	33.9	47.4	35	8.12%	(BBS, WFP: 2010)
Literacy rates (%)	39.3	31.7	49.7	46.1	53.34	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
HH Head Completed Primary School CPS (%)	19.3	16.7	25.5	23.9	-	(Population and Housing Census BBS
18+ Female adult CPS(%)	19.4	15.1	18.6	19	-	(Population and Housing Census BBS
Disability (%)	5.68	12.59	12.71	15.08	9.07	SVRS, 2013
Food Consumption Score (FSC): Poor and Boderline (%)	17	39	16	27	-	FSNSP, 2014
HH receive Remittance(%)	11	1	3	4	12	FSNSP,2014
Access to loan(%)	12.93	30.99	39.13	30.76	-	Agri Census, 2008
Ioodized salt Consumption(%)	15.18	75.5	74.1	74.7	58	MICS,2013
Dependency (%)	85.37	75.4	65.67	73.74	-	BBS,2012
Child not eating MDD(%)	72	71	66	81	-	FSNSP, 2014