FSC Bangladesh Northeast Flash Flood June 2022
Affected Population by Upazila

% of population affected

0 - 10%
10 - 20%
20 - 30%
30 - 40%
40 - 50%
50 - 60%
60 - 70%
70 - 80%
80 - 90%
90 - 100%

District boundary
Upazila boundary

5.09 mil people affected by this flash flood and 2,174 shelters opened.

30% area are still hard to reach and 95% data are collected from rural areas.

64% key informants (PIOs) reported that there is still need for ready to eat food for some HH.

31% respondents reported that they haven't received any food or livelihood assistance but may receive other assistance.

63% HH reported No food stock for next 3 months.

31% Government response is the highest.

77% Pregnant and/or lactating women not eating sufficient amounts of food

94% respondents have adopted some forms of food based negative coping strategy.

Most used coping strategy:
• 1st: “Eating fewer meals per day”
• 2nd: “Eating smaller meals (reduced meal size)”
• 3rd: “Reducing food consumption to feed children”

87% Key Informants (PIOs) reported that there is need for external assistance to support government response.

Districts covered:
Sylhet, Sunamgonj, Moulvibazar, Hobigonj and Netrokona

781 Household level interviews from 5 Districts targeted in the HRP, 47% female respondents.

Key Informant Interviews (PIO's interview) from all 48 Upazillas.

Data collection period: 3 – 17 July 2022
FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD PROBLEMS:

- 84% household have problem in relation to food now (as of first week of July 2022)
  - 1st problem: Not enough food 70% respondent
  - 2nd problem: No cooking facilities, 34% respondent
  - 3rd problem: High food price, 26% respondents

PRIORITIES FOR FOOD SECURITY NEEDS

KEY INFORMANTS PRIORITIES:

1st priority: Food assistance
2nd priority: Livelihood assistance
3rd priority: Cash for work

HOUSEHOLD PRIORITIES:

1st priority: In-kind food assistance
2nd priority: Cash for food
3rd priority: Livelihood assistance

- 70% HH reported that the flood caused long-term (more than 30 days) food shortage for their HH.
- 74% Agricultural HH will not be able to produce necessary food until next 6 months without external support.
- 42% HH’s food stocks completely destroyed and 44% HH food stocks partially destroyed
- 93% HH’s women and girls’ dietary and eating practices have been impacted somehow compared to men and boys since the disaster

| Eating less variety | 25% |
| Eating smaller portions | 14% |
| Eating less meal | 28% |

- 76% HH will not be able to buy enough food for the next 6 months
  Due to:

| No income | 46% |
| Reduced income | 21% |
| Price hike | 6% |
| Loan repayment | 2% |

**Household Priorities:**

- 70% HH reported that the flood caused long-term (more than 30 days) food shortage for their HH.
- 74% Agricultural HH will not be able to produce necessary food until next 6 months without external support.
- 42% HH’s food stocks completely destroyed and 44% HH food stocks partially destroyed
- 93% HH’s women and girls’ dietary and eating practices have been impacted somehow compared to men and boys since the disaster
• **64%** HH are not able to access essential food items

Reasons are:

- **Cannot afford food prices**: 43%
- **Own food produces destroyed**: 21%
- **Difficulty accessing market (road condition or transportation cost)**: 19%
- **Food storage destroyed**: 17%

• **64%** HH do not have functional cooking arrangements, among them 26% reported stove destroyed, 18% HHs do not have firewood and 10% HH can’t buy fuel.

### Food Consumption Score:

- **Habiganj**: Poor (41.1%), Borderline (36.99%), Acceptable (21.92%)
- **Maulovibazar**: Poor (22.08%), Borderline (64.9), Acceptable (13.14)
- **Netrakona**: Poor (32.23%), Borderline (44.63%), Acceptable (23.14%)
- **Sunamganj**: Poor (37.8%), Borderline (36.22%), Acceptable (25.98%)
- **Sylhet**: Poor (24.59%), Borderline (69.67%), Acceptable (5.74%
- **Average**: Poor (24.81%), Borderline (51.35%), Acceptable (23.85%)

### Livelihood Situation:

Non-agri day labour, Agri. Day labour, Small and marginal farmers, Livestock and Poultry producers/rear-er are the most affected livelihood group

- **65%** Crops are severely damaged
- **44%** Livestock are severely damaged
- **48%** Fodder are severely damaged
- **60%** Fisheries are severely damaged
- **81%** HH reported loss of livelihood due to flood.
- **39%** HH have taken new debts or credit since the flood, the interest rate has been increased.
- **31%** HH reported loss of secure income

**Main forms of income/work/livelihood during normal time:**

- 1st Day labour (agri and non-agricultural)
- 2nd Crop farmers.
- 3rd Fishing labour
- 4th Livestock farmers

• 24% reported that it will take more than 3 months to resume previous livelihood and 19% will not able to resume until assistance is provided.
MARKET SITUATION:

- 66% Agriculture dependent HH reported that they are not able to access essential agricultural commodities.
- 63% HH reported they cannot access the Market like normal time, due to road damaged and transport facilities.
- 52% HH reported essential food and NFI are currently scarce in the market.
- 47% reported sufficient verity and quantity of products are not available.
- 84% reported prices of food and other essential commodities increased greatly in the last one month.
- 79% reported that flood created extra demand and caused additional price hike.

LIMITATIONS:

- Household level data was collected randomly.
- Many enumerators were overburdened with response as well.
- Field monitoring was remote instead of practical presence which might have data quality issue.
- The sample size is representative at district level so disaggregation at upazila level should be interpreted with caution.
- Majority of the questions at this rapid assessment aimed at finding comparable levels of impact in terms food security, damage of agricultural livelihoods, market conditions and needs rather than in-depth analysis which can have perception bias.
- The analysis captures the situation before and between the assessment period and these could have changed with the change in situation however community data was collected from affected households and government representatives on the overall flood situation.
- Community consultation was not possible for validation.
- The assessment took more time than planned due to access constraints and Eid vacations.

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