

Activity Report
On
UNICEF supported DPHE Emergency
Response during Flash Flood in
Chattogram and Sylhet Division of
Bangladesh 2024



Store Circle

Department of Public Health Engineering

Introduction:

In August 2024, the Eastern Region of Bangladesh was struck by a catastrophic flood, affecting 10 zillas, 63 upazillas, and 449 unions, and leaving approximately 8 million people in urgent need of assistance. In response to this unprecedented humanitarian crisis, the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), in collaboration with UNICEF, mobilized emergency measures to address the immediate needs of the affected communities. This report summarizes the key outputs of our response efforts, outlines the challenges faced during implementation, and suggests potential pathways for future resilience and recovery.

Through our coordinated efforts, DPHE in collaboration with UNICEF has successfully provided essential services to nearly 20 million individuals, ensuring access to clean drinking water and safe sanitation facilities. A total of 223 mechanics and 534 volunteers worked diligently in the region to support these efforts, which included establishing temporary water sources, distributing hygiene kits and water purification tablets, and repairing critical water and sanitation infrastructure. Despite these achievements, several challenges emerged, including logistical difficulties in reaching remote areas, maintaining the quality of emergency supplies, and ensuring the sustainability of the interventions.

Moving forward, it is imperative to strengthen our response strategies by enhancing community engagement, improving supply chain management, and investing in long-term infrastructure resilience. This report aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the flood response, highlight lessons learned, and propose actionable recommendations to better prepare for future disasters.

Damage Description:

The Eastern Flood of 2024 has caused significant damage across multiple districts in Bangladesh, impacting both infrastructure and essential services. The following outlines the damage to water sources and latrines in the affected areas:

1) Feni District:

- **Affected Population:** 1,760,000
- **Affected Unions:** 45
- **Water Sources:** 49,850 partially damaged, 11,450 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 122,500 partially damaged, 47,250 fully damaged

2) Noakhali District:

- **Affected Population:** 2,690,535
- **Affected Unions:** 82
- **Water Sources:** 149,795 partially damaged, 26,383 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 164,040 partially damaged, 125,420 fully damaged

3) Lakhshampur District:

- **Affected Population:** 1,306,000

- **Affected Unions:** 52
- **Water Sources:** 4,000 partially damaged, 2,827 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 11,210 partially damaged, 4,750 fully damaged

4) **Rangamati District:**

- **Affected Population:** 20,555
- **Affected Unions:** 38
- **Water Sources:** 2,804 partially damaged, 1,709 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 8,918 partially damaged, 5,990 fully damaged

5) **Cumilla District:**

- **Affected Population:** 1,336,905
- **Affected Unions:** 86
- **Water Sources:** 17,177 partially damaged, 6,734 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 17,643 partially damaged, 12,914 fully damaged

6) **Moulovibazar District:**

- **Affected Population:** 274,126
- **Affected Unions:** 47
- **Water Sources:** 2,184 partially damaged, 2,345 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 2,005 partially damaged, 6,662 fully damaged

7) **Brahmanbaria District:**

- **Affected Population:** 160,292
- **Affected Unions:** 10
- **Water Sources:** 560 partially damaged, 115 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 430 partially damaged, 97 fully damaged

8) **Khagrachori District:**

- **Affected Population:** 73,375
- **Affected Unions:** 35
- **Water Sources:** 3,263 partially damaged, 325 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 3,396 partially damaged, 744 fully damaged

9) **Chattogram District:**

- **Affected Population:** 460,000
- **Affected Unions:** 48
- **Water Sources:** 8,965 partially damaged, 2,352 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 44,325 partially damaged, 8,038 fully damaged

10) **Habiganj District:**

- **Affected Population:** 4,500
- **Affected Unions:** 6

- **Water Sources:** No damage to water sources
- **Latrines:** 52 partially damaged, no fully damaged latrines

Total Impact (All Districts):

- **Affected Population:** 8,086,288
- **Affected Unions:** 449
- **Water Sources:** 238,598 partially damaged, 54,240 fully damaged
- **Latrines:** 374,519 partially damaged, 211,865 fully damaged

Activity Details:

1. Readiness, Mobilization and Transferring cost of Mobile Water Treatment Plants with expert and other staffs and associated round trip cost including operation & maintenance, travel and honorarium cost etc.

As part of the preparedness activities for the Eastern Flood 2024, "Readiness, Mobilization, and Transferring Cost of Mobile Water Treatment Plants" focused on ensuring the operational readiness of the MWTP units. Several key actions were taken to maintain the MWTP units and secure the necessary resources for their effective deployment.

Key Activities:

- **Vehicle Maintenance:** Thorough checks and repairs were conducted on MWTP vehicles to ensure they were fully functional and ready for deployment.
- **Battery Security:** Secure battery casings were installed on MWTP units to protect against theft during transport and storage.
- **Spare Parts Procurement:** Essential spare parts, including batteries and small components, were sourced and stored to facilitate quick repairs during deployment.
- **Fuel and Operator Support:** Costs for fuel and operator expenses were covered, ensuring the MWTP units were ready to be mobilized without delays.

These activities were crucial for the readiness of MWTP units and ensuring timely water treatment during the flood response in Chattogram Division.

2. Operation and Maintenance cost for Mobile Water Treatment Plants including Fuel, Toll, Operator, Driver, CIP, Servicing cost and others

The "Operation and Maintenance Cost for Mobile Water Treatment Plants (MWTP)" focused on covering all operational costs associated with the deployment, servicing, and readiness of MWTP units during the Eastern Flood 2024. This included vehicle maintenance, fuel, staffing, transportation, and the installation of additional MWTPs in flood-prone areas to ensure the effective delivery of safe drinking water in affected regions.

Key Activities:

- **Operational Costs:** All operational costs for the MWTPs were covered, including repair and servicing costs, staff and volunteer expenses, transportation allowances (TA/DA) for drivers, toll fares, and other logistical costs.
- **Deployment of MWTPs:** A total of 12 MWTPs were deployed from the Khulna store to flood-affected districts. In addition, two water carrier trucks from Barishal and Barguna were sent to Noakhali and Lakhshmipur to support the water treatment efforts.

See **Annex 1** for district-wise distribution of water through Mobile Water Treatment Plants

- **Installation of Mini MWTPs:** Three (03) mini mobile water treatment plants were installed in flood-prone areas as part of DPHE's innovative approach to address water supply challenges during emergencies. These portable units significantly increased water treatment capacity, providing an efficient and convenient solution for delivering clean water to flood-affected communities. The plants were easily deployed to key locations such as flood shelters, schools, and colleges, ensuring immediate access to safe drinking water for those in need.

See **Annex 2** for district-wise distribution of water through Mini Mobile Water Treatment Plants

- **CIP Unit Installation:** A new CIP unit was installed in Moulvibazar to ensure the readiness of MWTPs in that region. This also included making 3-4 MWTPs fully operational and prepared for future disasters.

These activities ensured that the MWTP units were fully operational, with all necessary logistical and operational support in place to effectively respond to the water needs of flood-affected communities in Chattogram Division.

3.

4. **Transportation of WASH supplies from central, divisional, district warehouses to affected districts, distribution points and others including labour, loading and unloading cost etc.**

Under this head, the transportation costs for delivering essential WASH supplies, including jerricans, water purification tablets (WPTs), and hygiene kits, were covered. These items were transported from various stores, including Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, and Khulna, to the flood-prone districts and distribution points.

This logistical effort was critical in making sure that these essential resources reached the affected areas without delay, supporting the flood response and mitigating potential waterborne diseases.

For a detailed overview of the distribution, please refer to **Annex 3**, which provides a district-wise breakdown of the supplies.

5. Water Boating and Trucking using boats and trucks; Also including purchase of tank, pump, tap and fittings; hiring trucks and boats; labour and volunteer cost and other associated cost

The "Water Boating and Trucking" head covered the costs associated with distributing water through trucks, boats, and other means during the Eastern Flood 2024. This also included expenses for water storage and transportation infrastructure, such as the purchase of tanks, pumps, taps, fittings, as well as labor and volunteer services.

Key Activities:

Under this head, the costs for distributing water through trucks and boats were borne, including the purchase of necessary equipment such as tanks, pumps, taps, and fittings. The hiring of trucks and boats, along with the labor and volunteers needed for operation and distribution, were also covered. Additionally, the cost of tubewell repair and maintenance was included to ensure that all available water sources were functional and accessible during the flood response. These efforts were crucial in ensuring that clean water was delivered efficiently to affected areas, supporting the relief operations in the region.

For a detailed overview of the distribution, please refer to **Annex 4**, which provides a district-wise breakdown of the water distributed through water trucking/ boating.

6. Volunteers for distribution of Jerry can, Hygiene Kit, WPT, leaflet etc and other associated activities like water boating and carrying etc. (under supervision of DPHE staffs in affected Districts including transport, fooding and others.

The "Volunteers for Distribution of Jerry cans, Hygiene Kits, WPT, Leaflets" activity focused on deploying volunteers for the distribution of essential items in flood-affected districts, including transportation, food, and other logistical support.

KeyActivities:

Under this activity, the cost for distributing jerry cans, hygiene kits, water purification tablets (WPTs), and informational leaflets was borne for the affected districts. Volunteers were mobilized to ensure the distribution of these vital supplies to affected communities. The costs included transportation for the volunteers, their food and allowances, and other logistical support needed to carry out the distribution effectively. This volunteer-driven (under supervision of DPHE staff) initiative played a crucial role in reaching vulnerable populations with necessary resources during the flood response.

7. Supply and use of Bleaching Powder for disinfecting TubeWells and Latrines and other associated area; also including purchase of spray machines and other associated equipment

During the Eastern Flood 2024, the demand for bleaching powder surged as a necessary item for disinfecting tubewells and latrines, which became crucial for maintaining sanitation and preventing the spread of waterborne diseases in the affected areas. Although bleaching powder was not initially a supply item from DPHE-Unicef, it was procured and distributed by the respective Executive Engineer's offices to meet the growing need.

Key Activities:

- Due to the increased demand, DPHE field offices procured and distributed a total of 14,758 kg of bleaching powder for disinfecting tubewells and latrines in flood-affected districts.
- In addition to the bleaching powder, Noakhali district purchased 50 spray units to facilitate the efficient application of the disinfectant.

For a detailed district-wise breakdown of the distribution, please refer to **Annex 3**.

8. Mass communication on hygiene behaviour campaigns through local Cable network, miking, group/mass discussion session (includes transport, hiring vehicles, banner, fooding and others), printing of leaflets and stickers, preparing TVC and documentary emphasizing use of WPT/Alum, emergency WASH message etc.

This activity aimed to promote essential hygiene practices and raise awareness in flood-affected areas through various mass communication methods. The focus was on educating communities about crucial topics such as frequent hand washing with soap, safe sanitation practices, menstrual hygiene, safe water usage, and disinfection of water sources. Key communication methods included local cable networks, miking, group/mass discussion sessions, and the distribution of printed materials. The goal was to enhance public health and prevent waterborne diseases in vulnerable populations.

- ✓ Hand washing with soap frequently.
- ✓ Use of latrines and safe sanitation.
- ✓ Safe water practices, including use of water purification tablets (WPT).
- ✓ Menstrual hygiene management.
- ✓ Water Safety Plans.
- ✓ Disinfection of tubewells.

• **Communication Methods:**

- ✓ **Local Cable Network:** TVCs (Television Commercials) and video content were created and aired to reach a wide audience, particularly in flood-affected regions.
- ✓ **Miking:** Loudspeakers were used in flood-affected areas to broadcast important hygiene messages.
- ✓ **Group/Mass Discussion Sessions:** Community members gathered for sessions where hygiene behaviors were discussed, and concerns were addressed.
- ✓ **Printed Materials:** Leaflets, posters, and stickers were distributed to households, health centers, and other key locations. A total of 1,607,900 leaflets were distributed to raise awareness.

• **Distribution of Leaflets and Materials:**

- ✓ **Flood Instruction Leaflet (A4, both sides):** Information on handling water-related emergencies during floods.

- ✓ **WPT Usage Leaflet (A5, single side):** Instructions on proper usage of water purification tablets.
- ✓ **WPT and Fitkari Usage Leaflet (A5, both sides):** Guidelines on using both WPT and fitkari (alum) for water treatment.
- ✓ **WPT Usage Sticker (A5, single side):** Visual reminders on how to use WPT effectively.
- ✓ **Disinfection of Tubewells Leaflet (A5, both sides):** Information on disinfecting tubewells to ensure safe drinking water.
- ✓ **Disinfection of Tubewells Sticker (A4, single side):** Quick reference instructions for tubewell disinfection.

- ✓ **Fitkari and Aqua Tabs Leaflet (A5, both sides):** Information on using fitkari and aqua tablets for water purification.
- ✓ **Water Purification Tablet Usage Leaflet:** Detailed instructions on the correct application of water purification tablets.

This mass communication initiative played a critical role in empowering local communities with knowledge on maintaining hygiene and water safety, particularly during and after floods.



ফিটকিরি দিয়ে ঘোলা পানি পরিষ্কার করার পদ্ধতি



- ২০ লিটার পানি সংগ্রহ করি
- ২ (আধা) চা চামচ ফিটকিরি মিশাই
- ভালভাবে নাড়াচাড়া করি
- ফিটকিরি মিশানোর পর ১৫ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করি
- নিচের তলানী বাদ দিয়ে ৫ ভাগের ৪ ভাগ পরিষ্কার পানি অন্য একটি পাত্রে ঢেলে দিই
- পরিষ্কারকৃত পানি, পানি বিশুদ্ধকরণ ট্যাবলেট দিয়ে জীবাণুমুক্তকরণে পান করি



ফিটকিরি দিয়ে পরিষ্কারকৃত পানি জীবাণুমুক্ত করন ছাড়া কোন অবস্থাতেই পান করা যাবে না

জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর



পানি বিশুদ্ধকরণ ট্যাবলেট ব্যবহার বিধি (অ্যাকুয়াট্যাবস ৩৩ মিলিগ্রাম ট্রোক্লোরিন সোডিয়াম ট্যাবলেট)



- ৫ লিটার পানি সংগ্রহ করি
- সংগৃহীত পানি চার ভাঁজ করা সূতি কাপড় দিয়ে ছেকে নিই
- পানিতে ১টি পানি বিশুদ্ধকরণ ট্যাবলেট ছেড়ে দিই
- ভালভাবে নাড়াচাড়া করি
- ৩০ মিনিট অপেক্ষা করি
- এরপর পান করি



ট্যাবলেট সরাসরি খাবেন না বা গিলে ফেলবেন না

জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর



নলকূপ/পানির উৎস জীবাণুমুক্তকরণ



- কয়েকটি স্বচ্ছ, পাইপ/প্লাস্টিক সেক্স-স্ক্রু ফানেল এবং ট্রিচিং পাউডার সংগ্রহ করি
- প্রায় ২০ লিটার পানিতে দুই চা চামচ (১৫ গ্রাম) পরিমাণ ট্রিচিং পাউডার মিশিয়ে এয়োজেনীয় পরিমাণ প্রদান করতে করি
- টিউবওয়েলের মাথা যুগে পাইপের মুখে ফানেল বসিয়ে তার উপর একটি সূতি কাপড় স্থাপন করি
- গরমতরুত দ্রবণ ফানেল দিয়ে এই পরিমাণ ট্রিচিং মেনে তা নলকূপের ফিল্টার পর্যন্ত পৌঁছায়।
- ২ ঘণ্টা অপেক্ষা করি এবং ফ্রিজে পুক না রাখা পর্যন্ত পানি সেপে ফেলে দেই
- এখন টিউবওয়েলে এর পানি পান করা নিরাপদ

এয়োজেনীয় দ্রবণের পরিমাণ নলকূপের গভীরতা অনুযায়ী নির্ধারিত হবে, যার একটি উদাহরণে অপর পৃষ্ঠায় রয়েছে।

জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর



নলকূপ/পানির উৎস জীবাণুমুক্তকরণের উদাহরণ

(১৮০ ফুট গভীরতার ১.৫ ইঞ্চি ব্যাসের ৬ নং পানীয়জাত নলকূপের জন্য)



- হিসাব অনুযায়ী প্রায় ৬২ লিটার দ্রবণ এয়োজেনীয় পরিমাণ ৩টি ২০ লিটারের বালতিতে পানি সংগ্রহ করি
- প্রতিটি বালতিতে দুই চা চামচ (১৫ গ্রাম) পরিমাণ ট্রিচিং পাউডার মেশাই
- টিউবওয়েলের মাথা যুগে পাইপের মুখে ফানেল বসিয়ে একটি সূতি কাপড় স্থাপন করি
- গরমতরুত দ্রবণ (তিন বালতি) পাইপের কেবলের চালি
- ২ ঘণ্টা অপেক্ষা করি এবং ফ্রিজে পুক না রাখা পর্যন্ত পানি সেপে ফেলে দেই
- এখন টিউবওয়েলে এর পানি পান করা নিরাপদ

এয়োজেনীয় দ্রবণের পরিমাণ (লিটার) = $0.15 \times (\text{ইঞ্চিতে পাইপের ব্যাস})^2 \times \text{ফুটে নলকূপের গভীরতা}$
(সামান্যত ১.৫ ইঞ্চি ব্যাসের পাইপের ক্ষেত্রে প্রতি ৩ ফুট গভীরতার জন্য ১ লিটার দ্রবণের এয়োজেনীয় হবে)

জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর

9. Emergency Action for Water point /Tubewells and latrine including Tubewell Height Modification (Fittings, Modification, labour others); After Flood Tubewell Height Recalibration and Restoration; Disinfection and Sanitization of Tubewells/latrine/common or public places including labour and transport.

This activity focused on the restoration and rehabilitation of water points and latrines in flood-affected areas. It included raising tubewells, modifying tubewell heights to prevent contamination, and ensuring proper fittings and modifications. The work involved recalibrating and restoring tubewells to ensure safe and accessible drinking water. In addition, the disinfection and sanitization of tubewells, latrines, and public places were carried out to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. A total of **1,348 tubewells** were raised across various districts, with activities involving the use of materials for repair, transport for equipment and labor, and the deployment of machinery for tubewell restoration. For district-wise details on tubewell raising, refer to **Annex 5**.

10. Installation of Temporary Tubewells in Flood Shelters and Other Necessary Locations

Under this activity, a total of **242 temporary tubewells** were successfully installed in flood shelters and other essential locations. The installation was carried out to provide immediate access to safe drinking water in areas affected by floods. In addition to the tubewell installation, the pump head and GI top piece were removed and transported back to the nearby DPHE offices for safekeeping and reuse. This intervention ensured the availability of water for emergency purposes while also facilitating the proper storage of materials for future use.

For District-wise distribution please see **Annex-3**

11. Installation of temporary floating toilet in Shelters and other necessary places

As part of the emergency response, temporary floating toilets were installed in flood shelters and other critical areas to ensure sanitation and hygiene for displaced individuals. **49 toilets** were strategically placed in locations where access to proper sanitation was limited due to flooding, providing a safe and hygienic solution for those affected. The installation aimed to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and support the health and well-being of individuals in the shelters and surrounding areas during the crisis.

12. Installation and Demolition of Temporary Toilets in Shelters and Common Areas During and After Floods, with Safe Excreta Management

In response to the flood situation, DPHE installed a total of 725 temporary toilets in flood shelters and other essential public areas. This initiative was carried out to address sanitation needs during and immediately after the flood, ensuring safe and hygienic conditions for displaced individuals and affected communities. The installation of these toilets helped

prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and supported overall public health by providing access to proper sanitation in areas where facilities were damaged or unavailable due to the flooding. For district-wise distribution, please refer to **Annex-3**.

Following the flood emergency, the temporary latrines installed in shelters and other key areas were carefully demolished once they were no longer needed. The demolition process was carried out with a focus on safely managing and disposing of the excreta. The excreta was safely transported and disposed of in designated areas to ensure hygiene and sanitation were maintained during the cleanup and recovery phase. This activity contributed to restoring the affected areas to a safe and healthy condition.

13. Emergency Management and Monitoring by DPHE Staff (Covers Head Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15)

1. Upazila Level DPHE Staff Support

- Deployment of DPHE staff at the Upazila level to manage emergency activities in affected districts.
- Includes logistics support such as transport, food, honorarium, and other necessary provisions.

2. Field Visits by DPHE Circle and District Staff

- Monitoring of emergency activities through field visits by DPHE staff at the Circle and District levels.
- Reporting on logistics, food, honorarium, and other operational requirements.

3. Control Room Operations by DPHE Central Staff

- Operation of control rooms at both DPHE HQ and flood-affected districts to ensure effective coordination.
- Management of transport, food, fuel, honorarium, ABM, and other support activities.

4. Control Room Operations (Fooding)

- Ensuring the provision of food during control room operations for staff involved in emergency management.

5. Meeting Costs

- Funding for food during meetings.
- Local travel allowance (TA) for attending meetings.

6. Monitoring/Field Visits (Travel Allowance)

- Providing travel allowances for staff involved in field visits and monitoring activities.

7. Monitoring/Field Visits (Boarding and Meal Allowances)

- Allowance for boarding and meals during field visits for monitoring purposes.

8. Accommodation Costs

- Arranging accommodation for staff during field visits and monitoring activities.

9. Stationery and Accessories

- Provision of stationery and other accessories needed for the smooth execution of monitoring and management activities.

10. Feedback Mechanism and Post Distribution Monitoring, Reporting, and Documentation

- Establishing a feedback mechanism to collect insights and concerns from the affected communities.
- Conducting post-distribution monitoring to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency responses.
- Documentation and reporting of monitoring results, ensuring accountability and improving future interventions.

Photos of the Activites Undertaken



Mobile Water Treatment Plant Installed on Boat for Water Distribution - Begumganj, Noakhali



Distribution of Hygiene Kits and Jerricans to Flood-Affected People - Dagunbhuyia, Feni



Temporary Floating Toilet - Begumganj, Noakhali



Tube Well Disinfection - Chatkhil, Noakhali



Temporary Floating Toilet - Sadar, Lakshmipur



Temporary Floating Toilet - Kabirhat, Lakshmipur



Drinking Water Supply through Truck - Juri, Moulvibazar



Drinking Water Supply through Water Carrier Truck - Mirsharai, Chattogram



Awareness Campaign through Miking - Ramgati, Lakshmpur



Mobile Water Treatment Plant - Monohardi, Comilla



Distribution of Jerrycans through Boat - Monohoranj, Comilla



Water Distribution through Mini Mobile Water Treatment Plant - Feni Sadar

Annexes

Annex 1: Water distribution through Mobile Water Treatment Plant

| ক্রম | জেলা | উপজেলা | বিতরণকৃত পানির পরিমাণ (লি.) | উপকারভোগীর সংখ্যা (জন) | মন্তব্য |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| ১ | ফেনী | সোনাগাজী | ৫৯,৫১৭ | ২৩,৮০৭ | |
| | | ফুলগাজী | ১,২৬,৭৯৮ | ৫০,৭১৯ | |
| | | ছাগলনাইয়া | ২৬,৮২০ | ১০,৭২৮ | |
| | | দাগনভূঞা | ৪,২০,০০০ | ১৬৮,০০০ | |
| | | পরশুরাম | ৫০,০০০ | ২০,০০০ | |
| | | সদর | ৫,৬০,০০০ | ২২৪,০০০ | |
| ২ | নোয়াখালী | বেগমগঞ্জ | ৬,৫০,০০০ | ২৬০,০০০ | |
| | | সদর | ১,৫০,০০০ | ৬০,০০০ | |
| | | সেনবাগ | ৮০,০০০ | ৩২,০০০ | |
| | | সোনাইমুরী | ৬৫,০০০ | ২৬,০০০ | |
| | | চাটখিল | ৫,০০০ | ২,০০০ | |
| | | কবিরহাট | ৬,০০০ | ২,৪০০ | |
| ৩ | লক্ষ্মীপুর | রামগতি | ৬,৫০০ | ২,৬০০ | |
| | | সদর | ৩২,০০০ | ১২,৮০০ | |
| ৪ | কুমিল্লা | মনোহরগঞ্জ | ২৯০,০০০ | ১১৬,০০০ | |
| | | চৌদ্দগ্রাম | ৬,০০০ | ২,৪০০ | |
| ৫ | মৌলভীবাজার | বড়লেখা | ৪,৫০০ | ১,৮০০ | |
| | | কমলগঞ্জ | ৪,০০০ | ১,৬০০ | |
| | | সদর | ৮,০০০ | ৩,২০০ | |
| | | রাজনগর | ৩,৫০০ | ১,৪০০ | |
| | | কুলাউড়া | ৭,৫০০ | ৩,০০০ | |
| | | জুড়ী | ২,৫০০ | ১,০০০ | |
| সর্বমোট= | | | ২৫,৬৩,৬৩৫ | ১০,২৫,৪৫৪ | |

Annex 2: Water Distribution through Mini Mobile Water Treatment Plant

| ক্রমিক | জেলা | উপজেলা | মোট পানি বিতরণ (লি.) | উপকারভোগীর সংখ্যা |
|--------|------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|
| ১ | ফেনী | দাগনভূঞা | ২৫৪০০ | ১০১৬০ |
| ২ | নোয়াখালী | সদর | ৫২০০ | ২০৮০ |
| ৩ | লক্ষ্মীপুর | সদর | ৪৫০০ | ১৮০০ |
| ৪ | নোয়াখালী | বেগমগঞ্জ | ১০০০০ | ৪০০০ |
| মোট= | | | ৪৫১০০ | ১৮০৪০ |

Annex 3: District wise Distribution of Water Purification Tablets, Hygiene Kits, Jerricans and Bleaching Powder

| জেলা | পানি বিশুদ্ধকরণ ট্যাবলেট | হাইজিন কিট | জেরীক্যান | ব্লিচিং পাউডার | আশ্রয় কেন্দ্রে ও অন্যান্য স্থানে স্থাপিত অস্থায়ী ল্যাম্পের সংখ্যা | আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র ও অন্যান্য স্থানে স্থাপিত অস্থায়ী পানির উৎসের সংখ্যা |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | বিতরণকৃত (টি) | বিতরণকৃত (বক্স) | বিতরণকৃত (টি) | বিতরণকৃত (কেজি) | | |
| ফেনী | ৩৯,০০,০০০ | ২,৯৩৬ | ১৩,৫৩০ | ৩,৭১০ | ২৫৯ | ১০১ |
| নোয়াখালী | ২২,৫৭,৭৫০ | ৩,০৪৯ | ১১,৭১০ | ২,৩৪৫ | ১৫৫ | ১০৭ |
| লক্ষীপুর | ৮,৮৪,০০০ | ১,২০৮ | ৪,২৫৪ | ১,৫৯০ | ১০৩ | - |
| রাঙামাটি | ৩,৫২,০০০ | ৫২২ | ১,০১৮ | ১৪৭৩ | - | - |
| কুমিল্লা | ১৩,১৯,৫০০ | ১,২৫৫ | ৫,২১০ | ১,৬৬৩ | ৬ | ০১ |
| মৌলভীবাজার | ১,৭১,৫০০ | ২০৫ | ১,৭০৮ | ১৩০২ | ১৬ | ৩৩ |
| খাগড়াছড়ি | ২,০৬,৫৫০ | ৫৯১ | ২,০৮১ | ১,২১৫ | ৫৭ | - |
| চট্টগ্রাম | ১,১১,৯০০ | ৪০০ | ১,৮৪০ | ১৪৩০ | ১০৩ | - |
| সর্বমোট | ৯২,৪২,২০০ | ১০,৭৪৬ | ৪৩,৬৬১ | ১৪,৭৫৮ | ৭২৫ | ২৪২ |

Annex 4: Details of water distribution through Water Career Trucks

| ক্রমিক | জেলা | মোট | উপকারভোগীর সংখ্যা | মন্তব্য |
|--------|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| ১ | নোয়াখালী | ৮,৫৭,০০০ | ৩,৪২,৮০০ | |
| ২ | কুমিল্লা | ৮,৩৯,৬০০ | ৩,৩৫,৮৪০ | |
| ৩ | লক্ষ্মীপুর | ৯৪,৫০০ | ৩৭,৮০০ | |
| ৪ | চট্টগ্রাম | ২,৫০০ | ১,০০০ | |
| ৫ | রাজশাহী | ১৮,২৭৭ | ৭,৩১০ | |
| ৬ | মৌলভীবাজার | ১৩,৫০০ | ৫,৪০০ | |
| ৭ | ফেনী | ৩,৩৭,৫০০ | ১,৩৫,০০০ | |
| মোট= | | ২১,৬২,৮৭৭ | ৭,৬৫,১৫০ | |

Annex 5: District-wise Distribution of Water Source and Latrine Repair

| জেলা | পানির উৎস পরিদর্শন, মেরামত, জীবাণুমুক্তকরণ ও নলকূপ উচুকরণ | | | | ল্যাট্রিন মেরামত |
|------------------|---|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | পরিদর্শন | মেরামত | পানির উৎস জীবাণুমুক্ত করণ | নলকূপ উচুকরণ | |
| ফেনী | ৭,১১৬ | ২,০২৪ | ৫,৬০৯ | ১১৪ | ৭৪ |
| নোয়াখালী | ১৩,৬৯০ | ১,২৬৮ | ৭,৪২৫ | ২৫৬ | ৮৫ |
| লক্ষীপুর | ২,৭৬০ | ৩৭৬ | ৯২৮ | ৩২ | - |
| রাঙামাটি | ২,৮০৭ | ৮৬২ | ১,৯৯২ | ৩৩২ | ৭৫ |
| কুমিল্লা | ৯,৯৯৬ | ১,৭৬৭ | ৭,৫৬০ | ৩৭৩ | ৬৫০ |
| মৌলভীবাজার | ১,৫৮৯ | ৫৪১ | ৭৭৬ | ১০৫ | ০৭ |
| ব্রাহ্মণবাড়িয়া | ১,২৫০ | ৭০ | ১৬০ | - | - |
| খাগড়াছড়ি | ৩,২৬৪ | ১,৮৪৩ | ২,১৮০ | ৮৬ | ২৪১ |
| চট্টগ্রাম | ৩,৪৭৭ | ৯৫৩ | ১,৮৪২ | ৫০ | ২৫০ |
| হবিগঞ্জ | ৮০ | ১৩ | ৩০ | - | - |
| সর্বমোট | ৪৬,০২৯ | ৯,৭১৭ | ২৮,৫০২ | ১,৩৪৮ | ১,৩৮২ |