

BANGLADESH

CYCLONE & MONSOON FLOODS HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

(June - December 2024)



UNITED NATIONS
BANGLADESH



Acronyms

SWs	Who, What, Where, for Whom, When	ERA	Efforts for Rural Advancement	MUAC	Mid-upper Arm Circumference
AA	Anticipatory Action	EWS	Early Warning System	NAWG	Need Assessment Working Group
AAP	Accountability to the Affected Population	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization	NEAP	National Early Action Protocol
AAP WG,	Accountability to the Affected Population Working Group	FFWC	Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre	NFIs	Non- food Items
ACF	Action Against Hunger	FIVDB	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	NGOs	Non-government Organization
ANC	Ante-Natal Care	FSC	Food Security Cluster	NNS	National Nutrition Services
AATWG	Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group	FTS	Financial Tracking Service	NSS	Nazrul Smriti Sangsad
ARI	Acute respiratory Infections	GBV	Gender-based Violence	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ARTI	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	GDP	Gender Diverse Groups	OPD	Organization for people with disability
ASD	Action for Social Development	GIHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action	OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
AVAS	Association of Voluntary Actions for Society	GoB	Government of Bangladesh	OCHA-ROAP	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea	GPS	Government Primary Schools	ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS)
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	GUK	Gono Unnayan Kendra	PDM	Post-distribution Monitoring
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department	HAG	Humanitarian Advisory Group	PFA	Psychological First Aid
CCCE	Coordinated Communication with Communities and Community Engagement	HCTT	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team	PIO	Project Implementation Officer
CIPRB	The Centre for Injury Prevention and Research, Bangladesh	HDP	Humanitarian Development Peace	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
CDD	Centre for Disability in Development	HHS	Households	PSF	Pond Sand Filters
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
CFS	Child-friendly Spaces	HTR	Hard to Reach	PWD	Person with Disabilities
CNRS	Center for Natural Resource Studies	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	RC	Resident Coordinator
CFW	Cash For Work	ICCG	Inter-cluster Coordination Group	RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
CPCH	Child Protection Community Hubs	IDEA	Institute of Development Affairs	RCRC	Red Cross and Red Crescent
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme	IEC	Information, education and communication	RGA	Rapid Gender Analysis
CRS	Catholic Relief Service	IEHK	Interagency Emergency Health Kits	RNA	Rapid Need Assessment
CSOs	Civil Society Organizational	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	PNC	Post Natal Care
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	INGOs	International Non-government Organization	RTI	Respiratory Tract Infections
CWD	Children with disabilities	LUL	Let Us Learn	RTI	Research Triangle Institute
CWG	Cash Working Group	IOM	International Organization for Migration	RWDO	Reliant Women Development Organization
CWF	Concern for Women's Development	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	RRF	Rural Reconstruction Foundation
CWFD	Concerned Women For Family Development	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
DAE	Department of Agriculture extension	IRB	Islamic Relief Bangladesh	SAM	Severe Acute malnutrition
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services	ISCG	Inter- Sector Coordination Group	SBCC	Social Behavioral Change Communication
DGFP	Directorate General of Family Planning	IYCF	Infant and young child feeding	SDA	Society Development Agency
DC	District Deputy Commissioner	JCF	Jagorani Chakra Foundation	SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
DDM	Department of Disaster Management	JJS	Jagrata Juba Shangha	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
DMC	Displacement Management Cluster	JNA	Joint Need Assessment	SoD	Standing Orders on Disaster
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committees	KII	Key Informant Interview	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
DLS	Department of Livestock	LEDARS	Local Environment Development and Agriculture Research Society	SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
DMCs	Disaster Management Committees	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition	UN	United Nations
DOF	Department of Fisheries	MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education	MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
DSHE	Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Services	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering	MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package	UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	MJF	Manusher Jonno Foundation	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	MNCAH	Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health	UP	Union Parishad
DRRO	District Relief & Rehabilitation Officer	MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	VAWC	Violence against Women and Children
DSK	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra	MoE	Ministry of Education	VERC	Village Education Resource Centre
DSS	Department of Social Services	MoH&FW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
DUS	Dwip Unnayan Songstha	MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	WFP	World Food Programme
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre/Emergency Control Room	MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	WG	Working Group
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization)	MPCG	Multi-Purpose Cash Grants	WHO	World Health Organization
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response	MSU	Mobile Storage Unit	WPTS	Water Purification Tablets
EPRC	Environment and Population Research Centre				

Foreword

Gwyn Lewis

Resident Coordinator, Bangladesh

Close to 13 million people across 30 per cent of the country have been affected by three subsequent climate emergencies this year in Bangladesh.

Cyclone Remal and the subsequent devastating floods in the North-Eastern regions of Bangladesh have affected more than 8.3 million people. One and a half million people have been displaced from their homes and 237,673 houses have been destroyed. As we draft this appeal, the country is also dealing with the flooding of the Jamuna basin. The scale of the needs is still being assessed, but initial assessments estimate that an additional 5 million people may be impacted.

In the north-east and Cyclone affected areas, we know that school children are unable to attend school as 1,839 Government Primary Schools (GPS) have been damaged, and many schools are being used as shelters. One million farmers and another 4.8 million people dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods are affected by the extensive crop damage. It is estimated that US\$130 million of crops have been lost across 484,651 hectares of land.

To complement the support of the government, the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) launched a Humanitarian Appeal to respond to the devastation of Cyclone Remal. This has now been updated to include flooding the north-east of the country, with a total of 1.2 million people now targeted, focusing on the most vulnerable groups, including children, women, and people with disabilities (PWD). This plan will be updated again in the coming days to reflect the needs of people affected by floods in the Jamuna Basin.

Anticipatory action and proactive measures by the government and humanitarian community have meant that families were evacuated from risk areas on time. The UN agencies and partners reached over 4 million people in risk areas across the country with early warning messages. Approximately \$2.6 million was spent for the cyclone and North-Eastern floods, on cash assistance, food, hygiene kits and animal feed to mitigate the worst of the damage. Approximately, \$8.5 million was provided to families, from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and World Food Programme (WFP), in anticipation of the Jamuna basin flooding, that will assist more than 600,000 people.

The vast number of people affected is only a part of the story. Behind every number there is a story of resilience and struggle. A struggle to keep every family member safe and to protect what possessions can be saved. Heroic efforts on the part of the government and community leaders have meant that there has been minimal loss of lives, but the devastation remains significant.

Year on year, Bangladesh is experiencing a notable increase in natural hazards and extreme weather events, exacerbated by climate change. Cyclones and floods are more frequent and intense than ever before, and due to the scale and frequency hinder the recovery of the Bangladeshis whose resilience is being tested to unimaginable limits. We stand in solidarity with the people of Bangladesh, whom we will continue to support in any way we can. We are committed to addressing the protection needs of the most vulnerable, including their exposure to discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

This Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is the result of a multisectoral consultative process led by the government to respond to the most urgent needs from June to December to 2024. As we transition from the monsoon season to the second cyclone season of the year, the HRP will serve as a pivotal document, registering the impacts of evolving natural hazards and extreme weather events that Bangladesh faces.

Key Figures ¹

TOTAL



8.3M

PEOPLE AFFECTED



2.7M

PEOPLE IN NEED



1.2M

PEOPLE TARGETED



14

DISTRICTS
TARGETED



\$79.8M

FUND REQUESTED

CYCLONE REMAL

4.6M

PEOPLE AFFECTED

1.3M

PEOPLE IN NEED

784k

PEOPLE TARGETED

8

DISTRICTS
TARGETED

\$53.9M

FUND REQUESTED

NORTH-EASTERN FLOODS

3.7M

PEOPLE AFFECTED

1.4M

PEOPLE IN NEED

440k

PEOPLE TARGETED

6

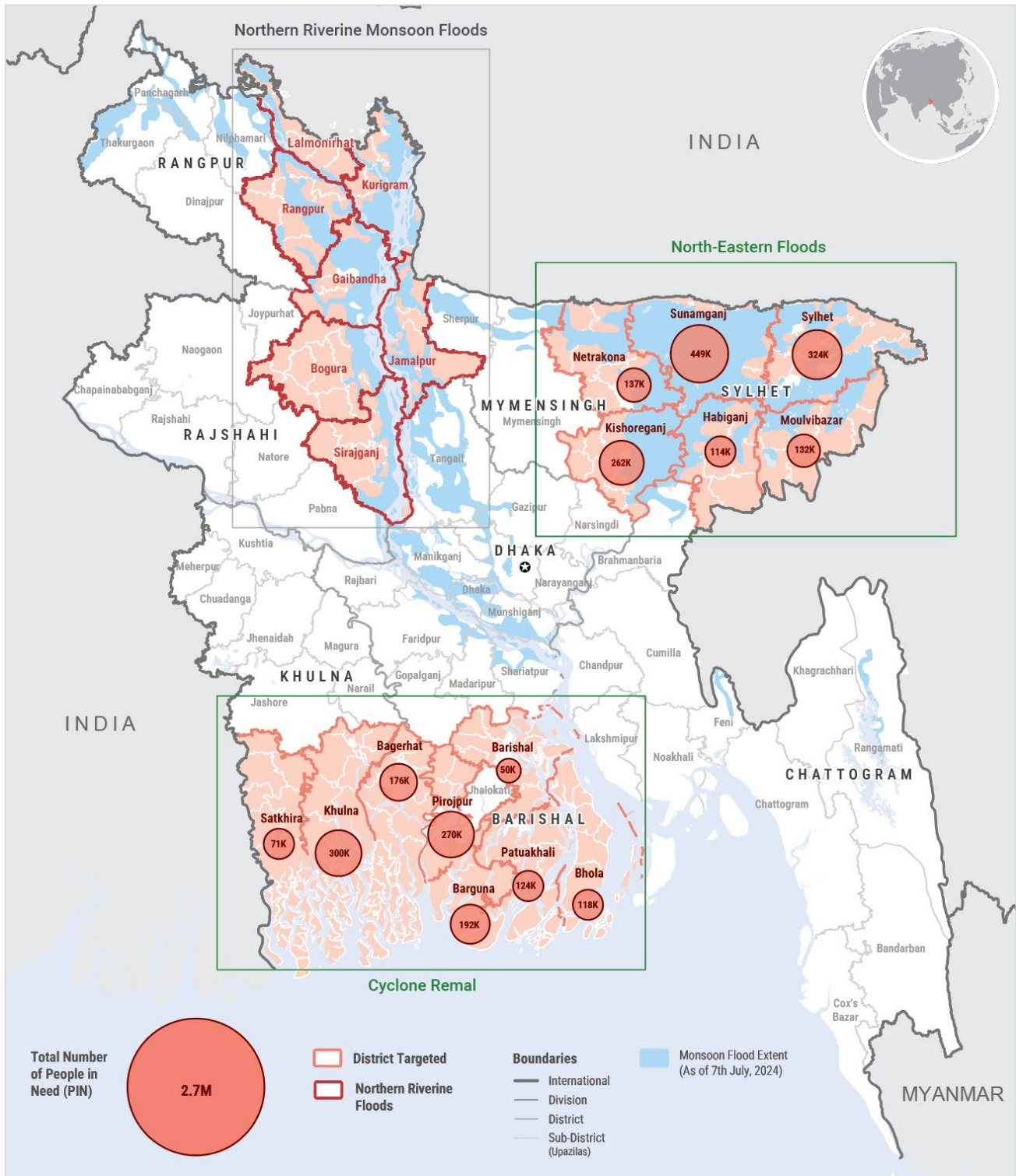
DISTRICTS
TARGETED

\$26.8M

FUND REQUESTED

¹ These numbers are only for Cyclone Remal and North-eastern floods. The numbers of people affected and in need in the northern riverine floods in the Jamuna River basin are under assessment and will be included in the next version of this response plan.

BANGLADESH: Cyclone and Monsoon Flood Affected Areas





































































Funding Requirements

2.7M

1.2M

\$79.8M

SECTOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIRED (US\$)
 Child Protection Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	1.3M	621.9K	\$3.8M
	584.7K 	409.3K 	2.5M 
708.6K 	212.6K 	1.3M 	
 Displacement Management Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	543.0K	429.5K	3.4M
	278.1K 	164.6K 	2.6M 
264.9K 	264.9K 	820.0K 	
 Education Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	297.8K	197.5K	1.1M
	229.1K 	137.5K 	850.0K 
68.7K 	60.0K 	255.0K 	
 Food Security Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	2.2M	1.2M	28.2M
	894.7K 	783.6K 	20.0M 
1.3M 	439.5K 	8.2M 	
 Gender-based Violence Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	387.8K	185.1K	5.7M
	252.1K 	128.7K 	3.7M 
135.7K 	56.3K 	2.1M 	
 Health Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	906.0K	401.9K	3.6M
	433.7K 	260.2K 	2.1M 
472.3K 	141.7K 	1.5M 	
 Nutrition Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	1.2M	576.7K	306.7K
	412.4K 	323.2K 	198.5K 
743.2K 	253.5K 	108.3K 	
 Logistics Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods			154.7K
			132.0K 
		22.7K 	
 Shelter Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	967.7K	356.0K	12.0M
	657.3K 	262.9K 	7.9M 
310.4K 	93.1K 	4.1M 	
 WASH Cyclone Remal North - Eastern Floods	2.4M	1.1M	21.4M
	1.0M 	650.0K 	12.9M 
1.4M 	425.3K 	8.5M 	

Situation Overview



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Introduction

In the last week of May, Cyclone Remal struck the country, severely affecting eight districts. The same cyclone hit India, causing heavy rains that led to flooding in the North-Eastern region of Bangladesh, impacting the population of six districts twice in the middle of June. By the first week of July, flooding also intensified in the Jamuna River basin on the northern side of Bangladesh and another five districts were affected. These subsequent natural disasters have severely affected 30 per cent of the country.

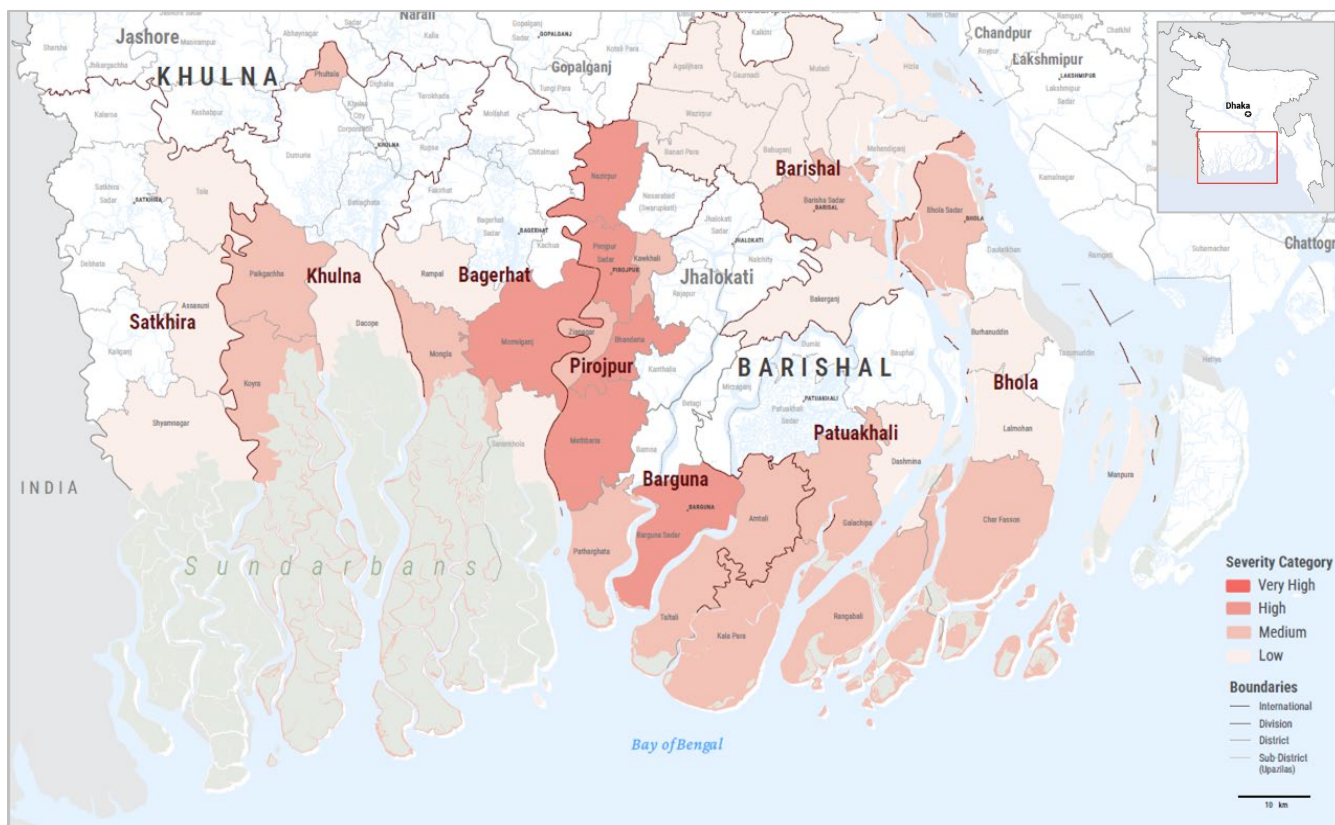
The emergency response for Cyclone Remal and North-Eastern floods are included in this revised humanitarian response plan, and the needs of the most vulnerable affected by flooding in the Jamuna River basin will soon also be included. However, the risks of flooding further flooding are still high. Forecasts indicate that as the cyclone season advances, flooding in the northern region will intensify and increase the existing already significant humanitarian needs.

Even more worrying is that the next cyclone season is fast approaching. This response plan will be updated as the monsoon and cyclone season progresses. As needs evolve, available resources may be re-prioritized to the most vulnerable regardless of their geographic location.

Summary of events

Cyclone Remal made landfall in Bangladesh on 26 May 2024, considered the most devastating cyclone to hit Bangladesh in over a decade. Landfall impacted areas of four hundred square kilometers and caused storm surges of 8 to 12 feet above normal levels. Within hours, it displaced 800,000 people. On 31 May, the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) published a rapid needs assessment, providing a critical overview of the impact and needs.

Cyclone Remal Affected Districts



Cyclone Remal resulted in 18 deaths, and an estimated 4.6 million people were affected, particularly in the districts of Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, and Satkhira. 173,866 houses were damaged or destroyed (133,528 partially damaged and 40,338 destroyed). 434,000 people are in urgent need of health services, access to safe drinking water, shelter, food, and livelihood support. The affected population includes 46,000 children under-five and 10,000 pregnant women. More than 500,000 farmers were affected by crop damage worth \$90.7 million over 62,783 hectares of land.

The tidal surge breached embankments, resulting in extensive flooding and damage to homes, infrastructure, forests, agricultural fields, and fish farms in low-lying areas. According to NAWG, out of 277,226 hectares of cultivable land, 80,591 hectares of land were inundated, and 46.6 per cent of standing crops were damaged. Embankments were damaged by the storm, and there has been saltwater intrusion of cropland and animal water sources. 23.5 per cent of food stored was lost.

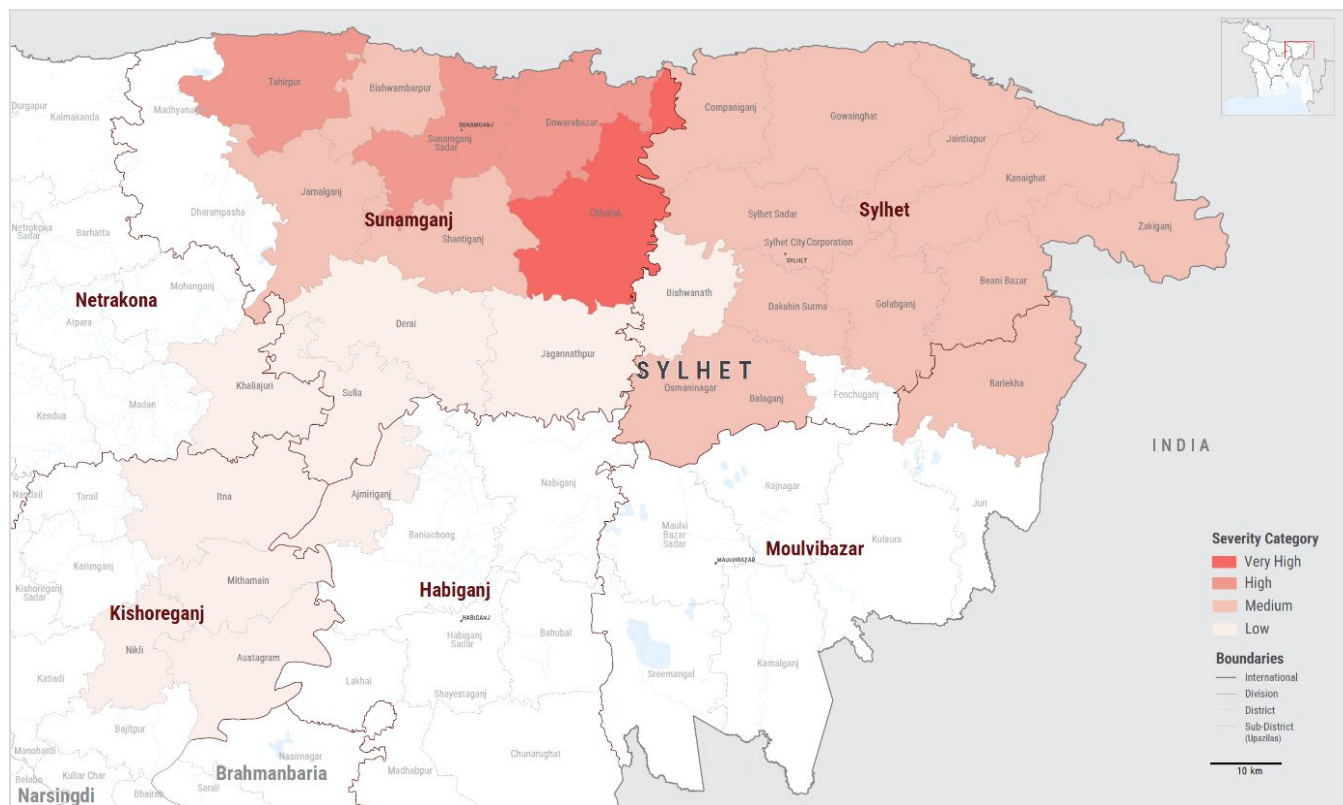
Initial data from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) identified eight affected districts with 20,260 water points damaged and 134,269 latrines damaged. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock reported that 50,000 fish enclosures, 34,000 ponds and 4,000 crab farms were flooded during the cyclone. The Ministry of

Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) estimates that around \$600 million (or BDT 6,880 crore) in damages to assets and infrastructure in 20 districts of the country.

It is noted that Cyclone Remal hit India at the same time as Bangladesh from 26 to 28 May, causing **severe flooding and landslides within the country** as well as downstream to Bangladesh.

As of 26 June, a new rapid assessment was conducted by NAWG in the north-east. The assessment estimates 3.74 million people were affected, with 1.4 million of them in need of urgent life-saving humanitarian assistance. The affected communities are spread across the six districts of Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Sylhet in about 64 Upazilas and 360 unions. There are 10 deaths reported due to the floods.

North-Eastern Affected Districts



At the height of displacement, 723,331 people had to seek refuge elsewhere, with approximately 599,767 in evacuation shelters and 123,564 in other places such as roads and embankments. It is estimated that 260,000 people remain displaced.

The North-Eastern floods have severely damaged infrastructure, disrupting economic and social activities. Eighty-six per cent of drinking water points and 84 per cent of sanitation facilities are affected, with 59,338 water points and 118,412 latrines damaged according to the DPHE report. Schools have been affected and teaching materials ruined, with WASH facilities lost and becoming dirty, damp, and unusable. While the Eid break minimized the loss of school hours, delays in repairs will impact children when schools reopen. Furthermore, 79 per cent of non-agricultural income activities are disrupted, local markets are functioning at only 56 per cent, and access to essential items and markets is reduced by 41 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively.

The Government immediately responded to address needs emanating from Cyclone Remal and allocated a response fund of \$903,385, primarily sourced from Government provisions such as rice, cash, children's food, and

fodder covering 15 affected districts. The [UN Emergency Relief Coordinator](#) announced an allocation of \$7.5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide critical humanitarian assistance to those affected by Cyclone Remal. Additionally, UN agencies and humanitarian partners are also providing immediate humanitarian assistance to affected populations; the Start Network allocated GBP 0.8 million, the EU released Euros 1.2 million, the Global Affairs of Canada allocated CAD 2 million, and BRAC contributed BDT 10 crore (around \$0.86 million) for the response. For the North-Eastern floods, District Administrations distributed food items such as rice, dry food, cooked food and NFIs and water purifying tablets in Sylhet and Sunamganj. BDT 5 million (US\$43,000) was provided to cover direct cash assistance for affected households and cash for baby food and fodder. For the floods, in the North-Eastern areas, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) allocated BDT 14 million (US\$118,644), 3,800 MT rice, 39,500 packets of dry food, BDT 3.5 million (US\$ 30,000) for fodder and, BDT 3.5 million (US\$ 30,000) cash for baby food. The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar and Netrokona distributed water and hygiene non-food items (NFIs) such as water purifying tablets, bleaching powder, jerrycans, and repaired and disinfected more than 2,000 water sources. Additionally, 406 medical teams were constituted to support the affected communities in Sylhet division. Non-government response, including anticipatory action (AA) activities, from the UN and international and national NGOs are estimated at USD \$1.4 million in the districts of Sunamganj, Sylhet, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Moulvibazar.

Now in the middle of its monsoon season, Bangladesh is seeing severe flooding in the northern region, with heavy rains in India sending huge volumes of water into the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River system. On 3 July, the Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) forecast that water levels would rise in the Jamuna River basin. The forecasting met the triggers for releasing Anticipatory Action (AA) funding, and the CERF Anticipatory Action (AA) project for the northern side of Bangladesh was activated on 4 July with a grant of \$6.2 million. The CERF AA agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WFP immediately began AA interventions to mitigate the impact of flooding in pre-identified communities along the Jamuna River.

As we write this HRP, the NAWG estimates 5.13 million people may be affected by the flooding along the Jamuna River basin based on available information. A detailed assessment is ongoing.

Anticipatory Action



4M

PEOPLE REACHED WITH EARLY WARNING



OVER **US\$11M**

Cyclone Remal	2.5 M people reached with early warning	2.1 M
North-Eastern Floods	110,000 people reached with early warning	0.58 M
Northern Riverine Floods (Jamuna River)	1.5 M people reached with early warning	8.5 M

Cyclone Remal

A low-pressure area was first identified in the Bay of Bengal on 22 May 2024. The forecasted wind speed and location met the AA triggers on the evening of 25 May, approximately 24 hours before the cyclone's landfall. With this activation decision, UN Agencies supported shelter management, early warning dissemination, WASH support, evacuation, GBV awareness, and Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) to support families to prepare for the storm by enabling them to reinforce their homes, seek safe refuge, transport valuable assets, and procure essential items like food, medicines, and cattle feed. The following UN agencies and partners implemented AA on the ground with local implementing partners: ActionAid, BDRCS, BRAC, Christian Aid, Center for Disability in Development, Concern Worldwide, FAO, WFP, STEP Consortium, START Network, Oxfam, World Vision and Save the Children. These agencies reached more than 2.5 million people with early warning messages and at least \$2.1 million was disbursed for the range of AA activities during the activation, primarily on cash assistance and social protection systems were utilized, where possible, to test the Shock-Responsive Social Protection approach during the activation. The impact of Cyclone Remal on the most vulnerable populations was reduced significantly due to the robust early actions taken prior to the cyclone's landfall in the exposed areas across the eight districts in southern Bangladesh.

North-Eastern Floods (Sylhet)

For flash floods in the Hoar Region, specifically in Sunamganj, Kishoreganj, Netrokona districts, AA readiness triggers were activated from 18 June onwards. In the absence of a nationally harmonized early-action protocol for flash floods, agencies that have existing AA in the affected areas initiated their respective readiness triggers and eventually activated their own AA interventions. Early warning messages were disseminated using various channels including mobile messages and public loudspeakers, by local agencies and volunteers. About 110,000 people were reached with early warning and nearly \$0.58 million was invested on early action by FAO, BDRCS and the SUFAL Consortium led by CARE Bangladesh.

Northern Riverine Floods (Jamuna River)

Monsoon rains have also caused the Jamuna River to reach above danger level thresholds. Based on the conditions, the AA Technical Working Group (AATWG) agreed to activate readiness actions based on the draft national early-action protocol (NEAP) for monsoon floods in coordination with local authorities. The agencies started to disseminate early warning messages and initiate preparedness activities on agriculture, livelihoods, and other household-level actions to cope with adverse impacts. On 4 July, CERF activated the AA triggers based on combined forecasts from

What is Anticipatory Action?

Anticipatory Action is a proactive approach to disaster management that enables the implementation and financing of actions before an extreme weather event occurs, helping families to safeguard their homes and income and ensure food security before and after the crisis. This anticipatory grant targets vulnerable community members, including people with disabilities, transgender people, women, children, and households in the low-lying char (riverine island) areas who face an elevated risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, and protection issues due to existing poverty and marginalization. This is the second time that Anticipatory Action has been used in Bangladesh. The initiative was launched based on predictions by UN experts. Anticipatory Action is acting ahead of predicted hazards to prevent or reduce acute humanitarian impacts before they fully unfold. Effective implementation of anticipatory action ideally requires three elements:

- **Pre-agreed trigger:** This consists of thresholds and decision-making rules based on reliable, timely and measurable forecasts.
- **Pre-agreed activities:** This consists of accountable, feasible, effective and efficient actions to be implemented to support vulnerable communities in the window of opportunity between the trigger moment and the full impact of a shock.
- **Pre-arranged financing:** This consists of funding that is guaranteed and available to be released based on the pre-agreed trigger towards the pre-agreed activities.

different sources enabling FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP to implement their respective CERF AA projects. The CERF AA allocation amounts to \$6.2 million, with an additional \$2.3 million allocation by WFP from other sources. It is estimated that more than 1.5 million people received early warning messages for their preparedness and early action. More than 600,000 people received humanitarian assistance such as cash, WASH, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), food, transport, shelter and psychological support as part of the AA interventions.

Additionally, SUFAL Consortium (led by CARE), Save the Children, United Purpose, BRAC, World Vision and BDRCS also activated anticipatory actions in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Bogura, Sirajganj, Tangail districts along the Jamuna River basin. Under these interventions, more than 600,000 people received humanitarian assistance such as cash, WASH services, SRH support, food, transport, shelter and psychological support as part of the AA interventions. As of 9 July, approximately \$8.5 million has been disbursed for anticipatory actions in the Jamuna River basin. Hydro-meteorological forecasts predict another flood wave by 17 July in Jamuna and Padma River basin which may represent a devastating triple burden for the communities and authorities already grappling with severe flooding.

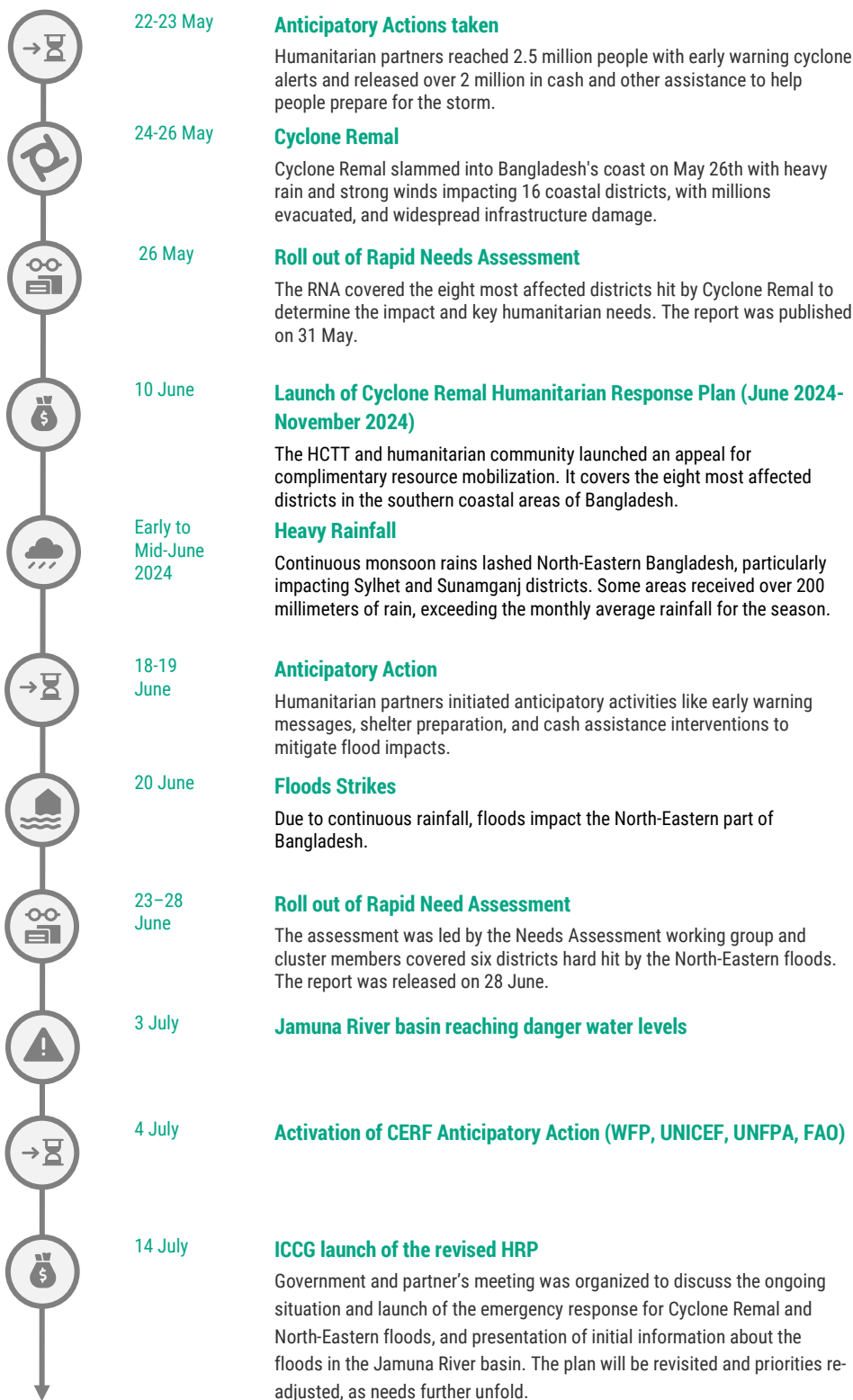
AA Inter-agency Coordination

The Action Technical Working Group (AA TWG) consists of all humanitarian agencies in Bangladesh. It works closely with the government-led Forecast Based Action Task Force under the MODMR to function as the coordination body to guide and direct effective AA interventions at local levels, based on the functions stipulated under the national Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) of 2019. The AATWG also collaborates with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Flood Forecasting Warning Center (FFWC), Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) to develop effective warnings based on the harmonized NEAP for cyclones. Currently, a NEAP for floods is being developed.

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Timeline of Key Events



Response Strategy

Assist the affected population and prevent further human suffering.

Strategic Objectives



Strategic Objective 1

Provide dignified and accessible humanitarian support for the most vulnerable.

Facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance that ensures the dignity of the most vulnerable people affected, including in hard-to-reach areas.



Strategic Objective 2

Restore essential services and support livelihoods.

Restore access to essential services such as water and sanitation, healthcare and education, while also providing livelihoods to support early recovery.



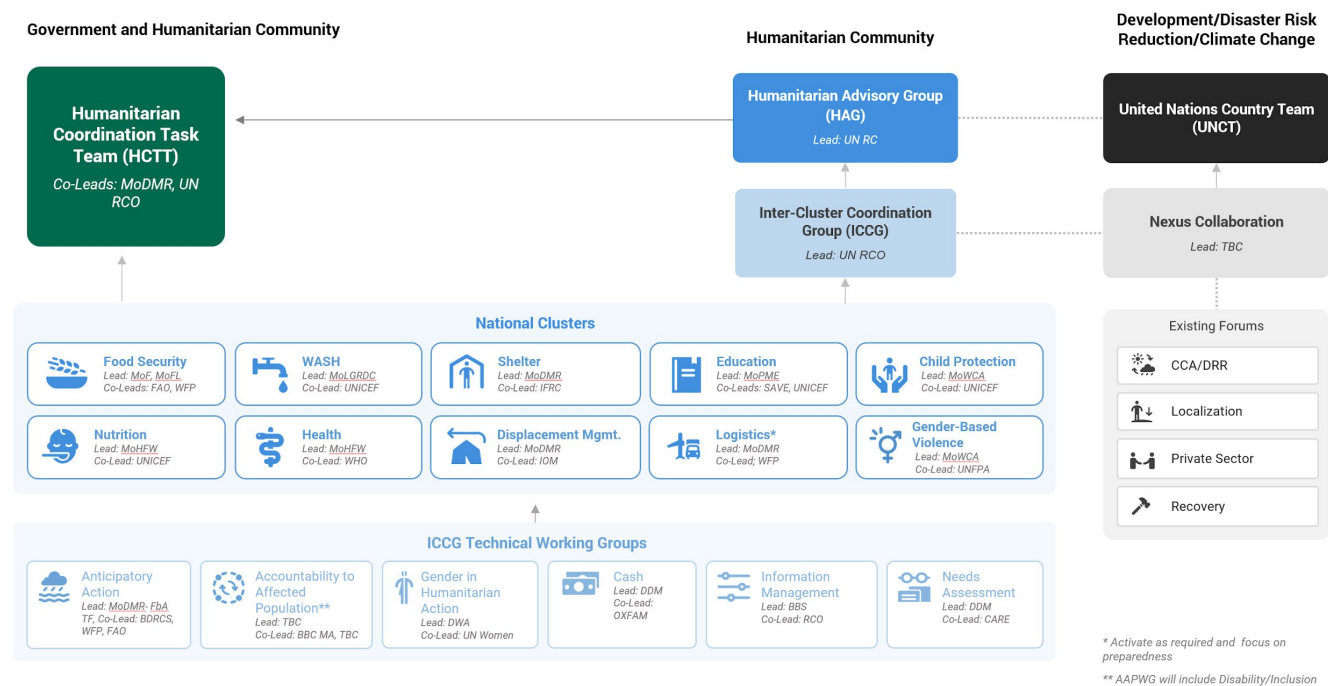
Strategic Objective 3

Address immediate protection risks.

Ensure the protection of women and men, boys and girls, irrespective of their age, sex, social milieu from immediate risks, including but not limited to violence, exploitation and abuse.

Response Coordination

This emergency response plan is implemented under the overall guidance of the Humanitarian Country Task Team, co led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Resident Coordinator (RC). Operational support is provided by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).



Scope of the Response

The revised humanitarian response plan includes the response for Cyclone Remal, which will cover the Barishal and Khulna divisions, while the flood response will cover the Dhaka, Mymensingh and Sylhet divisions. The cyclone response will cover the eight most affected districts of Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, and Satkhira. While the northe-astern flood response will cover the districts of Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj and Sylhet.

As of 7 July, heavy to very heavy rainfall is forecasted in the Northern region and adjoining upstream parts of Bangladesh. This is projected to worsen the current Northwest Monsoon flood and North-Eastern flash flood. Continued monitoring is ongoing in the northern region, and a further revision of this plan may be made as required by the conditions and impact on the communities affected.

The response gives priority to interventions based on agreed vulnerability criteria, including gender, age and disability. Categories of the population identified as most vulnerable include children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), persons with disabilities (PWD), women-headed households, informal income earners, transgender and other gender-diverse groups.

In addition, the following groups will be targeted during the response:

- Specific interventions for children at ages: 0-23 months, 6-59 months with the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) <11.5 cm and/or nutritional oedema, children under age 5
- GBV survivors

- Displaced households with destroyed or damaged houses, lost income/livelihoods, and/or unable to return to places of origin
- Households at IPC 3+ and below lower poverty level and households at IPC 4
- Vulnerable school children and out-of-school children/informal learners
- Disadvantaged farmers who need to resume basic agricultural activities
- Vulnerable persons who experienced livelihood losses such as informal daily wage

Needs Assessments and Situation Reports

Following the landfall of Cyclone Remal, the NAWG rolled out a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) with responses from 548 respondents. On 31 May, the assessment report was released, providing a critical overview of the impact and needs in the eight most affected districts of Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur and Satkhira. Situation reports were released from NGO partners such as Caritas Bangladesh, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) and Action for Social Development (ASD). A joint mission by the UN, NGOs and donors to Khulna was made on 5 and 6 June that confirmed that the needs are aligned to the priorities identified by clusters such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), food and shelter repairs.

As the weeks passed after Cyclone Remal, the flood situation in North-Eastern Bangladesh became more alarming, necessitating a rapid needs assessment. The NAWG rolled out another RNA in the week of 23 June with the report being released on 28 June. The assessment covered the six most affected districts in the region, namely: Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Sylhet. UNICEF also produced situation reports focused on key needs and priorities on WASH, child protection, education, health and nutrition, especially for pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The Food Security Cluster (FSC), co-led by WFP and FAO, also rolled out its 72-hour in-depth assessment on food and agriculture.

Operational Capacity and Constraints

Based on the 5Ws (who, what, where, for Whom and When), for the Cyclone Remal response, there are 69 agencies working in 68 Upazilas across nine districts within two divisions. These agencies cover key sectors such as food security, WASH, nutrition, shelter/NFI, GBV, education, health, logistics and Displacement Management. As of 7 July, approximately 255,000 people have been reached through the different interventions.

The monsoon season will run until July, and both rains and floods may continue. In these conditions, logistics and access are challenging for responders. Reports show damaged road networks, remote and flooded areas that can only be reached by boat, communication channels cut and limited transport services. With three simultaneous emergencies in three regions across the country, needs and vulnerabilities are increasing. This is leaving government and humanitarian agencies overstretched in terms of both human and financial resources. There is a need to raise awareness with different stakeholders such as donors and the private sector to start or continue providing support to affected people.

Cash and Vouchers

The use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) has increased in Bangladesh and is now used in anticipatory action, response phase and recovery programmes, reflecting the preferences of affected people, as was highlighted in a recent pre-crisis survey for monsoon flooding.

Response interventions in 2024 for the cyclone and flood affected areas include significant cash transfers to affected people. Fifty-seven per cent of the total requirements, or \$45.4 million is budgeted for CVA. The Food Security Cluster (FSC), Displacement Management Cluster (DMC), Gender-based Violence (GBV), Health, and Nutrition, and Shelter are planning to use cash and voucher assistance in their response. The activities are a mixed-modality approach: sectoral cash plus in-kind and/or service delivery. Multi-purpose cash assistance is used only by the Displacement Management Cluster (DMC), amounting to around US\$2.1 million.

The Food Security Cluster is targeting 292,989 households through cash food assistance, lifesaving agriculture livelihood assistance and cash for work. The GBV cluster is targeting 100,713 individuals with inclusive dignity kits (DK) and cash for an assistive device, conditional cash support to prevent child marriage and cash support for purchasing dignity items. The Shelter Cluster is targeting 41,301 households with house repair assistance, transitional/core shelter assistance and host family assistance. The Health Cluster is targeting a total of 10,000 pregnant women with cash assistance (\$21/person) while the Nutrition Cluster is targeting a total of 1,972 households with cash for the treatment of Severe Acute Malnourished Children (SAM)

Depending on local market conditions, some of the planned interventions might shift to in-kind distribution, especially for the food security activities.

Cross-cutting Priorities

Gender

Natural disasters such as floods and cyclones significantly impact women, girls, boys, and men differently, with pre-existing gender inequalities exacerbating the adverse impacts on women, children, persons with disabilities, and gender-diverse people. These groups often face severe restrictions due to social norms that limit their ability to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate disaster impacts, as highlighted in the “Gender Equality Checklist for Cyclone and Monsoon Season” and “Advocacy Message for HCTT” developed by the Inter-Cluster Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA Bangladesh). The commitment to women's empowerment and gender equality is at the core of legitimate and effective humanitarian action. This principle is enshrined in international humanitarian law, human rights, and refugee law, as well as in the UN Security Council Resolution (1325 (2000) [S/RES/1325 (2000)]) and reflected in the IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action.

GiHA Bangladesh plays a crucial role in ensuring that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are integrated into all aspects of the humanitarian response. GiHA is responsible for coordinating and facilitating intersectional gender analysis, which informs the planning, implementation, and monitoring of humanitarian actions, and actively engages with local women’s organizations and networks to ensure that the voices and needs of women and girls are represented in decision-making processes. GiHA has recently set up Local GiHA chapters in four disaster-prone areas, Jamalpur, Khulna, Kurigram and Satkhira, in its effort to localize its action and enhance the engagement of local women’s organizations in humanitarian actions. These local chapters can be reached by any humanitarian actor to gather gender-related data from the ground and to support local gender-responsive initiatives. By promoting gender-sensitive approaches and fostering inclusive participation GiHA helps to address the unique challenges faced by women, girls, and other vulnerable groups in the aftermath of disasters in Bangladesh.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Coordinated Communication with Communities and Community Engagement (CCCE)

Agencies are communicating with communities impacted by Cyclone Remal and the floods on various issues, and mobilizing them through community engagement initiatives. The AAP working group, co-led by UNICEF and BBC Media Action, will facilitate a coordinated approach to ensure consistency, harmony, and constructive collaboration across the response operation and among operating agencies. The coordination's focus is to benefit the affected people and enable them to expedite recovery processes by leveraging their resilience and local expertise.

The AAP WG, through its regular bi-monthly and/or need-based meetings will further facilitate the implementation of collective AAP to support the clusters, other thematic working groups and their member agencies to ensure minimum standards for information provision, participation of the affected people, and complaint and feedback response mechanisms while providing emergency assistance and humanitarian services. This collective and coordinated approach aims to ensure the best use of resources on the ground and the available channels, platforms, and networks across the affected areas to support this HRP. Local-level operational coordination for AAP integration and implementation in Khulna and Barishal divisions are supported by Save the Children, Islamic Relief, ACF, and Plan International for the Cyclone Remal response. A similar approach is to be explored for flood response in the Sylhet division.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

In line with the [Secretary Generals' bulletin](#) of October 2003, on "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (PSEA)", humanitarian partners remain committed to improving their prevention and response efforts regarding sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

Unequal power dynamics between humanitarian aid workers and affected populations can generate risks of exploitation and abuse of affected populations. SEA, like all forms of GBV, remains chronically under-reported in all crises.

For this response plan, the Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator and PSEA Network will provide the necessary technical support to ensure that PSEA is mainstreamed in all cluster activities. At the same time, PSEA work will be linked with other thematic areas for resource sharing, information exchange and building seamless referral/reporting mechanisms to avoid duplication and ensure mainstreaming among all the implementation phases.

Key Needs and Priorities



WASH: Immediate needs and gaps for WASH include the supply of safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities. Water quality testing is essential to ensure adherence to standards for drinking water. Proper restoration, operation, maintenance, and disinfection support for household water points are necessary, along with the installation of new water points and tube wells. Additionally, repairing or reconstructing damaged latrines and constructing new ones is crucial. Undertaking awareness sessions on hygiene behavior is also an immediate need.



Food Security: Immediate needs include food assistance such as dry food, cooked meals, and ready-to-eat options, as well as addressing challenges with cooking facilities and fuel for displaced individuals. Support is crucial for populations at IPC levels 3 and 4 affected by the cyclone and floods. Resumption of agri-based livelihood and alternative livelihoods for informal sector workers is urgent. Repair/ restoration of agricultural and community infrastructure to revive agricultural production and livelihoods.



Shelter: Shelter repair materials and essential household items are urgently needed by the affected families. Immediate housing repair assistance is necessary so families can return home or be in safer shelters. For the next 3-6 months, shelter requirements include tarpaulins, toolkits, fixing materials and technical guidance, along with essential non-food items like cooking utensils, kitchenware, clothing and mosquito nets.



Displacement Management: Key immediate needs of the displaced include shelter kits, tarpaulins and toolkits, temporary and accessible toilets, supply of safe drinking water and food packages such as rice, lentils, and oil. Additionally, displaced populations require multipurpose cash grants they can use while displaced and rental assistance until they can return to their places of origin.



Health: Emergency health care support, including mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS and health education are priorities. Disease surveillance systems need to be rolled out to prevent potential communicable disease outbreaks. Correspondingly, health facilities need repairs, with replenishment of emergency and essential drugs, to properly function. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) services for women must be accessible to ensure their well-being.



GBV: Safety and dignity items for displaced women, girls, transgender/hijra, including PWD are needed to reduce GBV risks and ensure well-being. Cash support to women-headed households and pregnant women to access essential health services. MHPSS counselors for GBV survivors are needed and support families with adolescent girls to prevent child marriage.



Education: Schools need immediate support for cleaning school premises and repairing classrooms and WASH facilities. Replenishment of learning and teaching materials are necessary to maintain a sense of normalcy and prevent learning loss.



Child Protection: Immediate support to alleviate pressure that may increase violence is urgently needed. The services needed include expansion of child protection services and essential services and infrastructure. Existing laws against child labour and child marriage need to be enforced and community awareness programmes strengthened.

Cluster Plans

Child Protection

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	1,293,351	621,892	3.8M
Cyclone Remal:	584,717	409,302	2.5M
North-Eastern Flood	708,634	212,590	1.3M

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Cyclone Remal amplified vulnerabilities for 1.79 million children, notably in Pirojpur and Khulna regions, potentially leading to increased risks like violence, child labor, early marriage, family separation, income loss, undignified work, human trafficking, displacement, and limited access to services. It also heightens migration to urban areas due to livelihood loss and parental inability to support welfare.

In the districts of Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Sylhet, various child protection issues are interconnected and exacerbated. Netrokona shows the highest possibility of increasing child labour at 88.46 per cent and fears of early marriage at 50 per cent. Both are correlated to severe economic and social instability. Moulvibazar District, while lower in child labor at 18.75 per cent and early marriage at 25 per cent, faces the highest rate of children detached from families reported at 50 per cent. These issues are compounded by increased violence against women and children (37 per cent), with fears of income loss, increased child labour, early marriage, degrading work, trafficking, and prevalence of family displacement. Moreover, around 100 child protection community hubs (CPCH) were flooded and partially damaged in the Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar, and Habiganj districts. This impacts over 130,000 children who regularly participate in hub activities and support.

Comprehensive interventions are urgently needed to address these intertwined challenges among children and women. These include prioritized programs for immediate protection and long-term support to survivors, including safe spaces and access to legal and psychosocial services as well as strengthening community vigilance to mitigate trafficking risks exacerbated by economic and social instability. Additionally, coordination mechanisms among government agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations to ensure a coherent and effective response need to be strengthened.

Due to the floods, various child protection issues are interconnected and exacerbated in the districts of Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Sylhet. Netrokona shows the highest possibility of increasing child labour at 88.46 per cent and fears of early marriage at 50 per cent. Both are correlated to severe economic and social instability. Moulvibazar District, while lower in child labor at 18.75 per cent and early marriage at 25 per cent, faces the highest rate of children detached from families reported at 50 per cent. These issues are compounded by increased violence against women and children (37 per cent), with fears of income loss, increased child labour, early marriage, degrading work, trafficking, and prevalence of family displacement. Moreover, around 100 child protection community hubs (CPCH) were flooded and partially damaged in the Sylhet, Sunamganj,

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Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	286,511	573,023
2	Strengthening community-based child protection systems (Case management, referrals, awareness activities, deployment of social workers and community volunteers)	122,790	497,325
3	GBV risk mitigation and interventions (messaging, referral, raising awareness including providing Dignity Kits)	204,651	409,302
4	Family kits distribution to the most affected and vulnerable children's and women's families who are at risk of protection issues	32,744	1,020,350
		409,302	2,500,000

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	148,813	297,626
2	Strengthening community-based child protection systems (Case management, referrals, awareness activities, deployment of social workers and community volunteers)	63,777	258,309
3	GBV risk mitigation and interventions (messaging, referral, raising awareness including providing Dignity Kits)	127,554	488,957
4	Family kits distribution to the most affected and vulnerable children's and women's families who are at risk of protection issues	31,889	255,108
		212,590	\$ 1,300,000

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Children, adolescents and caregivers in psychosocial distress
- Children including children with disabilities (CWD), victims of physical violence, harmful practices as well as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
- Children at risk of danger or risk of child labor, injured, drowning, child marriage, migration and trafficking including CWDs.
- Flood-affected children and their families identified through case management.

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

All response activities will take into account the distinct needs and roles of women, men, girls, boys, transgenders, in accessing services and participating in recovery efforts. The cluster will ensure that services and facilities are accessible to PWD, including the provision of safe spaces and psychosocial support. The cluster will engage communities focusing on awareness-raising about their rights and responsibilities in preventing and reporting sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Preferred communication channels such as social workers, community volunteers, the Children and Women Affairs Desk in the police station and the Child Helpline 1098 will be utilized to disseminate information and receive reports.

Response Partners

UNICEF, World Vision, Society Development Agency (SDA), Rupantar, Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS), FIVDB, IDEA, RWDO, BRAC, ERA, MoWCA, DSS

Contact

Syeda Tahsina Hridita (UNICEF): shridita@unicef.org

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Displacement Management

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	543,029	429,493	3.4M
Cyclone Remal	278,125	164,589	2.62M
North-Eastern Flood	264,904	264,904	820K

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

The current situation shows a varied picture of displacement across different regions. Ahead of the cyclone landfall on 26 May, approximately 0.8 million people were pre-emptively evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts. Many more of the temporarily displaced were staying with neighbors or families. Based on the NAWG report, an estimated total of 278,125 were displaced due to the cyclone in the eight most affected districts of Bhola, Patuakhali, Barisal, Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Khulna, and Satkhira. This number includes those who were previously displaced such as floating populations, people living in slums and who remained displaced at the time of cyclone.

In the North-Eastern region, rapidly rising water levels have also caused many communities to be stranded and displaced. A total of 723,331 people were displaced during peak of the floods, with approximately 599,767 in evacuation shelters and 123,564 in other places such as roads and embankments. Evacuation to shelters was made difficult by the rapid flooding, and many households and communities were forced to shelter on elevated land, roads or with relatives and neighbors with homes less vulnerable to flooding.

The most critical are those who remain displaced in Balagani, Sylhet, which is estimated at 60 per cent. A significant proportion, between 20 and 40 per cent, of those displaced in Bishwanath, Golapganj, Kanaighat, and Osmaninagar Upazilas of Sylhet, and Jamalganj Upazila of Sunamganj remain displaced. About 10-20 per cent are unable to return home and remain displaced in Shantinganj and Tahirpur Upazilas of Sunamganj, and Companiganj, Dakshin Surma, and Jaintapur Upazilas of Sylhet.

Some of the acute sufferings reported by the displaced include disruption of supportive social networks (91 per cent), anxiety about insecurity or privacy (69 per cent), separated from family members (67 per cent), income and employment loss (63 per cent), anxiety about being left behind while displaced (59 per cent), anxiety about property left behind while displaced (49 per cent) and concerns about livestock being kept elsewhere (74 per cent).

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Displacement Mapping and vulnerability needs assessment.		492,000
2	Multi-purpose cash for displaced population. through mobile money transfer at BDT 6,000 (\$51) per household	138,501	1,651,632
3	Rental Assistance, with transfer value at BDT 6,000 (\$51) per household	26,088	389,400
4	Establishing case referral mechanisms and raising awareness regarding protection issues among displaced households		92,000
		164,589	2,625,032

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Displacement mapping and vulnerability needs assessment.	264,904	300,000
2	Multi-purpose cash for displaced population	37,518	520,000
		264,904	\$ 820,000

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Displaced households (people displaced at temporary shelters, informal displacement sites, neighbors, families, etc.) with vulnerable groups such as PWD, women-headed households, pregnant women, elderly people, etc.) will be prioritized.
- Families living on or outside of embankment or other communal settlements.

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

All response activities will target households that have been displaced due to the disasters and will comprise primarily of multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) to address the unique needs and challenges faced by the displaced population at their discretion. The Cluster will continue making all attempts to ensure that critical cross-cutting issues are addressed, particularly in regard to gender inclusion, PSEA, AAP and localization. All efforts are made to encourage cluster partners to coordinate closely with communities, community leadership and local government.

Response Partners

IOM, BRAC, NRC, World Vision, FIVDB, Caritas, Uttaran, Concern Worldwide, Jago Nari, Plan International, Oxfam

Contact:

Syed Shahrear SHABAB (IOM): ssshabab@iom.int

Education

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	297,836	197,463	1.05M
Cyclone Remal:	229,105	137,463	850,000
North-Eastern Flood	68,731	60,000	255,000

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

The key impacts on schools and learning facilities include dirt and dampness in the classrooms, loss of teaching-learning materials and damage of WASH blocks. Immediate support is required for cleaning school premises, repairing damaged WASH blocks, furniture, doors, and windows, and procuring/mobilizing replacement teaching aids and learning materials. If infrastructure and resource damages are not addressed quickly, school opening will be hampered, or children will suffer when the schools reopen. Efforts to compensate for the lost school time is needed through remedial learning packages and additional classes for the children affected by the floods once the rainwater recedes.

Approximately 192,800 children, 50 per cent are girls, have been impacted by the cyclone damage to the schools. As per the government report, there are 1065 cyclone-damaged Government primary schools (GPS), 880 in Barishal and 185 in Khulna, across eight districts. The damages or loss include repairs of WASH blocks, broken windows, missing tin roof, damaged electrical facilities and replenishment of lost educational materials such as textbooks, stationery items and teaching/learning materials. There were 688 government primary schools used as temporary shelters in Khulna that require support for repairs, cleaning and replenishment of teaching and learning materials. Similar interventions are required for the 1,852 GPS used as temporary shelters in Barishal.

Additionally, 917 schools were affected by the floods in Sunamganj, Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Kishoreganj and Netrokona districts. Most primary and secondary schools were submerged in water. Another 991 schools were reportedly used as flood shelters. Approximately 600,000 learners are affected by the damage to the schools. Approximately 147 learning centers under the Let Us Learn (LUL) project were damaged, affecting 2,637 out-of-school learners. The highest number of affected schools are in Chhatak Upazila in Sunamganj district; Companiganj and Gowainghat Upazilas in Sylhet district, and Barlekha Upazila in Moulvibazar district. While the schools in Sylhet reopened on 3 July 2024, following the general government instruction, local guidance was provided that the affected schools can remain closed until water is drained from the school campus and the facility is safe to resume classes. Where schools are open, learners' attendance rate is significantly low in the affected upazilas as many communities and roads to school are still under water.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Distribution of education kits and teaching learning materials	137,463	520,000
2	Providing hygiene and cleaning materials and support for cleaning the school premises for the affected schools including the schools used as Shelter centers	60,000	115,000
3	Minor repair and maintenance of damaged schools (WASH facilities, electrical connections, furniture, damaged doors/windows etc.) including schools used as floods shelters	60,000	90,000
4	Provide the remedial learning package for learners who missed classes due to closure of schools once the rainwater recedes to recover the learning loss.	34,000	85,000
5	Raising awareness among school stakeholders through printing and distribution of existing IEC materials on hygiene, water borne diseases and other health risks, such as – skin diseases caused by contaminated water due to flood	60,000	40,000
		137,463	850,000

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Distribution of education kits and teaching learning materials	41,239	160,000
2	Provide hygiene and cleaning materials and support for cleaning the school premises for the affected schools including the schools used as shelter		35,000
3	Emergency repair and maintenance of damaged schools such as electrical connections, furniture, damaged doors/windows, WASH facilities as well as schools used as shelters		25,000
4	Provide remedial learning packages for learners who missed classes due to closure of schools once the rainwater recedes to recover the learning loss.	10,000	25,000
5	Awareness-raising among school stakeholders through printing and distribution of existing IEC materials on hygiene, water borne diseases and other health risks, such as – skin diseases caused by contaminated water due to flood	60,000	10,000
		60,000	255,000



Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Children who missed learning during the school closures
- Children and 550 schools (400 Primary and 150 secondary schools) for cyclone
- Children 41,239 children and 165 schools (120 Primary and 45 secondary schools) for floods
- Schools with medium-to-high severity damage

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

The Education Cluster will provide essential services to learners during or immediately after the cyclone and floods to ensure continuity of learning to avoid learning loss. The response will be governed by the key humanitarian principles which are oriented towards effective results and protecting the rights of the affected children, along with relevant Ministry’s strategy to promote disaster preparedness and a culture of safety to enable continuity of education for all children during and after emergencies. Collaboration will be done with WASH and Child Protection clusters to ensure WASH facilities and school toilets are repaired, and children are protected through psychosocial support and PSEA awareness. The cluster will also coordinate with other agencies on AA to mitigate further exacerbation of the situation as floods continue to happen during this monsoon season.

Response Partners

UNICEF, Save the Children, Esho Shikhi, Winrock International, Plan International, BRAC, DPE & DSHE

Contacts

Mourie Chowdhury (UNICEF): mochowdhury@unicef.org

Meherun Nahar Shapna (Save the Children): meherun.nahar@savethechildren.org

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Food Security

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	2.2M	1.2M	28.1M
Cyclone Remal	894,705	783,642	19.96M
North-Eastern Flood	1,307,959	439,513	8.20 M

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Cyclone REMAL damaged crops in over 62,783 hectares of land worth BDT 10,595 million (US\$ 90.7 million) affecting 537,234 farmers. The cyclone caused significant loss of livelihood and household income. The hampered economic activities accelerated the suffering. Due to the wind and tidal surge, most of the people’s cooking facilities like stoves and cooking fuel washed away. It also destroyed recently harvested household food stock, and stored seeds and fodder. Tidal surges, heavy rainfall and high wind speed caused damage to standing crops, fruit orchards, seedbeds, fisheries, livestock, poultry, and forestry. It also caused livestock and wild animal death, injury and sickness accelerated by the water point contamination. Marine fishing households are suffering a double due to the fishing ban. Most of the agricultural household’s agricultural tools and equipment were damaged (e.g., machinery, trawlers etc.) due to saline water and unwanted displacement. The breach of embankments caused long-term saline water intrusion which will cause long-term soil salinity impacting the total agricultural production. Farmers are likely to start the Aman planting season late, which would result in significant production loss.

Based on the RNA, the eight districts covered are climate vulnerable and exposed to salinity. It is estimated that 85.2 per cent of households have started skipping meals and 86.2 percent of households are facing difficulty with cooking fuel. About 93.2 per cent of households had their livelihoods and income generating activities impacted while 84.1 per cent are already facing income loss. It is estimated that 86.3 per cent of agricultural activities were disrupted. Other impacts include 81.6 percent disruption of water sources, 69.5 per cent of cattle feed and 23.5 per cent of local storage facilities are disrupted.

Since the onset of the monsoon season, the devastating floods severely impacted the Haor Region, particularly the districts of Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Sylhet. In a matter of days, further heavy rainfall within the region and in the upstream in India caused a third spell of floods to the same areas, not to mention that the Haor also experienced a flash flood back in the end of April this year. The people of this region have faced four floods within two and a half months. The livelihoods of vulnerable people have been disrupted for more than two months now, which has worsened food insecurity.

Priority needs include food assistance to most vulnerable households to prevent further deterioration of the current food and nutrition situation. Restoration of immediate income opportunities and agricultural infrastructure need to be addressed. At the same time immediate lifesaving agricultural interventions such as provision of tools, seeds, fertilizers, cattle feed, fodder and veterinary services, fish feed and fishing equipment are needed to restore immediate food production. It is likewise necessary to rehabilitate drinking water sources for cattle and wild animals.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Provide cash food assistance at BDT 5,000 (\$43) per household or equivalent commodities for 60 days out of 150 days followed by 10 days cash for work	498,475	12,779,658
2	Provide agriculture livelihood assistance at BDT 10,000 (\$85) cash per household or equivalent commodities	114,628	2,853,184
3	Provide assistance for non-agricultural livelihoods at BDT 10,000 (\$85) cash per household or equivalent commodities as well as cash for work to restore community and agriculture infrastructure	170,540	4,329,767
		783,642	19,960,000

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Provide cash food assistance at BDT 5,000 (\$43) per household or equivalent commodities for 30 days out of 150 days followed by 10 days cash for work	155,636	1,841,977
2	Provide cash food assistance at BDT 5,000 (\$43) per household or equivalent commodities for 60 days out of 150 days	103,647	2,379,771
3	Provide life-saving agriculture livelihood assistance at BDT 10,000 (\$85) cash per household or equivalent commodities	72,907	1,600,000
4	Provide assistance for non-agricultural livelihoods at BDT 10,000 (\$85) cash per household or equivalent commodities as well as cash for work to restore community and agriculture infrastructure	107,323	2,379,771
		439,513	8,202,307

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Affected IPC3+ and below lower poverty line households are targeted. Priority will be given to households with severely malnourished children, women-headed households, and households with PWD or elderly members.
- Affected IPC4 and population belonging to upper poverty level targeted for 60 days food assistance for north-eastern floods
- Displaced families without cooking facilities
- Affected farmers who are IPC level3+ and below the poverty line who are extremely vulnerable such as sharecroppers, small/marginal farmers, or owning little livestock (five heads of cattle or less).

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

The FSC, through assessments and validation surveys, has produced union (admin level 4) level prioritization. The cluster is utilizing its online response planning tool to identify duplications and scope for complementarity with partners. In unions where multiple organizations are planning to work, beneficiary validation is done by the FSC in collaboration with those that are working in the area. When targeting the beneficiaries, women-headed households, and households with PWD, elderly or children with SAM are given priority. The cluster will use the FSC Gender Tip Sheet to gender and protection risks and issues are consciously considered by partner-organizations. The implementing partners will ensure communication of beneficiary entitlement using all means of communication channels possible and a community feedback/complaints mechanism will be set up.

Response Partners

FAO, WFP, DAE, DLS, DOF, World Vision, BDRCS, Concern Worldwide, SCI, ACF, Uttaran, Shushilon, Action Aid, Oxfam, Care, Plan, BRAC, IFRC, DUS, Caritas, CNRS, DAM, COAST Foundation, FIVDB, Islamic Relief, POPI, and RRF

Contact

Mohammad Mainul Hossain Rony (FAO & WFP): mohammad.rony@wfp.org

: WFP/Dio Chakma



Gender-Based Violence

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	387,843	185,069	5.74M
Cyclone Remal:	252,134	128,742	3.68 M
North-Eastern Flood	135,709	56,327	2.06M

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

While drinking water, toilet, shelter and food are the top needs as per the RNA and should be prioritized – these lifesaving actions will not have a meaningful impact if overall protection and GBV risks are not immediately addressed. The RNA report shows that 37 per cent surveyed households (HH) think that the cyclone impact will significantly increase the risks of violence against women and children (VAWC). The pre-crisis prevalence of partner violence in the affected areas of Barisal and Khulna division is 44.6 percent and 57 per cent, respectively. During any emergency or crisis, displacements, financial stress and loss of assets contribute to increased risk of partner violence or other forms of gender-based violence.

Findings from the RNA show similar indications, about 42 percent of HH fear the impact of cyclone will be on safety issues for children, women, girls and PWD. About 70 per cent indicated difficulties in accessing toilets, particularly for PWD, women and girls. In observance of these findings, timely GBV response and risk mitigation interventions are strongly recommended. The Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) particularly recommends the immediate provision of dignity items including menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

The RNA reports around 58 per cent of HH are reducing expenditure on non-food items (NFIs). This will have a disproportionately impact on the essential personal items that facilitate women and girls’ access to services including humanitarian aid. Particularly for marginalized communities such as transwomen/hijra, female sex workers, women farmers and women fisher folk, Bede (nomadic group), and Rakhine (ethnic community) affected by the cyclone who are struggling to meet their basic needs. They are also often not accounted for in government and humanitarian communities’ response. The combination of infrastructure damage, lack of transportation, and societal marginalization severely restricts their access to essential services.

In the RNA, it is estimated that over 50 per cent of healthcare services in affected districts will have a disproportionate impact on the accessibility and service-seeking attitude among pregnant women. It is to be noted that in normal times, there is low ANC uptake in Bagerhat (40 per cent) and Satkhira (49 per cent).

In the cyclone-affected region, only 10 NGO partners have reported activities addressing GBV in these areas, highlighting a critical gap in awareness and preparedness among first responders. This deficiency places women, girls, and PWD at heightened risk of GBV, particularly in Bhola, a district with exceptionally low uptake of antenatal care and institutional delivery, coupled with a high prevalence of child marriage. Vulnerabilities stemming from disrupted livelihoods and social structures exacerbate the risk of GBV. Women, girls, and gender-diverse groups (GDP), including those with disabilities. Despite guidelines emphasizing the universality of GBV risks in emergencies, actual response activities remain sporadic, leaving populations vulnerable to increased prevalence of partner violence, child marriage, and other dangers exacerbated by the crisis.

The impact of natural disasters like floods is particularly severe in isolated regions such as the Haor areas, where damaged infrastructure limits access to safe evacuation shelters and essential services. This situation forces affected households, including pregnant women, PWD, and the elderly, into negative coping mechanisms that further heighten GBV risks. Marginalized groups like gender-diverse populations and sex workers face additional challenges, such as stigma preventing them from accessing humanitarian aid and services.

Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive multi-sectoral GBV response services and effective dissemination of emergency information, including GBV referral pathways, across all affected districts. Restoring basic necessities like clothing and menstrual items is crucial for promoting mobility and dignity among women and girls.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Provide dignity kits (DK) for women, adolescents and gender diverse groups with two-way transport to support them in ensuring individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services.	42,025	1,052,375
2	Provide inclusive DKs with cash for assistive devices for women, adolescents and gender diverse groups with disabilities to support individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services. The cash assistance is restricted.	3,192	335,160
3	Implement conditional cash support to prevent child marriage in households with adolescent girls. The conditional cash covering selected expenses of the adolescent girl/s for 3 months enforces the condition that adolescent girl/s of the household cannot be married off and must continue education.	3,618	542,700
4	Cash support for purchasing dignity kits items to women and gender diverse groups to support individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services.	62,639	1,571,725
5	Provide multi-sectoral GBV referral services including development of GBV Referral pathway, emergency refresher training/orientation on GBV basic concepts and principles, GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation	166	12,000
6	Conduct outreach activities (courtyard meetings, sessions in existing facilities etc.) for targeted messaging on prevention, and mitigation of GBV risks and GBV response service information including PSEA awareness	16,802	168,020
7	Deployment of community volunteer (community protection volunteer, women volunteer, youth volunteer) to support in GBV response activities (kit, cash, information dissemination, outreach sessions)	128,742*	0
		56,267	2,060,236

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Provide dignity kits (DK) for women, adolescents and gender diverse groups with two-way transport to support them in ensuring individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services.	16,547	546,051
2	Provide inclusive DKs with cash for assistive devices for women, adolescents and gender diverse groups with disabilities to support individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services. The cash is restricted.	972	129,276
3	Implement conditional cash support to prevent child marriage in households with adolescent girls. The conditional cash covering selected expenses of the adolescent girl/s for 3 months enforces the condition that adolescent girl/s of the household cannot be married off and must continue education.	1,445	216,750
4	Cash support for purchasing dignity kits items to women and gender diverse groups to support individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services.	28,847	951,951
5	Provide multi-sectoral GBV referral services including development of GBV Referral pathway, emergency refresher training/orientation on GBV basic concepts and principles, GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation and PSEA.	60	64,000
6	Conduct outreach activities (courtyard meetings, sessions in existing facilities etc.) for targeted messaging on prevention, and mitigation of GBV risks and GBV response service information, including PSEA awareness.	8,456	152,208
7	Deployment of community volunteer (community protection volunteer, women volunteer, youth volunteer) to support in GBV response activities (kit, cash, information dissemination, outreach sessions)	56,267*	0
		56,327	2,056,236

NOTE: * For activity 7, the fund requirements are integrated with other activities.

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

Women, adolescent girls, boys, elderly women, gender diverse groups, PWD, sex workers, people living with HIV.

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

The GBV cluster, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), focuses on upholding the rights, dignity, and protection of vulnerable communities affected by emergencies. Specifically, efforts prioritize the protection of women, girls, and persons with disabilities (PWD), while also addressing the needs of key populations such as transgender individuals, female sex workers, and other gender-diverse groups. This inclusive approach aims to mitigate vulnerabilities through an intersectional lens.

Guided by community consultations and rapid gender analyses led by the NAWG and Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA), the GBV cluster identifies and prioritizes response and risk mitigation needs. Activities predominantly focus on individual GBV response and risk mitigation, complemented by prevention efforts through outreach and information sessions. For instance, dignity kits or cash-based interventions tailored to individual circumstances like access and mobility are implemented to meet immediate needs.

The cluster adheres to GBViE Minimum Standards and guidelines from the Cash Working Group to ensure the adequacy and appropriateness of response actions, including the formulation of GBV cash+ packages based on minimum expenditure baskets. These measures underscore the cluster's commitment to effective and targeted support for vulnerable groups in emergency settings. PSEA is an integral part in each activity including specific orientation to front liners and in outreach sessions. GBV cluster has published a handbook on [safeguarding messages](#), [GBV Pocket Guide](#), [GBV in emergency programming Minimum Standards \(GBViE MS\)](#) and all are available in Bangla.

Response Partners

Oxfam, UNFPA, Jaago Nari, Action Aid Bangladesh (AAB), Concern for Women's Development (CWFD), Concern WorldWide, Christian Aid, Uttaran, Save the Children, BRAC, Bandhu (Social Welfare Society Bandhu), CBO-Bangladesh, World Vision Bangladesh, IFRC, Handicap International, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), Plan International Bangladesh, Save the Children Bangladesh, Gono Unnayan Kendra (GUK)

Contact

Rumana Khan (UNFPA): rkhan@unfpa.org

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	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	906,031	401,933	3.61M
Cyclone Remal:	433,745	260,247	2.11M
North-Eastern Flood	472,287	141,686	1.50M

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

In the southern region of Bangladesh, there are 433,745 people who require health services, including 45,543 children under five and 9,976 pregnant women in the eight cyclone-affected districts. The critical shortage of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities risks increasing communicable diseases, such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and acute respiratory tract infections (RTI), particularly among children. Additionally, 47 per cent of household members have been separated from their families, aggravating mental health and psychosocial well-being. Pregnant women face significant barriers in accessing healthcare due to transportation and financial constraints, and many community clinics at union-level are affected. To address these issues, financial support for transportation purposes (e.g. for going to health clinic), doorstep maternal health care through mobile health camps, reproductive health kits, and ensuring 24/7 functional services for normal deliveries are urgently needed.

Severe flooding in Bangladesh's North-Eastern Sylhet division has left over 772,000 children vulnerable to drowning, malnutrition, and a range of communicable diseases including pneumonia and measles. Between June 1 and June 26, 2024, the National Health Emergency Operations Centre recorded 4,998 cases of diseases and injuries, highlighting urgent health risks exacerbated by the disaster. This includes significant cases of diarrhea, skin diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other health issues, impacting pregnant women and children who face barriers in accessing critical healthcare services. The death toll during this period has tragically reached 10.

In Sunamganj district, flooding has severely affected healthcare infrastructure, with 28 community clinics and several health and family welfare centers inundated in Chhatak, Taherpur, and Santiganj upazilas. In Chhatak, the local hospital faced flooding, forcing occupants to seek refuge on higher floors. Additionally, 34 immunization sessions across Sylhet District had to be postponed due to accessibility issues caused by the floods, complicating efforts to maintain essential healthcare services. Immediate support is crucial to ensure the continuity of maternal and child health (MCH) services, including the provision of essential medicines, oral rehydration saline, antibiotics, and the facilitation of immunization catch-up sessions. Rehabilitation of healthcare facilities with adequate logistics and equipment is also imperative to meet the escalating health needs of flood-affected communities.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Procure and distribute 26 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK Kits)	260,247	520,000
2	Psychological First Aid (PFA) Training for the mental health and psychological support services (MHPSS) providers in eight districts with 24 sessions for 20 professionals per session.	260,247	30,000
3	Deployment of three Field Coordinators to Khulna, Barisal and Dhaka Divisions		36,000
4	Health education and promotion activities, including distribution of information education and communication (IEC) materials such as leaflets, posters, billboards for health awareness messages, among others.	260,247	14,000
5	Deployment of 1 staff and 6 upazila field coordinators to ensure comprehensive MNCAH (Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health) service including travel cost for five months		30,000
6	Support to conduct outreach/crash immunization program to cover drop out children in selected hard-to-reach areas.	5,766	52,000
7	Support for referral of high-risk pregnant women and sick children with complications from hard-to-reach areas to the higher centers.	946	100,000
8	Support to restore MNCAH (Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health) services by preparing local level microplan, update the list of pregnant women and children to ensure at least 80 per cent quality ANC (Ante-Natal Care), PNC (Post Natal Care), safe delivery, immunization services and equip flood affected primary health care facilities with adequate logistics and equipment to restore MNCAH (Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health) services	32,601	188,000
9	Repair/renovation of damaged health facilities and provide necessary equipment and logistics for continuing essential Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH) services.	32,60	140,000
10	Deployment of mobile health camps for SRH (Sexual and Reproductive Health) services	20,000	121,800
11	Distribution of baby kits to the 6,000 pregnant women at \$21/person	6,000	126,000
12	Deployment of midwives in union level facilities for SRH support for six months		321,000
13	Provide cash support to 6,000 women at \$21/ person	6,000	162,000
14	Deployment of volunteers for community outreach for six months		200,412
15	Provide supplies and essential logistics to the selected union level facilities		40,600
16	Roll out health education and promotion activities including development of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials such as leaflets, posters and billboards containing pictorial health awareness messages, etc)		10,000
17	Conduct community outreach sessions in hard-to-reach areas	10,000	20,000
		260,247	2,111,812

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Procure and distribute emergency life-saving drugs to manage flood-related health problems [procure and distribute the following essential drugs and supplies (10,000 Inj. Cholera Saline (500 ml); 10,000 Inj. 0.9% Normal Saline (500 ml); 100,000 Tab. Azithromycin (500 mg); 50,000 Syp. Azithromycin (200mg/5ml); 100,000 Tab. Ciprofloxacin (500 mg) and 500,000 Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) Powder 13.95 gm sachet]	130,000	92,500
	Public Health Intervention Total	130,000	92500
2	Coordination support for upazila health managers to prepare microplan of the affected areas, prepare a list of infant and pregnant women and track them to ensure quality MNCAH (Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health) services including EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunization), IMCI(Integrated Management of Childhood Illness), ANC (Ante-Natal Care), safe delivery and PNC (Postnatal Care) services.	21 Upazilas	120,000
3	Conduct outreach/crash immunization program to cover drop out children in selected HTR (Hard to Reach) areas.	8,932	24,000
4	Support for referral of high-risk pregnant women and sick children with complications from hard-to-reach areas to the higher centers.	978	48,000
5	Support to restore MNCAH (Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health) services by preparing local level microplan, update the list of pregnant women and children to ensure at least 80% quality ANC (Antenatal Care), PNC (PostNatal Care), safe delivery, immunization services and equip flood affected primary health care facilities with adequate logistics and equipment to restore MNCAH (Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health) services in HTR (Hard to Reach) areas	53,464	288,000
6	Repair/renovation of damaged health facilities and provide necessary equipment and logistics for continuing essential Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH) services.	76 Health Care Facilities	132,000
	Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH) Services Total	63,314	612,000
7	Distribution of baby kits to the 4,000 pregnant women at \$21/person	4,000	84,000
8	Deployment of midwives in union level facilities for SRH support for six months		321,000
9	Provide cash support to 4,000 women at \$21/ person	4,000	108,000
10	Deployment of volunteers for community outreach for six months	10,000	256,800
11	Conduct community outreach sessions in hard-to-reach areas	30,000	30,000
	Sexual and Reproductive Health Intervention Total	28,000	799,800
		141,686	1,504,300

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Displaced population including PWD, women and children suffering from various types of health problems.
- Pregnant women and newborn babies and children under 5 years
- Adolescent girls and women of reproductive age
- Displaced population with identified health problems
- Separated and traumatized disaster-affected people

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

The Health Cluster will ensure optimum level of participation of marginalized people who are disabled, women, aged people to get need-based health services. Health Cluster will also arrange for people's access to health assistance and services without any barriers (e.g. discrimination) and pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable having difficulty accessing assistance and services. The health cluster aims to uphold quality and standards in healthcare services by ensuring they are effective, safe, people-centered, timely, equitable, integrated, and efficient. This includes monitoring and adherence to treatment protocols, infection prevention measures like personal protective equipment, and proper medical waste management by collaborating partners. Special attention will be given to the diverse needs of all individuals, including women, girls, boys, men, children, and persons with disabilities (PWD). Measures will be implemented to ensure health facilities are located away from potential threats such as violence, particularly gender-based violence (GBV), and to uphold confidentiality and privacy during consultations, counseling, and any personal information sharing processes.

Response Partners

DGHS, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, DGFP, CIPRB, DGHA

Contact

Muhammad Zahidur Rahim (WHO): rahimm@who.int

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	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	154,663
Cyclone Remal:	132,000
North-Eastern Flood	22,663

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

During cyclone Remal, in compliance with the early warning system, sea and airports operations were suspended which significantly affected cargo logistics. The electricity supply was also suspended in coastal areas. More than 27,000 mobile network towers were down. The regional storage facilities are also damaged in Khulna, Barisal and Barguna districts, hence, there is scarcity of safe storage facilities for the relief goods. In addition, as this is post-harvest season, most of the Government warehouses are used for the ongoing procurement of rice and paddy, which limits the storage/ warehousing capacity for humanitarian activities.

The RNA conducted by NAWG reported disruption in transport and communications (73 per cent); difficulty in accessing markets, agriculture and livestock services (43.1 per cent), local market functionalities (46.5 per cent), and agricultural activities such as cultivation, fisheries, poultry and livestock (86.3 per cent). About 23 percent of local storage facilities have been destroyed along with HH food storage capacities.

Due to heavy rainfall, prolonged waterlogging the muddy and semi-pucca roads, bridges and culverts were washed away in many places in Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Pirojpur and Barisal districts that are hindering the transport of food and NFIs in affected areas including movement of people for their daily needs.

The unclear logistics capacity in affected districts requires immediate capacity assessments to identify specific needs and gaps so that the cluster can provide service to the humanitarian community. Additionally, it is crucial to activate a regional temporary humanitarian logistics hub with a logistics information center to provide support to responders.

In Sylhet and Sunamganj districts, severe flooding has disrupted road communication and storage facilities, impacting the distribution of essential food and non-food items, including livestock feed. Both humanitarian agencies and local NGOs are facing significant challenges due to shortages of storage space. Gowainghat upazila is particularly affected with all road communications heavily disrupted. According to the RNA, the flooding has led to widespread disruptions in social and economic activities, logistics, and access to markets and agricultural services. A substantial portion of local storage facilities and household food reserves have been destroyed, necessitating urgent efforts to expand storage capacities in the affected districts to ensure an effective humanitarian response.

Aside from the need to urgently set up a mobile storage unit (MSU), establishing prefab offices and accommodation are extremely needed for the humanitarian community and the Government to pursue on-site provision of assistance. As a common service, humanitarian agencies need updated information on transportation, supplies and logistics network for road and waterway transport, headload by porters and passenger transport.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	Funding Required (USD)
1	Establish temporary humanitarian logistics hub including logistics information center in Khulna and Barisal regions	50,000.00
2	Logistics vulnerability and capacity assessment in the Cyclone REMAL 2024 affected districts including all three seaports. Evaluate the present status and compile comprehensive information regarding the: road infrastructure, storage, transporter, market and its functionality, and the sources of supply	50,000.00
3	Orientation on Logistics and supply chain management for the humanitarian actors to inform and enhance their logistics capacity.	32,000.00
		\$ 132,000

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	Funding Required (USD)
1	Establish temporary humanitarian logistics hub in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts for storage of food and non-food items including livestock's feed.	18,663
2	Share updated database on Transporters, warehouse, porters for movement of relief goods and pax to the flood affected 6 districts	4,000
		22,663

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

The cluster is primarily providing support to all relevant clusters. The activities outlined above are to ensure proper and timely delivery of assistance in accordance with the UN's commitment to zero tolerance on SEA. All activities will be coordinated under the Logistics Working Group in collaboration with the ICCG, local government administrations and local cooperating partners, mainly in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.

Response Partners

WFP, FAO, UNICEF, Oxfam, BDRCS, IRB, Jaago Nari, CARE, Action Aid, World Vision, Plan International, Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, UTTARAN

Contact

Akhtarul Islam (WFP): akhtarul.islam@wfp.org

Nutrition

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	1,555,619	576,662	306,730
Cyclone Remal	412,441	323,186	198,472
North-Eastern Flood	743,178	253,476	108,258

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Nutritional services were interrupted due to health facilities being affected by cyclone Remal at various levels including community clinics at ward level, Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at union level and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) corners at the Upazila level. These impacted nutrition facilities are in Morrelganj and Mongla in Bagerhat district; Mathbaria, Nagarpur, Bhandaria, Sadar and Kawkhali Upazilas in Pirojpur district; Galachipa and Kalapara Upazilas in Patuakhali district, Patharghata, Taltali and Sadar Upazilas in Barguna district, and Char Fashion and Bhola Sadar Upazilas in Bhola district. Pregnant and lactating mothers (PLW) and children are unable to able or lack access to health facilities due to road and embankment destruction, and nutrition services are disrupted because of the loss of various essential supplies. Displaced children suffer from a lack of adequate breastfeeding and complementary feeding. It is also reported that PLWs face challenges in accessing sufficient food, and those in inundated areas are experiencing increased gastrointestinal and other diseases, all contributing to malnutrition. The families who have lost their crops due to storm surge are suffering from lack of food and increasing malnutrition. Therefore, rapid identification, referral and treatment of SAM children, counseling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) for preventing further deterioration nutritional status, relevant logistics supply and capacity building of relevant nutrition staff are essential. Moreover, coordination with health, WASH, food security departments and child protection are needed for their support.

As of 3 July, there were 13 upazilas in Sylhet District and nearly 11 upazilas in Sunamganj District were affected by flash floods. Food insecurity, poor WASH condition, disease burden, lack of livelihood options and health/nutrition services have a negative impact on nutrition and will be deteriorating nutritional status of children under-five, PLW who are the most vulnerable. Therefore, additional support is needed to prevent malnutrition and to treat SAM children.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Community-based MUAC screening of Children 6-59 months, identify and refer SAM Children to health facilities	155,419	13,915
2	Treatment of SAM children at the SAM corners (at Upazila health complexes/ district hospitals)	1,081	305,388
3	Promote and support activities for optimal IYCF through counseling	80,586	11,061
4	Capacity building of Nutrition service providers	976	34,678
5	Provide of emergency nutrition supplies including therapeutic milk and anthropometric equipment	as requested,	26,662
		323,186	198,472

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Community-based MUAC screening of Children 6-59 months, identify and refer SAM Children to health facilities	166,615	57,157
2	Treatment of SAM children at the SAM corners (at Upazila health complexes/ district hospitals)	1,783	26,669
3	Conduct community-based awareness session on IYCF-E for caregivers of children 0-23 months including PW	86,861	2,479
4	Implement individual IYCF counseling to caregivers of 0-23 months	86,861	n/a
5	Conduct emergency training to GOB service providers and NGO partner staff on identification and management of SAM children	130	3,042
6	Provide emergency nutrition supplies (Therapeutic milk and anthropometric equipment)	as requested,	18,911
		253,476	108,258

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- SAM cut off: WFH <-3 Z score and/or MUAC <11.5cm and/or nutritional oedema (ref: Sphere Handbook 2018, page#226) to detect SAM in all children aged 6–59 months
- MUAC (Mid-upper Arm Circumference) of all targeted children between 6 - 59 months
- Caregivers of children 0-23 months including pregnant women, lactating mothers, grandmother, adolescent girls

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

The nutrition sector's target is children 0-59 months (both boys and girls) and PLW. Mass MUAC screening for children under five includes all children regardless of their gender or disabilities. Project staff will identify disabled children and women during screening and IYCF counseling which ensure their care under nutrition projects. A hotline will be established during the project period to complain/ report if unusual things happen related to services and if there are any comments or suggestions for improvement. Regular monitoring from implementing partners, lead agency, MOHFW and local authorities will be done to ensure accountability to affected populations.

Response Partners

UNICEF, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW), National Nutrition Services (NNS), Jagorani Chakra Foundation, NGO Forum for Public Health, CARITAS Bangladesh JCF, NGOF, CARITAS UNICEF, BRAC

Contact

Md Ruhul Amin (UNICEF): mrdamin@unicef.org

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Shelter

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	967,690	356,029	12.03M
Cyclone Remal	657,277	262,911	7.93M
North-Eastern Flood	310,413	93,118	4.10M

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

According to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), a total of 173,866 houses were damaged, out of which 40,338 houses were totally destroyed and 133,528 houses are partially destroyed. People living in open spaces, inside their damaged houses or being hosted are all unable to meet their basic shelter needs. The cyclone caused severe floods in the affected areas and people have lost essential household items, cooking utensils, among others. The needs assessment led by the NAWG shows 91 per cent of HHs currently face difficulties in cooking their food resulting in reduced daily food intake. About 93 per cent of HHs livelihoods and income-generating activities have also been disrupted, increasing their vulnerability. With their income halted, they are unable to repair or reconstruct their houses on their own. A significant number of HHs remain living in open spaces or inside damaged houses and violence against women and children (VAWC) is on the rise in the affected areas. At this point, the affected people are critically in need of shelter support, which will help them to get back to their normal life, especially women, children, the elderly, PWD and adolescents.

In the North-Eastern region, there are 310,000 individuals who need emergency shelter materials support, essential household supplies, house repair and transitional/core house assistance. As per RNA, a total of 63,807 houses were either completely destroyed or partially damaged, but this number is likely to rise as more detailed information becomes available. Undoubtedly, families whose houses have been damaged are currently living in dire situations without basic necessities. Affected families also lost their household and cooking essentials; 69 per cent of HHs have trouble cooking, hence, they need more cooking utensils. Affected families are in a state of psychological distress. From the assessments, 24 per cent of households are living without adequate shelter and 91 per cent of the families are currently feeling fear of uncertainty. This shows that families are impacted not only for material commodities but also mentally and psychologically.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Provide tarpaulins, toolkits, and fixing materials along with technical guidance to the affected households from severe weather conditions.	73,616	751,520
2	Provide vital non-food items (NFIs) such as clothing, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, solar lamp, candles and fireboxes, supplemented with necessary guidance to ensure their effective use.	57,840	590,480
3	Provide house repair assistance to affected people including technical expertise on Build Back Safer approaches, ensuring a swift return to safety and normalcy through in-kind or cash for shelter modalities.	55,211	1,293,810
4	Provide technical expertise on Build Back Safer, ensuring a secure, healthful, and private living environment that upholds the dignity of its residents through in-kind or cash for shelter modalities.	26,292	4,788,500
5	Support to both families hosting and being hosted by friends, relatives, or neighbors. This support encompasses the provision of essential household item kits, cooking equipment, relocation aid, cash support programs, and assistance in expanding living spaces.	49,952	509,960
		262,911	7,934,270

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Provide emergency shelter support such as tarpaulins, toolkits, and fixing materials along with technical guidance on shelter reinforcement for severe weather conditions.	22,783	25,065
2	Provide essential household supplies such as clothing, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, solar lamps, candles and fireboxes, spades and buckets supplemented with necessary guidance to ensure their effective use.	22,583	24,297
3	Provide house repair assistance with technical support to “build back safer” to households needing repair of damaged houses to return home and back to normalcy through in-kind or cash for shelter modalities.	18,624	648,194
4	Support to transitional/ core shelter interventions along with provision of technical expertise on “Build Back Safer” in-kind or cash for shelter modalities.	13,963	324,0971
5	Provide host family assistance to include distribution of essential household item kits, cooking equipment, cash support programs, and assistance in expanding living spaces.	13,965	162,000
6	Implement cash for work (CFW) for: 1) emergency plinth repair of the severely affected vulnerable HHs; 2) clearing access roads.	1200	4,800
		93,118	4,105,327

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Totally destroyed house, heavily or partially damaged house, flooded house, house with blown-off roof.
- Households having lost of essential household items.
- Damaged houses still not reconstructed, needs others assistance and/or less capacity to reconstruct without external assistance.
- Displaced households living in collective centers or with hosted families or on/outside embankments.
- Households with vulnerable groups such as PWD, women-headed households, PLW, adolescents, elderly people, widow, hijra, without any incomes or very low incomes.

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

As a part of the emergency response, the shelter cluster is targeting 93,117 affected people for emergency shelter support. To support these affected people, the shelter cluster is planning to provide support on shelter materials, essential household supplies, house repair, core/transitional shelter support, host family assistance and CFW activities. Response modalities will be in kind assistance, cash or mixed modalities depending on market functionality, availability of quality shelter materials in local markets. Part of the interventions will be sensitization and quick training on GBV Risk Mitigation, environment assessments, gender equality and inclusion.

To address the challenges related to climate change, the shelter cluster will provide environmentally friendly shelter materials and will consider culturally appropriate local construction techniques, materials, and approaches. The cluster will lead in ensuring that partners establish community feedback and compliance mechanisms to receive community view/feedback and suggestions. Shelter Cluster partners will establish feedback and complaint boxes at the community level to collect the complaints of the community people as well partners will be distributed key messages to the community on how to provide the complaint and feedback to the boxes. Similarly, few partners have hot line numbers, they will distribute the hotline number to the community to collect the complaint and feedback. The Shelter Cluster continues to urge its partners to implement interventions in coordination with local authorities or partners.

Response Partners

Action Aid, AVAS, BDRCS, BRAC, Caritas Bangladesh, IFRC, IOM, Islamic Relief Bangladesh, Jago Nari,NSS, Norwegian Refugee Council, Plan International Bangladesh, Save the Children, UNDP, Uttaran, World Vision, UN Women, Centre for Disability and Development (CDD), Shelter Box

Contacts

A K M Zahirul Alam (IFRC): akmzahirul.alam@ifrc.org, coord1.bd@sheltercluster.org

Apurba Swatee Mahboob (UNDP): apurba.mahboob@undp.org

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Total:	2.4 M	1.07M	21.4M
Cyclone Remal:	1,019,422	650,000	12.9M
North-Eastern Flood	1,390,388	425,326	8.5M

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector has been severely impacted, particularly in the districts of Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur and Satkhira. More than one million people need water, sanitation and hygiene services. The main affected drinking water sources are ponds, tube wells, pond sand filters (PSF) and rainwater harvesting systems. These water sources were affected by inundation and contaminated by saline seawater and stormwater, thereby disrupting safe water sources and water supply infrastructure. Surface water ponds are widely used to meet domestic water supply needs in this area. Their contamination with faecal matter from the surrounding toilet systems and seawater intrusion is exacerbating the water scarcity.

According to the NAWG findings, 84 per cent and 82 per cent of the affected population reported disruption of their sanitation and water supply services, respectively. The restoration of WASH services is reported by half of the affected population as the top priority life-saving interventions. Initial data from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) in eight affected districts, 20,543 water points were identified as damaged, with 1,570 destroyed, and 134,501 latrines were damaged, with 24,407 destroyed. Immediate needs include restoration of access to sufficient quantities and quality of water and sanitation facilities which safely contain waste.

Primary and secondary analyses indicate that WASH services have drastically declined due to the impact of the floods across the Haor region. Based on assessments, the key immediate need is the supply of safe drinking water, accounting for 51.77 percent of identified priority needs.

Preliminary data from the DPHE reveals water sources have been damaged or destroyed, with many contaminated by faecal waste, oil, agricultural chemicals, industrial waste and other substances. In North-Eastern Bangladesh, in five severely affected by flood, there are 59,338 water points and 118,412 latrine facilities damaged or destroyed. The disruption in service provisions is evident, with 85.58 per cent of drinking water supply points and 84.16 per cent of sanitation services and facilities affected. Physical suffering is also apparent, with 77.07 per cent of households reporting difficulty and inaccessibility in collecting water. Ensuring safe access to these services is a critical element of the emergency response to prevent and control infectious disease outbreaks. This poses a major risk to water quality and health, further straining the already overwhelmed health facilities.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Immediate repair/rehabilitation of non-functional water points including disinfection and installation of new water points and water quality test.	301,050	8,028,000.00
2	Immediate repair /rehabilitation and/or construction of sanitation facilities including hand washing devices	135,000	2,610,000.00
3	Distribution of life-saving WASH supplies (hygiene kits, jerry cans and water purification tablets (WPTs)	315,000	1,540,000.00
4	Implement hygiene promotion activities with special emphasis on hand washing with soap, use of latrines, menstrual hygiene management, water safety plans as well as hygiene behavior campaigns through local Cable network, miking etc.	650,000	\$ 722,000.00
		650,000	12,900,000

Response Activities

North-Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Immediate repair/rehabilitation of non-functional water points including disinfection and installation of new water points water quality test.	180,000	4,500,000
2	Immediate repair /rehabilitation and/or construction of sanitation facilities including hand washing devices	112,500	2,175,000
3	Distribution of life-saving WASH supplies (hygiene kits, jerry cans and WPTs)	270,000	1,320,000
4	Implement hygiene promotion activities with special emphasis on hand washing with soap, use of latrines, menstrual hygiene management, water safety plans as well as hygiene behavior campaigns through local Cable network, miking etc.	425,326	505,000
		425,326	8,500,000

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Children, PLWs, women with disabilities and women-headed households
- Marginalized communities including people on seasonal income and fisherfolks.

Response Strategy and Cross Cutting Issues

During the WASH programme design, affected people were engaged to identify their priority needs, with project information shared to ensure a common understanding of what can be addressed. Feedback mechanisms, like u-report, will be used for community members to voice concerns and suggestions, aiding programme monitoring. Ensuring access to safe water and sanitation is vital, particularly for people with disabilities, whose needs are prioritized in the design of inclusive infrastructure and behavior change messages. Gender responsiveness is also integrated, with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) covered in hygiene promotion and included in distributed kits.

The WASH Cluster initiated the District WASH Cluster Coordination Mechanism through local DPHE offices and local NGOs who are working at district and upazila levels to strengthen local coordination. In addition, the WASH cluster will be conducting a mapping of local organizations that are working in the WASH sectors. Training and orientation of national and local level responders are integral parts of the work.

Response Partners

UNICEF, BRAC, BDRCS, World Vision, ACF, CARE, Concern Worldwide; Global One; Habitat for Humanity International Bangladesh; IFRC; IRB; Muslim Aid Bangladesh; Oxfam Bangladesh; Save the Children; WaterAid Bangladesh; Caritas Bangladesh; DSK; NGO Forum; Rupantar; VERC; Jago Nari, Uttaran, Shushilan, Plan International, DPHE, Environment and Population Research Centre (EPRC), NSS, CDD, SDA, LEDARS, FIVDB, ERA, Shushilan, JCF

Contact

Mst Saleha Khatun (UNICEF): mkhatun@unicef.org



Response Monitoring

With the destructive nature of Cyclone Remal and ongoing floods in the north-east region of Bangladesh, specific operational and access challenges in target areas, particularly islands and remote forest areas, will be taken into consideration. It is recognized that a clear and adaptable response monitoring system is imperative. The following elaboration offers a detailed look at how the response monitoring will function under these circumstances:

Identifying Gaps: Recognize any shortcomings, inefficiencies, administrative impediments, or delays in the delivery of humanitarian aid as outlined in the HRP. This is essential in such dynamic situations, where changes in situation, unexpected damage, or challenges in access to specific target areas may necessitate immediate adaptations and modifications in the delivery mechanism.

Ensuring Accountability: Use the collective Accountability for Affected Population (AAP) framework that ensures transparency, answerability, and responsibility to the affected communities, donors and other stakeholders. This is crucial for trust-building, ensuring the correct utilization of resources, and fostering collaborative efforts during crises. Conduct joint field missions with cluster coordinators and donors to improve the speed and quality of the response.

Promote Humanitarian-Development Nexus: The humanitarian community should craft emergency response interventions with a long-term perspective, fostering strong collaboration with development partners to address underlying vulnerabilities and sustain emergency services for sustainable recovery processes. This approach is pivotal for bridging the gap between immediate life-saving aid and long-term development strategies during crises, fostering a holistic response that addresses current needs while building resilience for the future. ICCG will assess its effectiveness through joint field missions, after-action reviews and response monitoring using the 5Ws.

Automated 5W Matrix Implementation: The automated 5W matrix will be piloted to enhance real-time data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Information Management Working Group and NAWG, in collaboration with OCHA-ROAP and RCO, will roll out the 5W matrix.

Ways to Support the Response

Donating through the Humanitarian Response Plan

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly to aid organizations participating in the Humanitarian Response Plan.

Contributing through the Central Emergency Fund

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website.

By donating in-kind resources and services

The UN Secretary-General encourages the private sector to align response efforts with the United Nations in order to ensure coherent priorities and to minimize gaps and duplication. To make an in-kind donation of goods or services, visit www.business.un.org. Contributions must comply with the Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector. The United Nations enters into pro-bono agreements with companies planning to provide direct assets or services during emergencies. Contact ocha-ers-ps@un.org to discuss the ways in which your company might partner with the UN. Individuals can donate online via the United Nations Foundation.

Registering and recognizing your contributions

We thank you in advance for your generosity in responding to this urgent request for support. OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity, to show the total amount of funding and to expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form.



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For additional information, please contact:

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator Office, Bangladesh

Aleyda Valdes, Humanitarian Affairs Advisor, valdes@un.org

Jacklin Rebeiro, Humanitarian Affairs Analyst, jacklin.rebeiro@un.org

Pankaj Paul, DRR/Nexus Specialist, pankaj.paul@un.org

H M Shahid Hassan, Disaster Risk Officer, Shahid.unrcobd@outlook.com

BANGLADESH

CYCLONE & MONSOON FLOODS

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

(June - December 2024)