

BANGLADESH

CYCLONE & MONSOON FLOODS HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

June 2024 to March 2025



UNITED NATIONS
BANGLADESH



Acronyms

5Ws	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

Since May this year, a wave of consecutive disasters has placed people and communities across Bangladesh at the epicenter of the global climate crisis.

Since the landfall of Cyclone Remal on 26 May, there have been flash floods in the Haor Region, riverine floods in the Jamuna Basin, and more recently devastating flash floods in Chattogram. **An estimated 18 million people have been affected.**

With each climate shock, humanitarian needs rise, and the resilience of vulnerable communities is also tested. Behind every number there is a human story of resilience and struggle. A struggle to keep every family member safe and to protect what possessions can be saved. All while every family in Bangladesh dreams for a better future for their families and communities.

The most recent flooding in Chattogram happened at a time when Bangladesh was in the midst of political change following Student lead protests that resulted in the appointment of a new Interim government under the leadership of Chief Advisor Dr. Mohammed Yunus. Despite the many competing priorities, the Ministry of Disaster Management alongside local communities has worked to support the most vulnerable, but international solidarity and support needs to be strengthened and sustained.

The causes of the climate crisis are global, and yet the very real human consequences are local. As a testament to our global solidarity, our collective humanitarian response must adapt to these evolving natural hazards and extreme weather events to save lives and livelihoods wherever they are.

To complement the local, national, and Government response, 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 floods in the North-Eastern, Northern and Eastern regions of the country.

Activities for the cyclone and North-Eastern floods included cash assistance, food, hygiene kits and animal feed to mitigate the worst of the damage. Humanitarian partners reached over 4 million people in risk areas across the country with early warning messages. Approximately, \$8.5 million was provided to families, from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and UNICEF, FAO and WFP in anticipation of the Jamuna basin flooding, that will assist more than 600,000 people. Besides, the other actors, like BDRCS, and Sufal consortium led by CARE also provided anticipatory action.

This Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is the result of a multisectoral consultative process led by the government to respond to the most urgent needs over the course of these climatic disasters from May to September 2024. This latest revision of the Appeal will be launched under the leadership of Bangladesh's new Interim government and ensures that it remains a document that guides the collective response to meet humanitarian needs in Bangladesh.

The humanitarian community continues to be committed to addressing the protection needs of the most vulnerable, including their exposure to discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

In an ever-changing world, people need ever-changing support. We stand in solidarity with the people of Bangladesh, whom we will continue to support in any way we can.

I urge the international community to continue to support humanitarian responders to implement the collective efforts set out in this plan, as funding these life-saving programs will show the world that no-one is left behind on the frontline of the global climate crisis.

Key Figures



PEOPLE
AFFECTED



PEOPLE
IN NEED



PEOPLE
TARGETED



DISTRICTS
TARGETED



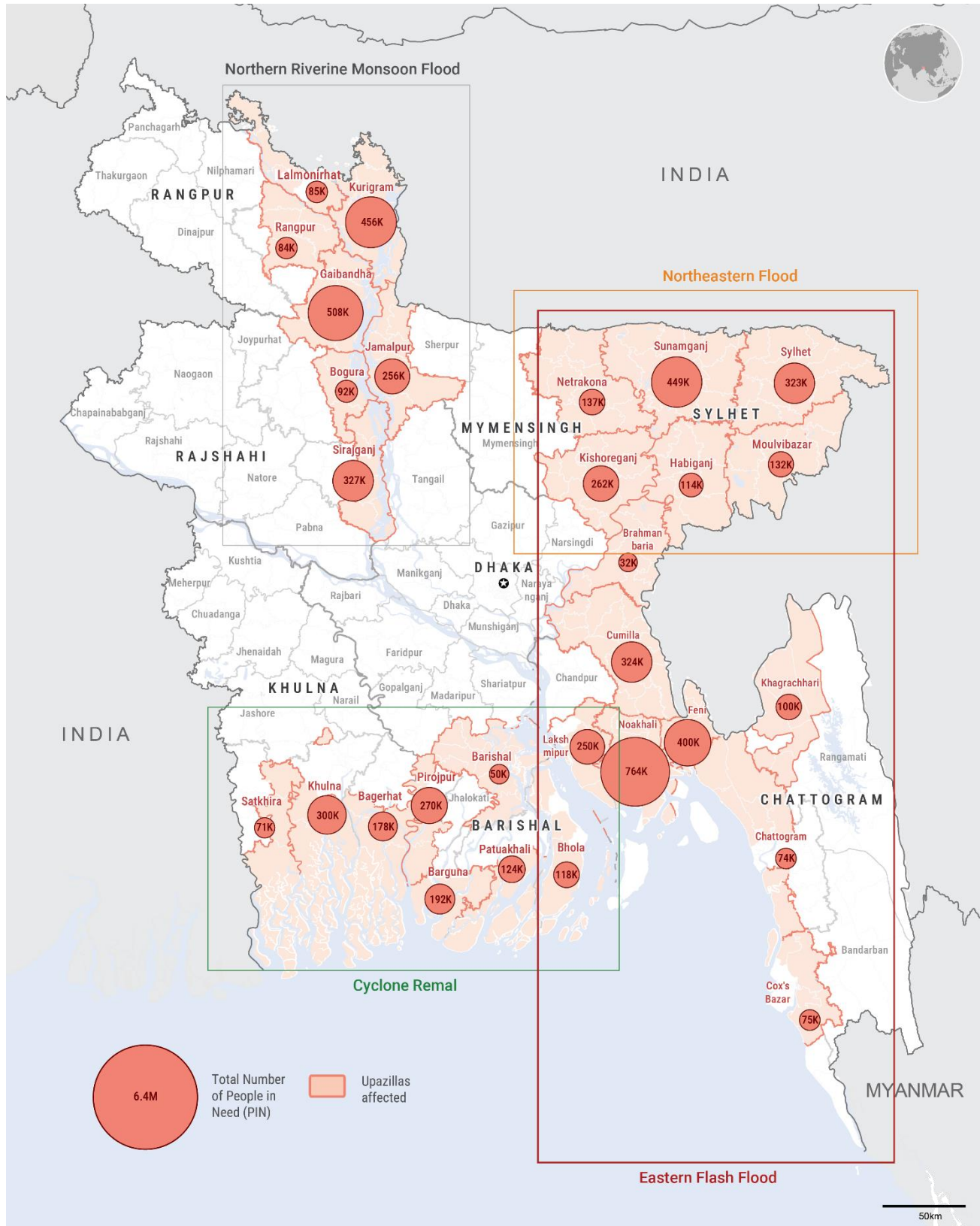
FUNDS
REQUESTED

	PEOPLE AFFECTED	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	DISTRICTS TARGETED	FUNDS REQUESTED
TOTAL	18.4M	6.4M	2.5M	26	\$134M
CYCLONE REMAI	4.6M	1.3M	784K	8	\$40M
NORTH- EASTERN FLOODS	3.7M	1.4M	425K	6	\$23M
NORTHERN RIVERINE / JAMUNA BASIN	5.1M	1.8M	354K	7	*
EASTERN FLOODS	**5.0M	1.8M	942K	5	\$71M

* Around \$8.9 mobilised for Northern Riverine/Jamuna Basin Anticipatory Action.

** Considering only 5 most affected districts.

BANGLADESH: Cyclone and Monsoon Flood Affected Areas



Funding Requirements

	6.4M PEOPLE IN NEED	2.5M TARGETED	1.8M REACHED	\$134M REQUIREMENT (\$)	\$38M RECEIVED
Child Protection	2.6M	851K	670K	\$6M	\$540K
Cyclone Remal	■ 585K	■ 409K	■ 478K	■ 2.5M	540K
North-Eastern Floods	■ 709K	■ 213K	■ 192K	■ 1.3M	
Northern Riverine Floods	■ 593K				
Eastern Floods	■ 762K	■ 229K		■ 2.2M	
Displacement Mgt	1.3M	797K	19.3K	\$8.3M	\$2M
Cyclone Remal	■ 278K	■ 165K	14.3K	■ 2.6M	662K
North-Eastern Floods	■ 265K	■ 265K	5K	820K	
Northern Riverine Floods	100K				282K
Eastern Floods	■ 620K	■ 368K		■ 4.9M	1.1M
Education	1.7M	467K	72K	\$4.1M	\$397K
Cyclone Remal	■ 229K	■ 137K	■ 53K	850K	
North-Eastern Floods	■ 425K	60K	19K	255K	
Northern Riverine Floods	■ 453K				
Eastern Floods	■ 632K	■ 270K		■ 3.0M	397K
Food Security*	5.5M	2.4M	2M	\$57.6M	\$22.3M
Cyclone Remal	■ 895K	■ 784K	■ 719K	■ 13.3M	■ 8.5M
North-Eastern Floods	■ 1.3M	■ 325K	■ 295K	■ 7.0M	1.8M
Northern Riverine Floods	■ 1.7M	■ 354K	54K		■ 7.7M
Eastern Floods	■ 1.6M	■ 942K	■ 659K	■ 37.3M	■ 4.3M
GBV	1.3M	316K	56K	\$7.7M	\$2M
Cyclone Remal	■ 252K	■ 129K	26K	■ 3.7M	■ 1.3M
North-Eastern Floods	136K	56K	1K	■ 2.1M	30K
Northern Riverine Floods	■ 595K	16K	16K		440K
Eastern Floods	■ 270K	■ 115K	12K	■ 2.0M	228K

* Due to initial funding constraints, the cluster revised its strategy to streamline assistance, enabling a larger number of people to receive life saving support rather than comprehensive aid.

	PEOPLE IN NEED	TARGETED	REACHED	REQUIREMENT (\$)	RECEIVED
Health	1.96M	559K	46K	\$8M	\$791K
Cyclone Remal	434K	260K	21K	2.1M	525K
North-Eastern Floods	472K	142K	0.2K	1.5M	4K
Northern Riverine Floods	574K		10K		105K
Eastern Floods	480K	157K	14K	4.5M	157K
Nutrition	2.5M	592K	195K	\$329K	\$116K
Cyclone Remal	412K	285K	188K	116K	116K
North-Eastern Floods	743K	152K	7K	108K	
Northern Riverine Floods	556K				
Eastern Floods	761K	155K		105K	
Logistics				\$157K	
Cyclone Remal					
North-Eastern Floods					
Northern Riverine Floods					
Eastern Floods				157K	
Shelter	2.9M	595K	80K	\$17.4M	\$1.9M
Cyclone Remal	657K	250K	16K	6.2M	649K
North-Eastern Floods	310K	93K	19K	4.1M	67K
Northern Riverine Floods	1.0M				
Eastern Floods	894K	252K	45K	7.1M	1.2M
WASH	5.5M	1.9M	564K	\$24.5M	\$5.3M
Cyclone Remal	1.0M	650K	343K	8.8M	4.0M
North-Eastern Floods	1.4M	425K	85K	5.8M	600K
Northern Riverine Floods	1.6M		137K		700K
Eastern Floods	1.6M	820K		10.0M	

Situation Overview

Introduction

Bangladesh is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change, facing a series of critical environmental challenges that pose significant threats to both its population and ecosystems. The year 2024 will be remembered as one of the worst in the recent past due to the impact of an intense cyclone and monsoon season, with the frequency and severity of these events further worsening the already precarious conditions of millions of people across the country.

As of September 2024, close to 18 million people across 45 percent of the country have been affected by subsequent climate emergencies since May in Bangladesh. Cyclone Remal and the subsequent devastating floods in the North-Eastern, Northern and Eastern regions have devastated lives and livelihoods.

In the last week of May, Cyclone Remal, the most devastating cyclone to strike Bangladesh in over a decade, struck the country, severely affecting eight districts. Cyclone Remal, which also impacted India, brought heavy rains that led to flooding in the northeastern region of Bangladesh. This affected the population of six districts twice in mid-June. As the monsoon season continued, in 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. In mid-August, rains in North-Eastern and South-Eastern parts of Bangladesh exacerbated by rains in India led to first reports of flooding in the Chattogram division mainly affecting nine districts. Approximately 18 million people were affected by these four different disasters in 29 districts out of 64.

This is the third iteration of the humanitarian response plan since it was first launched in June. The revised plan has been extended; it will cover June 2024 to March 2025. This revised plan includes emergency response for Cyclone Remal, North-Eastern floods, Northern riverine floods (Jamuna River) and Eastern flash floods. The response to the Northern riverine floods was based on Anticipatory Action mechanisms. Overall, humanitarian interventions have been reviewed and re-prioritized to ensure they remain relevant to the evolving and increasing needs of the most vulnerable.

The current needs must be addressed in a timely and agile manner and resources are required as communities coping mechanisms dwindle. It is noteworthy that Bangladesh is expecting its 2nd cyclone season in October. If needs are not addressed immediately, vulnerabilities and conditions of the most vulnerable may be further challenged if confronted with yet another emergency as these communities are usually affected by floods year after year.

Summary of events

Cyclone Remal made landfall in Bangladesh on 26 May 2024. It is considered the most devastating cyclone to hit Bangladesh in over a decade. The cyclone 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 (RNA) report, providing a critical overview of the impact and needs.

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. Approximately, 173,866 houses

were damaged or destroyed; 133,528 were partially damaged and 40,338 were destroyed. It is estimated that 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 damages to assets and infrastructures incurred reach around \$600 million (or BDT 6,880 crore) across 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.

In mid-June, heavy rains started to affect the North-Eastern region which necessitated the NAWG to conduct another round of RNA. As per RNA report on 26 June, approximately 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 were 10 deaths reported due to the floods.

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 by early July.

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 were 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. Furthermore, 79 per cent of non-agricultural income activities were disrupted.

In the early days of July, Bangladesh experienced another flooding, this time in the northern region. Heavy rains in upstream India pushed huge volumes of water into the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River system. On 3 July, the Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) indicated that water levels would rise in the Jamuna River basin. Based on the inundation map produced and shared by the FFWC, the exposed population in the different districts of the Jamuna River basin is estimated to total 5.13 million according to the NAWG report. The affected districts include Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur, and Sirajganj.

On August 21, for the third time, the country experienced severe flooding. Eleven districts in the Eastern part of the country have been heavily affected by prolonged and intense monsoon rains, exacerbated by an active monsoon, a low-pressure system, and water flow from India. An estimated 5.8 million people have been affected in 11 districts, 73 upazilas and 528 unions. Most affected are Noakhali, Cumilla, Laxmipur, Feni, Chattogram, Moulvibazar, Rangamati, and Khagrachari. This time, MoDMR reported that 67 people have died. Around 4,000 flood centers have been established, sheltering half a million people. Displacement and overcrowded temporary shelters have raised protection concerns, especially for women and girls. The flooding of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities in the affected areas is worrying in terms of health and waterborne diseases. Over 7,000 schools are

closed due to the floods, affecting 1,750,000 primary school students in the affected districts. Maternal health remains a priority, with 78,000 pregnant women in the affected areas and 8,500 births expected in the coming month. Between August 21 and 28, a total of 4,786 cases of diseases and injuries were reported (including cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), skin diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARI), injuries, snake bites, eye infections, and other cases). Massive damages to water points (162,823) and latrines (295,689) were reported resulting in shortage in clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities posing risks for water-borne diseases. Close to 300,000 hectares of rice and vegetable croplands were damaged with loss in livestock accounted at \$34 million and loss in fisheries at \$121.6 million. From the Eastern floods alone, about 1.8 million are estimated to be in need of food assistance.

An Inter-Agency mission was fielded to the Eastern flood-affected areas, participated by UNRCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, BRAC, CARE, Oxfam, IOM, IFRC, and DG ECHO, from 26 to 28 August. The team visited Noakhali, Feni and Cumilla districts. Based on observations and interviews with the affected families, the topmost needs are on water and sanitation, food and health. However, this does not downplay the other needs. Schools have been closed and converted as temporary shelters while school-aged children are not able to access education. Immediate shelter repair materials and NFIs are needed as families lost their belongings and shelters were either damaged or completely destroyed. Strengthened protection services and items are required to mitigate and prevent GBV and ensure safety for women, adolescents and children. Restoration of livelihoods is crucial to reduce negative coping mechanisms.

Bangladesh Government response

The government and international organisations have always responded to address needs emanating from the four disasters. For Cyclone Remal the government 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.

In the North-Eastern flood-affected areas, the 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 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.

At the Jamuna River basin, at the district administration level, both Gaibandha and Kurigram districts distributed approximately 18,000 packets of dry food, 466 metric tons of GR rice and BDT 3.15 million (\$26,000) cash assistance to the affected families. In Kurigram, the district administration deployed 83 medical teams to provide emergency healthcare services. Additionally emergency control rooms were opened at district and upazila levels, boats were deployed for relief distribution and public awareness campaigns are ongoing to disseminate information to the communities.

For the Eastern Floods, the government response included approximately \$380,000 (or BDT 45.2 million) cash relief aid, over 20,000 metric tons of rice and other relief such as dry foods, baby food as well as fodder. The Start Network activated funding of around GBP 123,000 (or \$161,285) to help the flood-affected communities in Feni, Khagrachari, and Noakhali districts. By 30 August, the Directorate General of Health Services had activated a total of 1,295 mobile medical teams, with the army, air force, navy, and border guards assisting in rescue and relief operations in the affected districts

Complementing government efforts

Donors have greatly contributed to all emergencies. During cyclone Remal, 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

provided 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.

During the North-Eastern floods the 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.

In the Jamuna River basin, the forecast met the triggers for a pre Anticipatory Action (AA) funding from CERF which was activated on 4 July. The CERF AA released a grant of \$6.2 million to four agencies, namely Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WFP. These agencies immediately began AA interventions to mitigate the impact of flooding in pre-identified communities along the Jamuna River benefitting 600 individuals. As per NAWG report, a total of 5.13 million people were estimated to be affected by riverine flooding in the Jamuna River basin.

For the Eastern Floods, the Acting Emergency Relief Coordinator made an initial funding decision and agreed to fund \$4 million to provide critical life-saving assistance to 284,000 of the most vulnerable people who were hit by flash floods due to heavy monsoon rainfall since July 2024, and substantial water flows from upstream rivers. The targeted population includes: 7,810 disabled persons, 92,374 women and 113,109 children. Other major funding contributions come from the Australian Government, BRAC, CARE Internal Fund, ECHO, FCDO, the Multi Donor Pool Fund, Islamic Relief’s own fund, the Red Cross Society of China, and UNDP TRAC3.

Anticipatory Action

Bangladesh is widely recognized for its proactive early warning systems and its extensive network of volunteers, which play a crucial role in reducing the loss of lives during climate-related disasters. By focusing on activation thresholds and Early Action Protocols (EAP), the Anticipatory Action Technical Group, within the HCTT framework, works alongside the government to identify the most effective activities to mitigate the potential impacts of a crisis and to ensure that operational readiness is in place to implement these actions before a disaster strikes. This approach has been successfully applied in the emergency responses throughout this year.



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
Eastern Flash floods (Chattogram)	30,000 people reached with early warning	0.02 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, the RCRC movement, and I/NGOs 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 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 utilizing social protection systems, 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 Sylhet, 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 of the 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

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.

forecasts from 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 13 July, approximately \$8.5 million has been disbursed for anticipatory actions in the Jamuna River basin.

Eastern Flash floods (Chattogram)

On the morning of August 21, the AATWG issued an emergency flash flood alert based on forecasts from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and other regional models. Anticipatory action partners, including BDRCS, disseminated early warnings, reaching approximately 30,000 people in the Cumilla, Feni, and Khagrachari districts of the Chattogram Division. In addition to early warnings, assistance was provided for human and livestock evacuation, shelter management, distribution of dry and cooked food, access to safe drinking water, and first aid services, with an allocated budget of \$200,000. The limited lead time, however, posed significant challenges to the effective AA implementation.

AA Inter-agency Coordination

The AATWG 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 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.

Timeline of Key Events

22-24 May		Anticipatory Actions
25-26 May		Cyclone Remal – 4.6 million people affected
27-31 May		Roll out of Rapid Needs Assessment
10 June		Launch of Cyclone Remal Humanitarian Response Plan (June - November 2024) – US\$53.9 million
Early to Mid-June		Heavy Rainfall
18-19 June		Roll-out of Anticipatory Action
20 June		Northeastern Floods – 3.7 million people affected
23–28 June		Roll out of Rapid Needs Assessment
3 July		Jamuna River basin reaching danger water levels (Northern Riverine Monsoon Flood)
4 July		Roll-out of anticipatory action
14 July		Launch of revised response plan for Cyclone Remal and North-Eastern Floods with additional request of \$26.8 million -Total Revised Request of \$79.8 million
17 – 20 August		Heavy Rainfall
21 – 26 August		Inter-agency mission to Feni, Cumilla and Noakhali Eastern Flash Floods – 5.9 million people affected
29 September		Launch of the updated HRP

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.



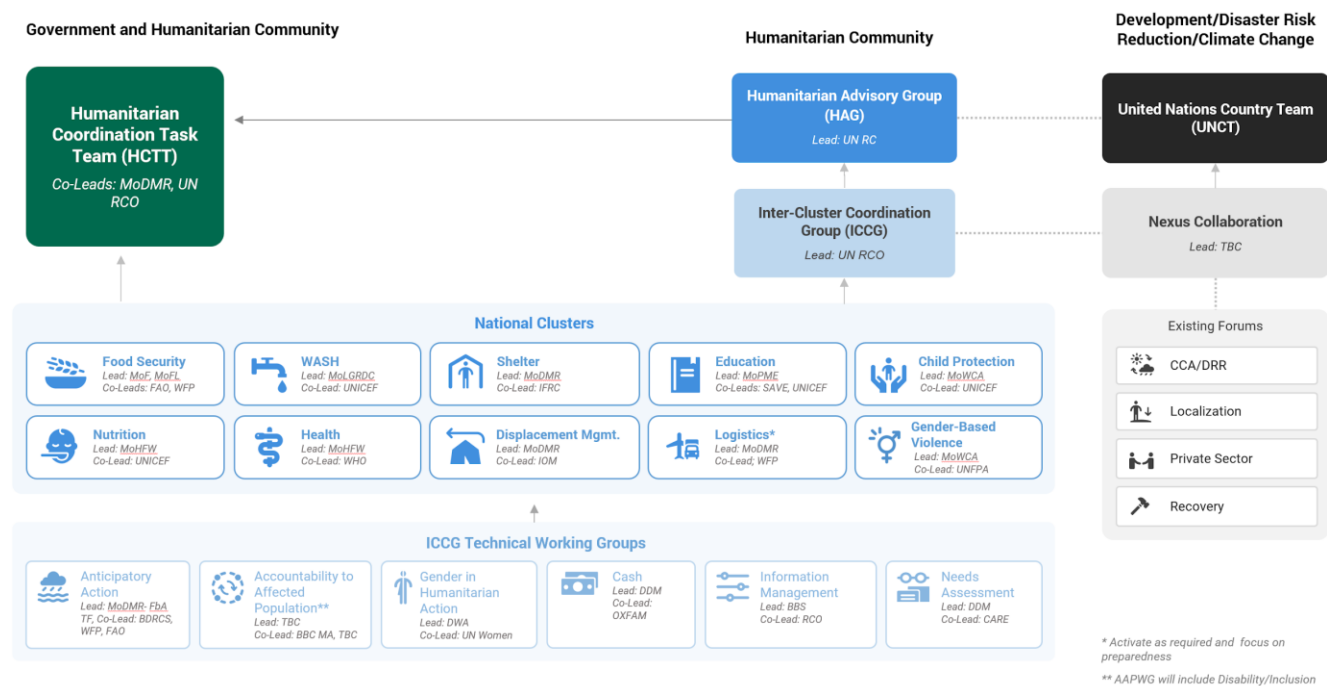
Strategic Objective 3

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 (HCTT), co-led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) 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 now includes the response for Cyclone Remal, which will cover the Barishal and Khulna divisions and monsoon floods in the North-Eastern, Northern and Eastern regions. The cyclone response will cover the eight most affected districts of Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, and Satkhira. The North-Eastern flood response will cover the districts of Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Sunamganj and Sylhet. The response in the Northern riverine floods mainly focuses on the AA-related interventions in Shariatpur, Madaripur, Bogra, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur. Out of the 11 affected districts for the Eastern floods, the five most affected districts are targeted under this plan, namely Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Laxmipur and Noakhali.

The integrated 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

Cluster Key Achievements and Challenges (June-September)

This section outlines the achievements of cluster interventions, highlighting the challenges impacting operations. The HRP's monitoring framework details the number of people reached by each cluster, while progress on specific activities is provided in the following pages. Additionally, an [online interactive dashboard](#) has been created for sectors to report their progress in real-time.

Child Protection

As of 12 September, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster achieved 107 per cent of its target for the Remal Cyclone and Sylhet flood responses, reaching 669,623 individuals with critical protection services. As of 11 September, UNICEF has mobilized \$540,000 from donors and internal resources including prepositioned supplies to provide critical services for children, women, and persons with disabilities and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster leveraged the fund for critical support because the funding request still remains unfunded under the HRP. Key interventions included strengthening community-based protection systems through case referrals, deploying social workers, providing CFS and raising awareness of GBV. These efforts were complemented by the distribution of family and reunification kits and the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services.

Efforts are being made to strengthen reporting and referral mechanisms for improved child protection responses, while enhancing child protection monitoring and evaluation to ensure effective interventions. Child protection is being integrated into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans to safeguard children's safety during emergencies, and coordination with local authorities and shelters aims to protect children, particularly girls, from gender-based violence (GBV) in temporary shelters. Additionally, inadequate numbers of trained child protection personnel in affected areas hinder the ability to conduct rapid assessments, identify vulnerable children, and provide effective case management support. Moreover, there is a strong focus on providing long-term child protection and psychosocial support services to address ongoing needs.

Displacement Management Cluster

During the second iteration of the HRP, the Displacement Management Cluster targeted 429,493 displaced people out of 543,029 people in need of assistance, with a financial requirement of \$3.4 million. Families are being reached with life-saving interventions through multi-purpose cash assistance, rental assistance and technical support for case referral mechanisms. The cluster has received, so far, 27 per cent of the required funds and has been able to reach 19,265 people out of 429,493 targeted, or 4 percent of the target. While one of the obvious challenges has been the multiple disasters affecting the country one after another, the other issue has been the lack of tracking of disaster displaced once they have left the evacuation shelters. It should be noted that only a portion of the displaced take refuge in the evacuation shelters with others staying with neighbors/relative/families or at other displaced sites and furthermore, many remain displaced after leaving the evacuation shelters.

Education

In July, the cluster requested \$1.1 million under the HRP to provide education kits, sanitize schools, deliver remedial packages for students affected by school closures, repair damaged schools, and raise awareness on hygiene, waterborne diseases, and other risks in flooded areas through IEC materials. The immediate education response in many affected Upazilas has been significantly impacted—while water levels are gradually receding, access remains a major challenge, with several areas still cut off due to flood damage. Additionally, schools—

critical for education recovery—have been repurposed as cyclone and flood shelters, postponing the resumption of educational activities. Compounded by widespread power outages, communication breakdowns have further complicated the coordination and distribution of urgently needed supplies. The response strategy aimed to assist 197,463 individuals, and as of 12 September, 72,263 people—36 per cent of the target—have been reached. No funding has been secured under the HRP for the Remal Cyclone and Sylhet flood responses, with all disbursements thus far provided by UNICEF’s Emergency Programme Fund, the cluster lead.

Food Security

In response to the disasters, the Food Security Cluster scaled up operations to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable and severely affected populations. Since May, over 1.72 million people out of a target of 2.58 million have received at least one form of food assistance. As of September, the cluster received over \$22 million (including \$7.7 million for Anticipatory Action activities for Jamuna Basin floods), leaving a funding gap under the HRP of about \$43 million. Due to initial funding constraints, the cluster revised its strategy to streamline support, enabling more people to access life-saving aid rather than comprehensive assistance. This included cash and voucher assistance, with priority given to the most vulnerable households affected by the Remal Cyclone, as well as the Sylhet, Jamuna Basin, and Eastern floods. Additionally, the cluster has delivered livelihood assistance, including cash for work, income-generating activities, and support for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. It also supported local-level coordination and implemented a beneficiary validation process to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity.

Physical access to affected areas remains the most significant obstacle, as reaching remote locations poses ongoing difficulties for the supply chain. Additionally, resource mobilization and low funding are major concerns given the disaster’s impacts. Furthermore, the change in government and curfew periods enforced during the protest period delayed response and recovery efforts.

Health

In July, during the second iteration of the HRP, the cluster reached 45,515 individuals out of 558,911 people in the Sylhet Floods and those affected by the Remal Cyclone who were in need of health services. The financial requirement to meet these needs was \$3.6 million, among only received \$791,331. Activities included vaccinations, deployment of midwives, community outreach to remote areas, repairs to health facilities, and support for the referral of high-risk pregnant women. Health services continue through WHO’s, cluster co-lead, regular programs in partnership with the local government.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

As of September, the GBV Cluster has received 26 per cent of the required funding, \$1.99 million, out of the total financial requirements of \$7.72 million to support 316,465 individuals. This leaves a funding gap of over \$5.7 million. To date, approximately 55,677 people, representing 18 per cent of the cluster’s target population, have received assistance. This includes dignity kits, cash support for women, adolescent girls, and gender-diverse groups, multi-sectoral GBV referral services, conditional cash assistance to prevent child marriage, and outreach sessions on GBV awareness and risk mitigation. The response has also prioritized support for women and girls with disabilities through cash-plus dignity kit packages. The political transition has delayed program implementation and heightened safety and security risks for women, girls, and marginalized communities.

Logistics

None of the proposed activities for Cyclone Remal and North-eastern floods under the national logistics cluster were carried out due to non-allocation of funds to the cluster during the emergency response. The critical

emergency phase for both emergencies have passed, therefore, no further interventions from the cluster are required at this time.

Nutrition

During the second iteration of the HRP, the Nutrition Cluster targeted 436,699 out of 1.15 million people in need of assistance, with a financial requirement of \$224,392. Children and women are being reached with life-saving interventions through the provision of emergency nutrition supplies, management of severe acute malnutrition, community-based screening for SAM and support to caregivers. The cluster has received, so far, 89 per cent of the required funds and has been able to reach 195,228 people, or 44 per cent of the target, with different nutrition services and assistance. Efforts to strengthen counseling for pregnant and lactating mothers on breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) are ongoing, with a focus on building the capacity of service providers working with children under five, as well as pregnant and lactating women. Additionally, the procurement process for offshore nutrition supplies is being expedited to ensure timely delivery. It was very challenging to prevent distribution of breast milk substitutes (BMS) to the lactating mothers especially in eastern flash flood areas because of lack of awareness among mothers/family members, distributing organizations and lack of monitoring from authorized agencies.

Shelter

Under the HRP in July, the cluster requested \$17.42 million to provide essential emergency shelters, house repairs, non-food items, host family assistance, education on building back safer, cash-for-work programs, and cash assistance to 594,917 individuals affected by the crisis. By the end of September, the cluster had received only \$1.89 million for the Remal Cyclone, Sylhet, and Jamuna Basin floods, which constitute less than 11% of the required funding. To date, over 80,100 people or 13 per cent of the target population have been reached with the available resources.

Many people are still in shelter centres and unable to return to their homes due to waterlogging. Also due to inundation there is delay in starting shelter repairing activities. The amount of house repairing support that has been secured so far is not enough compared to the damage.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

As of the end of September, the WASH Cluster has assisted 564,311 beneficiaries, reaching 29 percent of the target population of 1.9 million under the HRP. The cluster requested \$24.5 million to address needs arising from Cyclone Remal, and the Sylhet and Jamuna Basin floods, but has so far secured only \$5.3 million, covering 21 per cent of the required funds.

Despite ongoing efforts, nationwide blockades and curfews have slowed construction processes due to shortages in labor, construction materials, and transportation to sites. This has led to a shortage of skilled masons and laborers, significantly delaying work. Furthermore, access and communication have been hampered, with many rural roads submerged, making it difficult to collect data on damaged WASH facilities, especially during heavy rainfall.

Nevertheless, the cluster has successfully implemented several life-saving activities, including the repair and rehabilitation of non-functional water points (with disinfection), installation of new water points with quality testing, and the restoration of sanitation facilities. Additionally, WASH partners have distributed essential supplies such as jerry cans, water purification tablets, and hygiene kits, while conducting hygiene education sessions to promote safe practices.

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 Rapid Needs Assessment (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. RCO produced multi-sectoral situation reports. UNICEF also developed sitreps 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.

As the Northern riverine floods happened in the Jamuna River between end of June and early July, NAWG produced a situation overview on 11 July on the inundation exposure and affected population. The exposed population totaling 5.13 million are in the seven districts of Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur and Sirajganj.

Following the heavy rains from mid-August, the Eastern region has experienced massive flooding. The waterflow from upstream sources have once again traversed the same areas affected by floods in the North-east as well as went farther to Chattogram division. On 26-28 Aug, the humanitarian team deployed an inter-agency mission to flood-affected districts of Noakhali, Feni and Cumilla. Areas. This was participated in by UNRCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, BRAC, CARE, Oxfam, IOM, IFRC, and DG ECHO. The mission aimed to observe the impact on the ground, meet with affected communities and government stakeholders, express solidarity, identify needs, and explore ways to collaborate and complement the government's response efforts. The UNICEF field team arranged this joint mission in coordination with the local government.

On 31 August, the NAWG reported on key immediate needs (KIN) and situation analysis. The report shows 5.8 million people were affected. This total includes newly affected families estimated at 5 million while about 300,000 people were previously affected by the floods in the North-eastern floods in June.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) released a situation report on 28 August, showing priority needs on WASH, health, food, shelter and NFIs, education and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

As of 28 August, Plan International, along with its partners such as SAJIDA Foundation, Zabarang, Youth for Change Bangladesh and Youth Engagement for Sustainability- Bangladesh published an assessment report covering Feni, Noakhali, and Khagrachari. The assessment used a combination of direct field observations, interviews, and community consultations.

Operational Capacity and Constraints

Based on the [5Ws \(who, what, where, for whom and when\)](#), as of 7 September, there are 35 lead agencies with 56 implementing agencies, working in 10 sectors for the different emergencies in Bangladesh. This includes response to Cyclone Remal, north-eastern floods, northern riverine floods and of late, eastern floods. Since this response plan was launched in June, a cumulative total 1.2 million people have been reached with life-saving assistance, through

over a thousand activities in 10 sectors. Key sectors covered are food security, WASH, nutrition, shelter/NFI, GBV, education, health, logistics and displacement management.

Bangladesh is a geographically low-lying country that is highly vulnerable to risk of recurring floods. This is mainly attributed to the country's exposure to tropical cyclones and annual monsoon rains. The monsoon season is typically from June-October while cyclones have two peak seasons, one is March–July and the other is September–December. The months of May and October experience the highest frequency of these storms. Hence, rains and floods will continue. In these conditions, logistics and access are challenging for responders. The recent assessments in the Eastern region showed flood waters have severely restricted access to affected areas, with many roads and infrastructure damaged. Costs have increased and availability of commercial vehicles is low. Waterways, though available, are unreliable. Significant concerns about theft and violence, particularly around relief distributions.¹

With impact from four different humanitarian emergencies across the country, needs and vulnerabilities are increasing. This is leaving the government and humanitarian agencies overstretched in terms of both human and financial resources. Staff turnover in relevant and key government committees require additional capacity-building and technical support. Visibility and awareness at highest levels with different stakeholders such as donors and the private sector is crucial, 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. Of the total financial requirement, 69 per cent are for CVA. The Food Security Cluster (FSC), Displacement Management Cluster (DMC), Gender-based Violence (GBV), Health, 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 374,771 households through cash for food assistance, lifesaving agriculture livelihood assistance and cash for work. The GBV cluster is targeting 112,053 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 29,917 households or 127,447 individuals with house repair assistance, transitional/core shelter assistance, host family assistance, and cash for work. The Health Cluster is targeting a total of 12,500 pregnant women with cash assistance (\$21/person) while the Nutrition Cluster is targeting a total of 1,731 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.

¹ Rapid Needs Assessment, Plan International Bangladesh, August 2024

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.



Photo: WFP

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. School feeding is expected to improve attendance and decrease the dropout rates as well as reduce short-term hunger and increase concentration on learning during study periods.



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	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)
Total:	2,648,687	850,616	669,623	5.96M	540,000*
Cyclone Remal:	584,717	409,302	477,604	2.5M	(540,000)*
North-Eastern Flood	708,634	212,590	192,019	1.3M	
Northern Riverine Flood	592,924				
Eastern Flood	762,412	228,724		2.16M	

* The received amount is through the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) loan from UNICEF to address immediate needs of the affected population. The funds for eastern floods include food.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Cyclone Remal amplified vulnerabilities for 1.79 million children, notably in Pirojpur and Khulna regions, leading to increased potential 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 by the North-Eastern flood. 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.

The recent floods in the Eastern region have impacted around 520,000 children aged 0-4 and 1.54 million children and adolescents aged 5-19 across 11 districts. This disaster has heightened the need for enhanced protection measures, including the establishment of child-friendly spaces, mental health and psychosocial support, and case management for vulnerable children, particularly those who are unaccompanied, separated, or living with disabilities. Overcrowding and displacement in temporary shelters have increased risks of violence, abuse, and exploitation. The lack of privacy and security has escalated threats such as child labor and trafficking. Additionally, economic hardship in this region is pushing many children into dangerous work to support their families, compounding the psychosocial trauma caused by the floods.

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. There is an urgent need to scale up child protection efforts, which include establishing child-friendly spaces (CFS), providing humanitarian cash transfers

(HCT), and distributing reunification and dignity kits. To ensure the effectiveness of these interventions, it is crucial to increase the number of social workers and enhance the presence of police and Child Affairs Police Officers (CAPOs) in hotspot locations, bolstering their capacity to support vulnerable women and children. A key priority is protecting children from abuse, exploitation, and neglect, with a strong emphasis on family reunification and interim care for those separated. Additionally, addressing barriers to community engagement and implementing cash-based interventions are essential measures to prevent harmful coping strategies, such as child labor and exploitation.

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 such as case management, referrals, awareness activities, deployment of social workers and community volunteers	122,790	497,325
3	GBV risk mitigation and interventions e.g. messaging, referral, raising awareness including provision of dignity kits (DK)	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 such as case management, referrals, awareness activities, deployment of social workers and community volunteers	63,777	258,309
3	GBV risk mitigation and interventions e.g. messaging, referral, raising awareness including provision of DKs	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

Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	160,107	400,266
2	Strengthening community-based child protection systems such as case management, referrals, awareness activities, deployment of social workers and community volunteers	68,617	281,330
3	GBV risk mitigation and interventions e.g. messaging, referral, raising awareness including provision of DKs and small menstrual hygiene kits	153,870	788,686
4	Family kits distribution to the most affected and vulnerable children's and women's families who are at risk of protection issues	34,309	320,000
5	Child-friendly space (CFS) kits distribution to each CFS located in affected-communities to support the vulnerable children for their recreational activities and awareness	30,000	57,000
6	Humanitarian Cash Transfer (HCT) to the vulnerable children through Case Management	60000	150,000
7	Reunification Kits to distribute the most vulnerable children who are unaccompanied and separated from their families	16000	162,920
		-	\$ 2,160,202

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, Jubo Academy, FHDF, Caru Mohila Kollyan Samiti, Sabuj Bangla, YPSA, Page, DIHA, Shopno Nari O Shishu Unnayan Sangstha, Sagorica, BLAST, Aid Cumilla, Prottoy Unnayan, Save the Children, Jagoo and CODEC.

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Displacement Management

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS	RECEIVED
Total:	1,263,762	797,144	19,265	\$8.3M	\$2.0M
Cyclone Remal:	278,125	164,589	14265	2.63M	662K
North-Eastern Flood	264,904	264,904	5000	820K	282K
Northern Riverine Flood	100,497				
Eastern Flood	620,236	376,651		4.85M	1.1M

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.

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).

In August, the unprecedented flooding in Eastern Bangladesh displaced a significant number of households, with many homes submerged for over a month. During this period, families sought refuge in evacuation shelters or other crowded sites where health issues such as diarrhea and skin diseases became common due to the wet conditions. As per Government reports, as many as 502,501 were displaced in 4003 evacuation shelters with many more displaced residing with families and neighbors. As floodwaters recede, people return home, but many houses require extensive repairs to restore safe living conditions. Essential household items, including kitchen utensils, bedding, clothing, and electrical systems, must be replaced or repaired. Alongside the damage to homes and loss of legal documents, the floods have caused widespread loss of livelihoods, leaving affected populations in urgent need of comprehensive, multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance.

Areas of highest needs include Parshuram, Phulgazi, Chagalnaya, Feni Sadar and Daganbhuiyan Upazilas of Feni District; Noakhali Sadar, Begumganj, Kabirhat, Companiganj, Subarnachar, Chatkhil and Sonaimuri Upazilas of Noakhali District; Khagrachari District; Burichang, Brahmanpara, Chaudagram, Nangalkot, Laksam, Manoharganj and Barura Upazilas of Cumilla; Sadar Upazila, Ramgati and Kamalnagar Upazilas of Lakshmipur, and; Sitakunda, Mirsharai, and Fatikchhari upazilas of Chittagong District. The displaced populations require immediate support

across various sectors, including health, food, WASH, shelter, livelihood, NFIs, and protection. Health and nutrition conditions are expected to deteriorate due to the destruction of crops and livelihoods, combined with inadequate shelter conditions. A total of 640,228 people are in urgent need of cash assistance to manage the impacts of displacement and rebuild their homes. The most vulnerable groups include female-headed households, low-income families, those supporting chronically ill individuals, elderly households, and people with disabilities.

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

Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Multi-purpose cash grant for displaced people	367,651	4,821,548
2	Repair of evacuation shelters		32,268
		367,651	\$ 4,853,816

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

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Education

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)
Total:	1,739,589	467,267	72,263	4.1M	397K*
Cyclone Remal:	229,105	137,463	53,263	850,000	
North-Eastern Flood	425,024	60,000	19,000	255,000	
Northern Riverine Flood	453,043				
Eastern Flood	632,417	269,804		3,038,338	397,000*

* The received amount is through the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) loan from UNICEF to address immediate needs of the affected population. The funds for eastern floods includes food.

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, damage of WASH blocks and increased student absenteeism. Immediate support is required for cleaning school premises, repairing damaged WASH blocks, furniture, doors, and windows, and procuring/mobilizing replacement teaching aids, learning materials and school feeding. 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. The restoration of educational services delayed due to the transitional government and changes in the local administration.

Approximately 192,800 children, 50 per cent are girls, were impacted by Cyclone Remal’s damage to the schools. As per the government report, there are 1,065 cyclone-damaged Government primary schools (GPS), 880 in Barishal and 185 in Khulna, across eight districts. The damage or losses include WASH blocks, broken windows, damaged tin roofs, damaged electrical facilities and 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.

Additionally, 917 schools were affected by the North-Eastern 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 compound and the facilities are safe to resume classes. Where schools are open, learners’ attendance rate is significantly low in the affected upazilas as many communities and roads were still under water.

The Eastern flash floods in August have affected over 1,498,781 children, including 749,390 girls, and about 7,000 schools across 11 districts in Chittagong and Sylhet divisions. Many schools were submerged by the flood water or were converted into shelters, compounding the pre-existing learning crisis. The floods have caused significant damage such as destruction of infrastructure, loss of teaching and learning materials and decreased student attendance. Immediate response is critical to address these challenges. Schools require extensive cleaning to remove mud and debris from classrooms, WASH facilities, and playgrounds. Proper cleaning of schools will mitigate risks to diseases, including dengue and school feeding; schools feeding intervention is expected to improve enrollment and attendance and decrease the dropout rate as well as reduce short-term hunger and increase concentration on learning during study periods. Failure to address livelihoods for families and the internal displacement could result in increased child labor and higher dropout rates. Partners will mitigate the impact on the above constraints through distribution of Education in Emergency (EiE) kits, ensure the cleaning of schools, and develop a comprehensive, age and grade-appropriate remedial education plan to address learning gaps effectively.

Response Activities

Cyclone Remal

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Distribution of education kits and teaching learning materials	137,463	520,000
2	Provide hygiene and cleaning materials and support for cleaning of the school premises of the affected schools including the schools used as Shelter centers	60,000	115,000
3	Minor repairs 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	Raise 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 of the school premises of the affected schools including the schools used as Shelter centers		35,000
3	Minor repairs and maintenance of damaged schools (such as repair of electrical connections, furniture, damaged doors/windows, WASH facilities) including 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	Raise 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	10,000
		60,000	\$255,000

Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Distribution of education kits and teaching learning materials	150,000	600,000
2	Provide hygiene and cleaning materials and support for cleaning the school premises for the affected schools including the schools used as shelter	100,000	50,000
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	120,000	240,000
4	Provide remedial learning packages for learners who missed classes due to closure of schools once the rainwater recedes to recover the learning loss.	100,000	250,000
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	10,000	50,000
6	Provide school feeding for all children in the prioritised schools, Upazilas and districts.	269,804*	1,848,338
		269,804	3,038,338

*Government guidance is that school feeding should include all schools in the targeted Upazila.

Vulnerable Groups and Targeting Criteria

- Children who missed learning during the school closures
- Schools with medium-to-high severity damage
- At least 40 per cent of the selected schools will receive (cleaning, minor repairs, and education supplies) under this response
- Girls’ schools affected by the disaster will be given priority
- At least 20 per cent of schools used as cyclone shelters and have been damaged, and will be targeted for repairing and cleaning.
- School feeding initiative will include all schools in the targeted Upazilas.

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, Child Protection and Food Security clusters to ensure WASH facilities and school toilets are repaired, children are provided with food in schools and that they 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.

Response Partners

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

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Food Security

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)
Total:	5,481,686	2,404,379	1,727,416	57.6M	22.6M
Cyclone Remal:	894,705	783,642	718,837	13,301,771	8.5 M
North-Eastern Flood	1,307,959	324,823	295,233	6,961,842	1.8 M
Northern Riverine Flood	1,680,935	353,500	53,890	-	7.7 M*
Eastern Flood	1,598,087	942,413	659,456	37,327,162	4.3 M

* FSC received a total USD 7.7 million for anticipatory action for Jamuna Basin.

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 percent of agricultural activities were disrupted. Other impacts include 81.6 percent disruption of water sources, 69.5 percent of cattle feed and 23.5 per cent of local storage facilities are disrupted.

Since the onset of the monsoon season, the devastating floods have 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.

In the Eastern region, nearly 2.6 million people, 18 per cent of the population, are experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity due to the flash floods. The districts of Cumilla, Feni, Kagrachhari, Laxipur, and Noakhali are the most affected, impacting over a million smallholders. Food stocks and cooking facilities have been destroyed, leaving 1.6 million waterlogged people and shelter residents in urgent need of food aid.

Flooded markets and rising commodity prices—up by 3 to 47 per cent—have worsened the situation for vulnerable households. Damage to 191,099 hectares of crops has been reported, resulting in the loss of nearly 500,000 tons of rice, including the critical Aman crop. Seeds and assets for the next Boro rice season have been washed away, raising concerns about increased rice imports.

The fisheries sector suffered USD 148 million in losses, with over 37,661 hectares of ponds flooded. Livestock losses amount to \$38 million, with nearly 3 million livestock and poultry lost, raising the risk of disease from floating carcasses. Following the Eastern floods, the interim Government of Bangladesh formally requested assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization to support recovery efforts in agriculture and livelihoods.

Immediate priorities include food assistance, restoration of agricultural production, drainage of stagnant water in Noakhali and Lakshmipur, and rehabilitation of fisheries and community infrastructure. Approximately 1 million people at IPC level 3+ require urgent food and livelihood support, including agricultural inputs, cash-for-work programs, and income-generating activities.

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 30 days out of 150 days followed by 10 days cash for work	498,475	6,203,717
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	4,244,869
		783,643	13,301,771

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	324,823	3,677,770
2			
3	Provide life-saving agriculture livelihood assistance at BDT 10,000 (\$85) cash per household or equivalent commodities	72,907	950,963
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	2,333,109
		324,823	\$6,961,842

Northern Riverine Floods (Jamuna Basin)

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Cash distribution	353,500	6,600,000

2	High-nutrient animal feed; Waterproof storage silos	39,500	1,086,541
		353,500	-

Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Immediate Food Assistance (Dry food/cooked food). Equivalent of USD 6.5 per household	942,413	1,225,136
2	Food Assistance to support vulnerable IPC4+ household for 4 weeks. Equivalent of USD 50 per household	494,483	9,889,669
3	Complimentary Food Assistance to support vulnerable IPC3+ household. Equivalent of USD 10 per household	201,589	806,357
4	Food Assistance to support vulnerable household, which cannot participate in the income generation activities, for 4 weeks. Equivalent of USD 50 per household	201,589	2,015,893
5	Livelihood Assistance for farmers (Agriculture input/Livestock input/Fisheries input). Equivalent of USD 100 per household	428,682	8,573,642
6	Livelihood Assistance (Cash for Work, Income generating activities, Agriculture input/Livestock input/Fisheries input). Equivalent of USD 100 per household	740,823	14,816,465
		942, 413	\$ 37,327,162

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

WFP, FAO, 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

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Gender-Based Violence

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	RECEIVED
Total:	1,252,523	316,465	55,677	7.7 M	1.9M
Cyclone Remal:	252,134	128,742	26,275	3,681,980	1,300,000
North-Eastern Flood	135,709	56,327	1,100	2,060,236	30,000
Northern Riverine Flood	595,038	15,945	15,945	0	440,000*
Eastern Flood	269,642	115,451	12,357	1,979,620	228,094

* GVB cluster received a total USD 440,000 for anticipatory action for Jamuna Basin.

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

While drinking water, toilet, shelter and food are the top needs, as per Cyclone Remal RNA, these lifesaving actions will not have a meaningful impact unless overall protection and GBV risks are immediately addressed. The pre-crisis prevalence of partner violence in the cyclone-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 People with Disabilities (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. Vulnerabilities stemming from disrupted livelihoods and social structures exacerbate the risk of GBV among 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.

The Eastern flash floods affected 5.8 million people, and delays in rescue efforts have increased GBV risks for women and girls. The RNA and assessments of GBV response services have been conducted and according to the latest situation overview, approximately 282,968 people, including women, girls, transgender people, men and boys across 11 districts, require GBV response and risk mitigation services.

The recent socio-political changes, including the dissolution of the former government and diminished police capacity, have left women without clear avenues for reporting violence. Reports indicate a rise in GBV cases, compounded by the absence of temporary shelters or safe spaces for survivors. Additionally, the burden of legal costs further exacerbates the challenges faced by those seeking justice and support. Additionally, the loss of personal items like clothing and menstrual products during floods affects women's and girls' mobility and access. Distributing these items is essential for their protection and well-being, as well as for other vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and gender-diverse individuals.

There is an urgent need for multisectoral GBV response services to the survivors and risk mitigation, focusing on women, adolescent girls, persons with disabilities, elderly women, gender-diverse groups, sex workers, and marginalized communities such as nomadic groups.

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.	42,095	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.	62,869	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)	0	0
		128,742	3,681,980

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	64000
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)	0*	0
		56,327	2,060,236

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

Northern Riverine Floods (Jamuna Basin)

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
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1	Targeted inclusive Dignity kit (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.	15,945	440,000
2	Targeted "cash support for dignity kits items" to women and gender diverse groups to support them in ensuring individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services.	0	0
		15,945	-

Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Support GBV actors in the development of GBV Referral pathway - multi sectoral GBV referral service, location wise, including Emergency refresher training/orientation on GBV basic concepts and principles, GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation	100	50,000
2	Dissemination of GBV referral pathway in communities	70,377	0
3	Activity through outreach (courtyard meetings, sessions in existing facilities etc.) on targeted messaging on prevention, and mitigation of GBV risks and GBV response service information	0	0
4	Deployment of community volunteer (community protection volunteer, women volunteer, youth volunteer) to support in GBV response activities (kit, cash, information dissemination, outreach sessions)	0	0
5	Targeted inclusive Dignity kit (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.	15,237	380,925
6	Inclusive Dignity kit (DK) with cash for assistive devices for women, adolescents and gender diverse groups with disabilities. The purpose is to support them in ensuring individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services. The cash is restricted.	3,294	329,400
7	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.	5,876	705,120
8	Targeted "cash support for dignity kits items" to women and gender diverse groups to support them in ensuring individual well-being and accessing essential emergency aid and services.	20,567	514,175
		115,451	\$ 1,979,620

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)

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	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)
Total:	1,960,093	558,911	45,515	8.1M	791,331
Cyclone Remal:	433,744	260,000	21,200	2,111,812	525,257

North-Eastern Flood	472,287	141,686	200	1,504,300	3,823
Northern Riverine Flood	573,766		9,665		104,774
Eastern Flood	480,296	157,225	14,450	4,516,964	157,477

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

In the southern coastal 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.

Between 1-26 June, 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 such as 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.

The recent floods in Eastern Bangladesh, particularly in the Chattogram division, have significantly impacted the region's health landscape. Between 21 August and 3 September, 26,367 cases of diseases and injuries were recorded, including 5,430 cases of AWD, 5,211 cases of skin diseases, and 71 deaths. As of 3 September, approximately 5.82 million people have been affected for the whole Eastern region, with over 580,000 families isolated by the floods. Currently, about 285,996 people are sheltered in 3,612 shelter facilities. In the affected region, 480,296 individuals, including children and pregnant women, urgently require health care services. Among them are 43,227 adolescent girls and 134,483 women of reproductive age, as well as 6,463 pregnant women who face barriers in accessing healthcare, with 718 expected deliveries in the next month and 2,154 within three months. There is also a need for vaccinations for 22,898 children under age 1 and primary health consultations for 133,225 children under age 5. The disruption of health facilities, particularly in hard-to-reach areas impacted by flooding, poses additional challenges. Targeted support through mobile health clinics, vaccination drives, and reproductive health services, ensuring continuous availability of healthcare, is crucial for addressing these pressing needs.

The region's health facilities are severely impacted, with Sadar (or district) hospitals, Upazila Health Complexes, and Community Clinics submerged by flood waters in some sub-districts. The remaining functional facilities are struggling to provide emergency care for waterborne diseases and flood-related injuries. To address these challenges, it is crucial to enhance disease surveillance and strengthen community health promotion. Special

attention must be given to vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. This includes providing transportation support for medical teams and ensuring functional referral systems for urgent care. Reinforcing immunization and mental health services is essential to meet the broader health needs of the affected population.

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 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 Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH) 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 services by preparing local level microplan, update the list of pregnant women and children to ensure at least 80 per cent are able to access quality ante-natal care (ANC) postnatal care (PNC) , safe delivery, immunization services and equip flood affected primary health care facilities with adequate logistics and equipment to restore MNCAH services	32,601	188,000
9	Repair/renovation of damaged health facilities and provide necessary equipment and logistics for continuing essential MNCAH services.	32,60	140,000
10	Deployment of mobile health camps for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) 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 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
		260,000	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 services including Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), ANC, safe delivery and PNC.	21 Upazilas	120,000
3	Conduct outreach/crash immunization program to cover drop out children in selected hard-to-reach (HTR) 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 services by preparing local level microplan, update the list of pregnant women and children to ensure at least 80 per cent quality ANC, PNC, safe delivery, immunization services and equip flood affected primary health care facilities with adequate logistics and equipment to restore MNCAH services in HTR areas	53,464	288,000
6	Repair/renovation of damaged health facilities and provide necessary equipment and logistics for continuing essential 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

Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Provision of life-saving medicines and medical supplies, including inter-agency emergency health kits, to support critical care services.	144,018	1,512,417
2	Disease Outbreak Investigation and Management (Strengthening capacity to investigate and manage disease outbreaks by equipping laboratories with necessary equipment and reagents, providing special training on disease diagnosis), supporting transportation needs, and supplying laptops for effective data management).	N/A	30,000
3	Deployment of health workforce Deploying disease surveillance officers to enhance the reach and effectiveness of health services, particularly in vulnerable and underserved communities.	N/A	28,447
	Public Health intervention	144,018	\$ 1,570,864
4	Procurement and distribution of baby kits, supplies and logistics for union level facilities	15,000	333,600
5	Organize mobile SRH Camp	30,000	200,000
6	Cash support to pregnant women in need of emergency obstructive care or referral to the facility	2,500	67,500
7	Strengthening SRH services by the deployment of midwives at the union level facilities	50,000	500,000
8	Community mobilization and community sensitization for demand generation by volunteers	25,000	200,000
9	SRH Working Group Coordination meetings at the national and sub national level	500	20,000
	Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Intervention	123,000	\$ 1,321,100
10	Support Upazila health managers to prepare local level microplans for MNCAH service delivery in the affected areas for best utilization of available resources.	157,225	96,000
11	Line listing of pregnant women and children under one year of age, ensure at least 90 per cent of them receive quality MNCAH services.	46,898	80,000
12	Implement Reaching Every Mother and Newborn (REMNI) Strategy to restore MNCAH services including ANC, PNC, safe delivery, EPI and IMCI services.	157,225	880,000
13	Facilitate the referral of high-risk pregnant women and sick newborns with complications to higher-level centers.	24,000	240,000

14	Minor renovations and logistical support, including provision of essential life-saving medicine and equipment to selected PHC facilities to make ready to deliver quality MNCAH services.	157,225	249,000
15	Engage local government representatives and religious leaders to identify the vulnerable children and pregnant women which will ensure the lifesaving services will be provided to them.	157,225	80,000
Integrated Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH) Services Total		157,225	\$ 1,625,000
		157, 225	\$ 4,516,964

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

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	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)
Total:	156,811	
Cyclone Remal:	132,000*	
North-Eastern Flood	22,663*	
Northern Riverine Flood		
Eastern Flood	156,811	

* No further interventions from the cluster are required at this time and no funding was received.

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 percent), 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 Barishal 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 required 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 were confronted with 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.

The flash floods in the Eastern region of Bangladesh have caused widespread devastation, impacting approximately 5.8 million people across 11 districts. The floods submerged major roads, highways, culverts, and bridges, leading to significant access constraints, traffic congestion, and blockades, hindering humanitarian organizations from delivering emergency assistance. Although water levels have started to recede, road network

infrastructure remains a challenge to be addressed to ease the traffic congestion currently experienced on the routes to the affected areas. Storage facilities were also compromised, raising concerns about maintaining the health and hygiene standards required for the safe storage of food and non-food items. As water levels drop, ensuring that relief items reach affected populations in good condition remains a priority for the national logistics cluster.

There is an urgent need to establish additional storage facilities in Feni, Lakshmipur, and Noakhali districts to secure food, NFIs, and health supplies. Given the limited availability of secure land, coordination with local authorities and partners is critical to identify suitable sites for MSUs. Improving warehouse management is also a priority, and providing refresher training to implementing partners will ensure that relief items are stored properly, maintaining their quality. Transport solutions, especially to remote areas, are critically needed to facilitate the distribution of goods. A dedicated, cost-free road transport service from Dhaka to affected areas would significantly enhance the timely delivery of relief supplies.

Response Activities

Eastern Floods

	Activity	Funding Required (USD)
1	Establish 5 multipurpose mobile storage units (MSUs) in Feni, Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts to be used for storage of food and NFI, including health/medical equipment as needed.	29,820
2	Conduct Logistics Assessment to share updated database of Transporters, porters, for food, non-food and pax movements and one-month free transportation facilities for the partners	126,991
		\$ 156,811

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

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Nutrition

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS	RECEIVED (US\$)
	2,472,135	591,830	195,228	\$329,392	\$116,134
Cyclone Remal:	412,441	284,699	188,154	116,134	116,134
North-Eastern Flood	743,178	152,000	7,074	108,258	
Northern Riverine Flood	555,693				
Eastern Flood	760,823	155,131		105,000	

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 were 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 were unable to access health facilities due to road and embankment destruction, and nutrition services were 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.

As of 3 July, there were 13 upazilas in Sylhet District and nearly 11 upazilas in Sunamganj District affected by the floods. Food insecurity, poor WASH condition, disease burden, lack of livelihood options and health/nutrition services have a negative impact on nutrition and deteriorated 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.

In the Eastern region, the flash floods have significantly impacted 521,345 children under-five, including 263,280 girls, across 11 districts. These children face inadequate access to diverse, age-appropriate food, with both the quality and quantity falling short of needs. The lack of potable water and poor sanitation conditions have led to increased gastrointestinal diseases, such as AWD, which heightens the risk of acute malnutrition. PLW in shelters are struggling due to the absence of dedicated areas for breastfeeding and providing complementary feeding, exacerbating the vulnerability of children to malnutrition. Immediate action is required to provide appropriate food supplementation for children under age 2. Counseling for PLW on breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices is crucial to prevent further deterioration of nutritional status. Additionally, urgent efforts are needed to screen, refer, and manage SAM cases. Alongside strengthening SAM corners at health facilities is required by ensuring availability of required supplies like therapeutic milk, anthropometric equipment, availability of trained service providers.

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	172,375	13,195
2	Treatment of SAM children at the SAM corners (at Upazila health complexes/ district hospitals)	1,081	30,538
3	Promote and support activities for optimal IYCF through counseling	112,324	11,061
4	Capacity building of Nutrition service providers	976	34,678
5	Provide of emergency nutrition supplies including therapeutic milk and anthropometric equipment	1,081	26,662
		284,699	116,134

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	80,000	57,157
2	Treatment of SAM children at the SAM corners (at Upazila health complexes/ district hospitals)	400	26,669
3	Conduct community-based awareness session on IYCF-E for caregivers of children 0-23 months including PW	72,000	2,479
4	Implement individual IYCF counseling to caregivers of 0-23 months	400	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)	NA	18,911
		152,000	108,258

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	155,131	9,500
2	Treatment of SAM children at the SAM corners (at Upazila health complexes/ district hospitals)	250	8,500

3	Community-based awareness session on IYCF-E for caregivers of children 0-23 months including PW	72,307	12,000
4	Individual IYCF counseling to caregivers of 0-23 months	250	n/a
5	Emergency training to GOB service providers and NGO partner staff on identification and management of SAM children	60	5,000
6	Provision of emergency nutrition supplies (Therapeutic milk and anthropometric equipment)	891	70,000
		155,131	\$ 105,000

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 (JCF), NGO Forum for Public Health, CARITAS Bangladesh, BRAC, CODEC.

Contact

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	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	RECEIVED (US\$)
Total:	2,882,324	594,917	80,164	17.4M	1.9M
Cyclone Remal:	657,277	294,765	15,819	6,195,770	649,378

North-Eastern Flood	310,413	93,117	19,395	4,105,327	66,522
Northern Riverine Flood	1,021,085				
Eastern Flood	893,549	252,036	44,950	7,121,646	1,180,912

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

According to the MoDMR, a total of 173,866 houses were damaged, out of which 40,338 houses were destroyed and 133,528 houses were partially destroyed due to Cyclone Remal. 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 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.

From the heavy rains in August affecting the Eastern and Southeastern regions, initial assessment shows that 334,434 houses have been impacted, 307,443 partially damaged and 26,991 destroyed. Many families, now living in open spaces, damaged homes, or with host families, are struggling to meet basic shelter needs, and 93,824 people need emergency shelter support due to uninhabitable homes.

Several areas remain submerged by flood waters, and 67,016 people urgently require essential household supplies. Families whose houses were damaged or destroyed need immediate house repair assistance, with 53,612 requiring technical expertise for safer reconstruction. Additionally, 28,808 people need transitional or core shelter support. A total of 13,404 people, both hosts and those being hosted, need assistance with household items, cooking equipment, relocation aid, and cash support. Immediate intervention is crucial, particularly in the most affected districts of Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Laxmipur and Noakhali.

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.	13,146	3,050,000
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
		249,765	\$ 6,195,770

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

Eastern Floods

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Emergency Shelter Support: Provide tarpaulins, toolkits, and fixing materials along with technical guidance to the affected households from severe weather conditions.	93,824	1,088,431

2	Essential Household Supplies: Provide vital items such as clothing, mosquito nets, cooking utensils, solar lamp, candles and fireboxes, spade, bucket supplemented with necessary guidance to ensure their effective use.	67,016	777,451
3	House Repair Assistance: Provide house repair assistance to affected people and consider technical expertise on Build Back Safer to households needing to repair their damaged houses, ensuring a swift return to safety and normalcy through in-kind or cash for shelter modalities.	53,612	1,865,882
4	Transitional/Core Shelter Support: Consider long-term shelter needs and 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.	13,404	3,110,000
5	Host Family Assistance: Offer 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.	10,775	155,490
6	Cash for Work: Provision of cash for work at the HHs level to emergency plinth repair of the severely affected vulnerable HHs. As well provision of cash for work to reconstruct the HHs access road. Ensure participation of females, representative from Organization of the People with Disability (OPD) in the cash for work.	13,404	124,392
		252,036	7,121,646

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 252,036 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, Mastul Foundation, NSS, Norwegian Refugee Council, Plan International Bangladesh, Save the Children, UNDP, Uttaran, World Vision, UN Women, Centre for Disability and Development (CDD), Shelter Box, YPSA.

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Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	REQUIREMENTS	RECEIVED
Total:	5,538,947	1,895,326	564,311	\$24.5 M	\$5.3M
Cyclone Remal:	1,019,422	650,000	342,680	8,762,000	4,000,000
North-Eastern Flood	1,390,338	425,326	85,000	5,825,000	600,000
Northern Riverine Flood	1,563,413		136,631*	0	700,000*
Eastern Flood	1,565,774	820,000		9,970,105	

*Northern Riverine Flood: UNICEF received \$ 385,349 under the CERF Anticipatory Action Framework (Jamuna River Basin)

Humanitarian Impact and Key Immediate Needs

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector has been severely impacted due to Cyclone Remal, particularly in the districts of Bagerhat, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Khulna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur and Satkhira. More than one million people need WASH 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.

In five districts severely affected by flood in North-Eastern Bangladesh, 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. 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. 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.

As of 7 September, the Eastern flash floods heavily impacted WASH services in 520 unions across 77 sub-districts, with 105 union facilities still underwater. Water source contamination left communities without access to safe drinking water. An initial assessment by the DPHE indicates that about 578,469 sanitation facilities and 243,019 water points have been damaged, leading to heightened health risks, including waterborne diseases, which are further burdening already strained health services. Additionally, 42,360 latrines were destroyed, and 121,128 latrines were partially damaged.

There is an urgent need for clean drinking water, hygiene kits, and water purification materials, such as tablets and jerry cans. Disinfecting tube wells and restoring sanitation infrastructure are essential to preventing disease outbreaks. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and the elderly, are at heightened risk from these impacts, making swift intervention critical for their safety.

In Noakhali and parts of Feni, over 80,000 people remain in flood shelters and are in urgent need of temporary water and sanitation facilities. The restoration of basic sanitation services, including emergency and mobile latrines, and the provision of hygiene kits with essential items like sanitary napkins are priorities to protect public health. Moreover, enhanced solid waste management is needed to reduce the risk of pathogens spreading in the aftermath of the floods.

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 tests.	301,050	\$4,500,000
2	Immediate repair /rehabilitation and/or construction of sanitation facilities including hand washing devices	135,000	\$2,000,000
3	Distribution of life-saving WASH supplies (hygiene kits, jerry cans and water purification tablets (WPTs)	315,000	\$1,540,000
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.	650,000	\$722,000

		650,000	8,762,000
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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	2,500,000
2	Immediate repair /rehabilitation and/or construction of sanitation facilities including hand washing devices	112,500	1,500,000
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	\$5,825,000

Northern Riverine Floods (Jamuna Basin)

	Activity	People Targeted	Funding Required (USD)
1	Jerry can and water purification tablets; Mobile water treatment plants, Hygiene promotion		

Note: Northern Riverine Flood: UNICEF received \$ 385,349 under the CERF Anticipatory Action Framework(Jamuna River Basin)

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 with water quality tests. Distribution of life-saving WASH supplies (Jerry cans and Water Purification Tablets (WPTs)	250,000	6,000,000
2	Immediate repair /rehabilitation and/or construction of sanitation facilities including hand washing devices	82,000	1,230,000

3	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. Distribution of life-saving WASH supplies (Hygiene kits)	548,021	2,740,105
		880,021	\$9,970,105

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, MSF

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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.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM): The ICCG will utilize existing information from individual agency PDM approaches to inform common monitoring approaches, with cash activity reporting included in the 5W dashboard. The ICCG recognizes the criticality of a common PDM to validate beneficiaries' cash utilization, focusing on vulnerable groups. The common PDM will also look broadly at household profiles such as the effectiveness and relevance of in-kind assistance, use of cash, decision-making around cash, ability to meet basic and/or specific needs with cash or mixed-modality, modality preference, negative coping mechanisms, and other relevant indicators.

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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CYCLONE & MONSOON FLOODS

June 2024 – March 2025