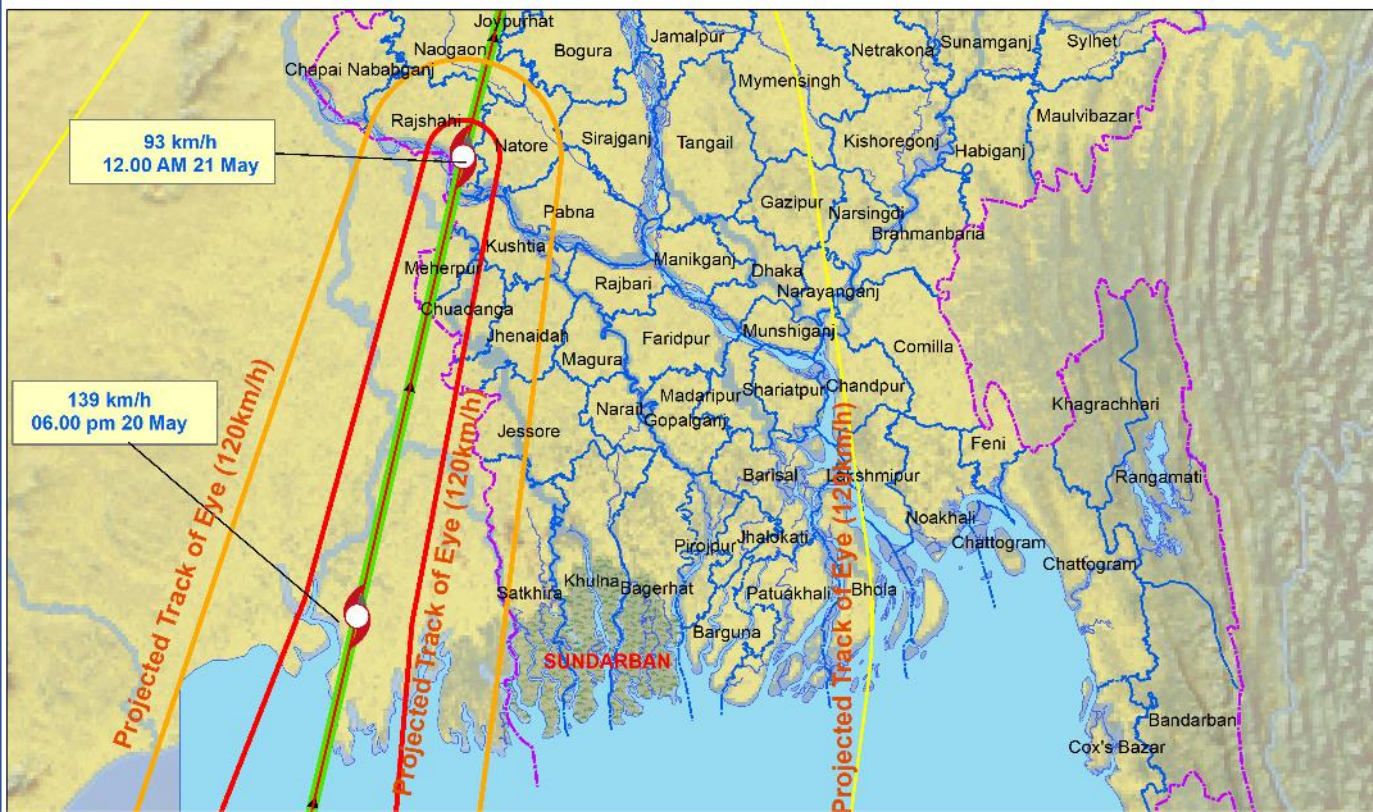


Cyclone AMPHAN

Joint Needs Assessment (JNA)



Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG)

Bangladesh

Date: 31 May 2020

BANGLADESH

Cyclone AMPHAN: Joint Needs Assessment

Coordinated efforts of



Needs Assessment Working Group

About the Working Group : The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) is the platform for government and non government humanitarian agencies under Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). The secretariat of the Working Group is hosted by CARE Bangladesh under the “**Supporting Bangladesh Rapid Needs Assessment (SUBARNA) Project.**”

Implemented By



Fund Managed By



Funded By



Disclaimer: This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK government, however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government’s official policies.

BANGLADESH

Cyclone AMPHAN: Joint Needs Assessment

Topic

- **Executive Summary**
- **Key Findings**
- **Sectoral Key impacts and Recommendations**
- **Geographical Synopsis of Cyclone AMPHAN**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN : GoB Preparedness - Early Warning and Impact**
- **Preparatory response by GoB**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN : Geographical Scope of the Assessment**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN : Overall Impact**
- **Overall impact in the assessment areas : Demographic and geographic**
- **Internal Disablement**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact- : Child Protection**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Early Recovery**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Education**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Food Security**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Gender Based Violence (GBV)**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Cyclone AMPHAN : Health**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Nutrition**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Shelter**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: SRHE**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: WASH**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Anticipation of Disaster Situation**
- **Cyclone AMPHAN Impact: Community Needs and Operational priorities**
- **Geographic and sectoral priorities**
- **Annex 1: Government Response**
- **Annex 2: Humanitarian Agency Response**
- **Annex 3: Additional information and Data table from Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment**
- **Annex 4: Cyclone AMPHAN: Summary of Inclusive Rapid Assessment for Person with disabilities**
- **Annex 5: Glossary and Acronyms**
- **Annex 6: References**
- **Annex 7 : Assessment timeline and acknowledgement**
- **Acknowledgment: Assessment Team**

Executive Summary

The 'super cyclone' Amphan made landfall on 20 May 2020 on Jammu island in West Bengal, India and crossed Bangladesh on 20-21 May. In Bangladesh, the worst impact was experienced in Satkhira and Khulna where the storm speed was recorded between 60- 90 KMPH with high tidal inundation. Barguna and Patuakhali also experienced high tidal inundation where the storm speed was recorded 60 KMPH. As the storm kept moving north, Jhenaidah, Chuadanga, Meherpur, Kushtia, Natore, Rajshahi, Naogaon, Joypurhat were also impacted by high winds and storms. It is notable that, due to the presence of Sundarbans, the wind speed reduced to minimal as well as the tidal surges were not that high as anticipated.

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) prepared for the cyclone through the leadership of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) which started with coordination meetings with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders from 16 May. As soon as the cyclone grew in intensity from a 'very severe' cyclonic storm into a super cyclone, the GoB prepared 12,078 cyclone shelters in coastal regions. As per government record, more than 2.4 million people were evacuated, with the help of CPP, BDRCS, Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces, and other organizations, to 14,636 permanent and temporary shelters in 19 coastal districts before the cyclone hit the country's coast.

Overall, 76 upazilas in 19 districts were affected where 8 districts were recognized having severe to moderate impact. The death toll was recorded at 26 people, where 2.6 million people were affected. More than 200,000 houses were fully or partially damaged along with more than 176,000 hectares of productive land with standing crops and fish/shrimp farms washed away. A large number of people lost their last resort of livelihood, which will have broader implications for on areas such as food security, WASH, protection, health and education.

A large number of people lost their usual habitat and livelihood, which may force them to adopt negative coping mechanisms risking a potential increase in Gender-based violence, child labor, child marriage, human trafficking. A significant number of the affected population are now without access to safe drinking water and sanitation facility, which increases the chance of communicable disease outbreak. Apart from that the health & nutrition services have been disrupted and inaccessible in many places due to lack of resources, the loss, and damage of infrastructure caused by the cyclone. Continuation of primary and secondary education is uncertain as a large number of institutions have been damaged and unable to provide remote based alternative education.

The GoB has mobilized resources to support impacted communities. Assistance consists of - cash grants, dry food packages, young child-specific food, house repair items, and water purification units. A coordinated short term (03 to 06 months) humanitarian response will be needed to supplement these efforts, primarily to ensure that the most vulnerable communities receive targeted humanitarian assistance. This analysis looks at identifying risks for vulnerable populations due to their geographical locations and socio-economic conditions. It provides the basis of future planning, including where activities need to be focused, who is most in need, and how the programs can be best delivered.

A medium to longer-term (06 to 12 months) early recovery and reconstruction effort will be needed to repair damaged infrastructure specially embankments, roads, houses, sources of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, etc, restoration of livelihood, rehabilitate agriculture land contaminated by saline water. Considering the coming monsoon and COVID19 health crisis integrated relief and early recovery support recommended so that particularly people those compelled to live in makeshift places or inundated (by seawater) houses can get back to normal life sooner.

Key Findings

- ❑ The most affected districts are Khulna and Satkhira where more than 50% of the upazillas were affected by storm and inundation
- ❑ The combined impact of Cyclone “Amphan” and the COVID-19 pandemic leaves a large number of people with insecure livelihoods. Many income generating activities had already been suspended due to COVID-19 containment measures and now activities that were able to continue, such as agriculture and prawn and fish cultivation have been destroyed or damaged by the cyclone. This leaves people in indefinite uncertainty regarding livelihoods and it is expected that people marginally above the poverty level may fall below the poverty line.
- ❑ Damage to infrastructure such as roads and embankments banks increases vulnerability to future incidents.
- ❑ There are concerns that the impact on health could be significant in affected districts because people were evacuated and displaced to shelters where maintaining social distance was impossible. This has raised concerns about the spread of COVID-19.
- ❑ There is a significant number of people (almost 20% of unions) at risk of communicable diseases (e.g. diarrhea, ARI and skin diseases) because of polluted water inundation and disrupted sanitation systems
- ❑ The nutrition status in the affected areas is already a concern. 73% of SAM units within health facilities were not functioning prior to the cyclone. People report being unable to secure a diverse diet for children between 6 and 23 months. There are concerns that the number of SAM children will increase along with increased maternal and child mortality
- ❑ A large number of houses are fully or partially damaged; particularly in Satkhira, Jashore, Khulna, Barguna and Bagerhat. The JNA found that 56% of displaced people have no alternative safe places to live who are currently staying on embankments and in houses of their friends and relatives. This means that shelter is a concern, particularly in the context of the need for social distancing because of COVID-19.
- ❑ In the affected districts, 44% of educational institutions are damaged by Cyclone Amphan. It is notable that about 70% of the institutions in these districts are not equipped to provide remote based alternative education.
- ❑ Safety measures for women and girls in the shelters and for the displaced community remains a concern.
- ❑ Protection and safety issues such as domestic and intimate partner violence and child exploitation will likely increase and become compounded by factors such as loss of habitat, loss of income, school closures etc.
- ❑ The damages in the most affected districts are very significant: More than 50% of landmass are inundated in 9 unions in Satkhira and Khulna. Between 25-50% of land area was reported to be inundated in 15 unions of Satkira, 13 unions of Khulna, 13 unions of Bhola, and 19 unions in Barguna.

Key Findings – Sector-based main impacts and needs

Child Protection

Impacts

- Families and children in shelters and children in institutions are vulnerable
- There are unaccompanied children living on the streets who were separated from family
- Families are using negative coping mechanisms (violent discipline, child marriage, trafficking)
- High levels of hazardous child labour including in fisheries and on ports

Needs and Priorities

- Monitoring, documentation, tracing and reunification of children that are unaccompanied and/or separated
- Development and delivery of key lifesaving **Child Protection** messaging across all partners to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable
- Increased case management and follow-up specifically focusing on referral to services and PSS

Key Statistics

- child protection concerns were noted in 64% of unions
- 81% of union-based respondents did not know about the availability of helplines
- In 13% of unions, informants said some children were separated from their families
- In 30% of unions respondents were aware of child abuse, child labour, exploitation, child marriage

Early Recovery

Impacts

- Cyclone AMPHAN damaged community and household infrastructure; especially houses, cross drainage and secondary dykes. It also caused further harm to the lives and livelihoods, already constrained by COVID-19.
- Over 176,000 hectares of productive land with standing crops and fish/shrimp farms washed away. Vast areas became water-logged or discreet islands due to damaged secondary dikes, essential roads and drainage infrastructure, also increasing the probability of prolonged saline water inundation.
- Respondents in 99.11% of unions said that the cyclone affected people's livelihoods badly.

Key Statistics

- An average 74.11% (ranging from 57.69% in barguna to 95.65% in Bhola) of the respondents informed about the loss of cultivable fields, riverine and hatchery-based fisheries & crabs.
- 39% respondents informed that small business and local market moderately and extremely affected.
- 57 unions reported more than 40% of community infrastructure is damaged and 107 unions reported 20-40%.
- 83 unions (38%) report challenges with unmanaged debris and salinity intrusion.
- 100 unions (44.64%) reported most people have lost their last resort of living/livelihood.

Needs and Priorities

The situation calls for immediate resumption of lifeline facilities and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure for saving lives and restoring livelihoods of affected communities. Respondents recommended:

- mobilizing immediate support for repairing damaged infrastructure including embankments, cross drainage, including cleaning and decontamination of land and water-sources
- providing multi-purpose cash grants to meet immediate needs
- providing start-up grants to small-holder business households who lost their business as a last source of livelihood
- imparting cash for training on alternative livelihoods.
- Analysis suggests that the proper implementation of the interventions would create livelihood opportunities, make land and water sources saline free, and accelerate agriculture activities. Enabling people to return to their homes will contain further spread of COVID-19 by enabling people to maintain social distancing which is a challenge in shelter conditions.

Key Findings – Sector based main impacts and needs

Education

Impacts

- Large number of educational institutes are fully or partially damaged
- In severely affected areas these institutes are being used as shelters
- Continuity of education and availability of remote services for primary and secondary aged children remains a concern

Needs and Priorities

- To ensure the continuity of education, 'Education in Emergency' kits should be distributed
- Cash and grants to schools for repair and maintenance
- Provide psychosocial support and education learning kits for younger children.

Key Statistics

- In 44% of the union education institutions are damaged by Cyclone Amphan.
- In 70 % of educational institutions cannot provide remote based alternative education

Gender Based Violence (GbV)

Impacts

- Pre-existing vulnerabilities, poverty, unequal gender relations, and social norms contribute to gender based violence
- The safety and security situation and menstrual health management in shelters is a big challenge for adolescent girls and women of reproductive age
- Support to survivors of violence is completely absent in some places.

Needs and Priorities

- Provision of Dignity Kits with COVID-19 IPC items to women and girls for enhancing safety and providing life-saving information for potential GBV survivors
- Menstrual health management kits for displaced adolescent girls, and others in need (e.g. with disabilities, female headed households)
- Access to multi-sectoral services for GBV survivors including psychosocial support, and GBV risk mitigation for most vulnerable groups

Key Statistics

- 50% union reported that safety measures for women and girls in the shelters is a concern
- 63% union reported that indicated need for essential non-food items
- 53% union reported there are no mechanisms in place to provide support to a GBV survivor
- More than 500,000 women and girls lost access to life-saving protection and sexual and reproductive health services in the affected area.

Key Findings – Sector based main impacts and needs

Food Security and Livelihood

Impacts:

- Household food security and livelihoods are severely affected due to loss of employment and damage of household food stock.
- Standing crops in agriculture land damaged by the tidal surge and due to saline water intrusion, crop production will be hampered for long time.
- Agriculture production will decrease which will challenge local food availability.
- Loss of livestock & fisheries will hinder livelihood and food security.
- Negative coping mechanisms are already observed (e.g., reduced meals, taking loans, selling productive assets, etc.)
- Significant impacts observed and further anticipated on food value chains and prolonged impacts can include limited access and distribution, reduced food diversity, impact on upcoming planting seasons, and even potential collapse of some agriculture sectors.
- Limited livelihood options due to disruption to food value chains (that most vulnerable groups rely on for daily or seasonal work), compounded by limited access to food, will lead to increased indebtedness and negative coping mechanisms.
- Long-term negative impact on agriculture will increase poverty which will create challenges for economic access to food.
- May create long term water logging which will impact both food production and livelihoods.
- Markets will be disrupted due to communication breakdown.

Needs and Priorities

- Food assistance with fortified food commodities to address both hunger and nutrition to the most vulnerable including marginal groups (e.g. Female headed household, HH with disability etc.) to complement the government response effort.
- Immediate livelihood support.
- Emergency agriculture input with operating cash to reduce the upcoming loss of crop production, such as saline tolerant Aman paddy seed, small machinery and tools.
- Fisheries input including operating cash support to recover fish farming to restore livelihoods & fisheries production.
- Livestock assistance and operating cash distribution including feed, livestock restocking, veterinary services and veterinary medicines.
- Emergency micro gardening kit with operating cash support for immediate production of vegetables, even in homesteads.
- Cash for work to repair breached embankments and other essential community infrastructures (e.g. markets, agro staging areas) to restore livelihoods and agricultural production.
- Multi Purpose Cash Grant with MEB to ensure adequate household access to essential food and non-food items.
- Support to the market distribution system, supply chain and value chain considering the disruption caused by both the cyclone and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key Statistics

- 74% HH food stocks has been destroyed or damaged. Among them 75% HH food stock is moderate to severely damaged.
- 75% people do not have buying capacity to access sufficient & nutritious foods (Access to food).
- 68% Agri-land inundated by tidal surge and 56% agri-land is intruded by saline water.
- 86% moderate to severe damage on the major crops & fisheries. 75% of moderate to severe damage on the fruit (Mango/Lichi etc.)
- 59% of Moderate to severe damage on Livestock and fisheries production.
- 68% of moderate to severe disruption in livelihoods. 28% Small & marginal farmers, 23% Agriculture-day labour, 15% non-agriculture day-labour & 12% medium to big farmers are worse affected.
- Standing crops in 200,000 hectors of land damaged.
- 65% Markets are partly or nonfunctional where 51% reported market don't have enough food.
- 69% HH has cooking facility.
- 63% reported to have long term food shortage/deficit
- 75% village are affected, more than 50% land inundated by the tidal surge, 539 km of embankments breached.

Key Findings – Sector based main impacts and needs

Health

Impacts

- According to the Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) & Control Room of the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS, MoH&FW), 26 people died from the super cyclone Amphan. More than 2/3rd (17/26) people died due to fallen trees, while others died from boat capsizing (3), flying tin (2), wall collapse (1), stroke (1), slipping (1) and drowning (1). Seven (7) injuries were reported mainly from fallen trees, wall collapse, and storm surge.
- There is concern around potential communicable disease outbreak (e.g. Diarrhea, ARI and Skin diseases) due to inundation of polluted water and disrupted sanitation system.
- There is potential that COVID-19 can be spread among people residing in the Cyclone Shelters.

Needs and Priorities

- Enhance surveillance system to prevent impending communicable disease outbreak and focused monitoring by the local health authorities supported by the WHO Surveillance & Immunization Medical Officers (SIMO);
- Strengthen the COVID-19 active case monitoring and contact tracing, especially in the areas close to cyclone shelters.
- Strengthen health education programs in relation to COVID-19 situation, particularly with messaging on personal hygiene and physical distancing;
- Alert Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) and Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to investigate disease outbreaks and provide emergency health care services.

Key Statistics

- Communicable diseases were most anticipated in Pirojpur district (27% of unions reported concerns) followed by Satkhira (25%), Barguna (24%) and Patuakhali (20%).
- Concern for Anti-natal Care is highest in Khulna district (20% of unions reported it) followed by Pirojpur (18%), Patuakhali (10%), Barguna (9%) and Satkhira (7%).

Nutrition

Impacts:

- Disruption of essential health & nutrition services for children, PLW and care givers will result in the deterioration of nutrition which may increase the caseload of SAM.
- Limited or no dietary diversity currently available which could lead to increased malnutrition.
- Distribution of BMS is reported which might increase incidence of diarrhea amongst young children (due to use of unsafe water for milk preparation) resulting in increased malnutrition and might increase child mortality.
- Increased child and maternal mortality due to malnutrition
- lack of appropriate service delivery due to both the cyclone and COVID-19 situation.

Needs and Priorities

- Nutrition supplements for HHs with PLW and children to ensure nutrition.
- Tracking of BMS violation and rapid nutrition surveillance/screening
- Screening and case management for SAM cases and emergency nutrition supply for SAM children.
- Restoration of Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling and maternal nutrition counselling, IFA supplementation.

Key Statistics

- Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) distribution reported in 15% of unions (violation of BMS act).
- 73% union reported that SAM units within health facilities were not functioning before the cyclone.
- 70% of unions reported challenges with provision of a diverse diet to children between 6 and 23 months.
- 23% of the union respondents reported lactating women face challenges with breastfeeding.
- In 56% of unions women and children couldn't access health and nutrition services.
- Only 21% of respondents reported functional health or nutrition facilities.
- 23% Nutrition facilities are not functioning due to lack of nutrition supplies.

Key Findings – Sector based main impacts and needs

Shelter

Impacts:

- A large number of houses are fully/ partially damaged due to cyclone; particularly in Satkhira, Jessore, Khulna, Barguna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Bhola and Pirojpur.
- With houses damaged and destroyed, people have lost their usual living space and the current living conditions (sharing space in communal shelters) is not sufficient to maintain reasonable social distance considering the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Many people do not have sufficient non-food items (such as bedding, blankets, utensils) which can lead to health concerns for the people in affected districts.
- The number of shelters is not adequate which is not sufficient to ensure their security and dignity.

Needs and Priorities

- Emergency shelter repair assistance including; shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, cash and shelter materials to rebuild damaged houses.
- Safe shelter support is required on a longer-term basis.
- Technical guideline for building a cyclone resistant house along with in-kind and cash grant support.
- Increase number of and renovate existing cyclone shelters ensuring minimum standards.

Key Statistics

- Informants in 67% of unions report shelter is a big issue after the cyclone. 58% people have needed immediate shelter
- In 56% of unions people reportedly need shelter toolkits and tarpaulins.
- Informants in 51% of unions say people do not have sufficient bedding, blankets and utensils.
- In 56% of unions there are no alternative safe places for the displaced people to go to.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Education (SRHE)

Impacts

- Due to social stigma, the fear of getting infected, and because of a weakened health care system as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, more pregnant mothers have opted for giving birth at home.
- Access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health (SRH), maternal and emergency obstetric care for women and girl has significantly decreased.
- For women of reproductive age, pregnant mothers and girls (who already are some of the most vulnerable people), this can lead to an increase in maternal morbidity and death.

Needs and Priorities

- Access to life-saving SRH, maternal and emergency obstetric care needs to be prioritized.
- Referral pathways needs to be improved, and health facilities need to have a sufficient number of health care workers including midwives equipped with necessary medical supplies to meet the needs of the women and girls who are seeking health care.
- Financial support to the women and girls who are not able to afford referral and treatment costs should be considered as well.

Key Statistics

- 3.8 million of the exposed population were estimated to be women and girls, and of the most vulnerable populations, 0.24 million were believed to be pregnant mothers.
- 44.43% respondent mentioned the shortage of health care workers including midwives

Key Findings – Sector based main impacts and needs

WASH	
Impacts - A significant number of affected population are now without access to safe drinking water as flash floods destroyed WASH infrastructure and contaminated water sources - Approximately, 12% of total affected population are now without access to safe sanitation facilities - Handwashing facilities are scarce, and as a result, maintaining safe hygiene practices and COVID 19 infection prevention and control is hampered.	Key Statistics - In 8 affected districts 18,235 water collection points are damaged (3,210 of these are fully damaged). 40, 894 latrines damaged (14,820 fully damaged) in the same area. 550 Health Care Facilities and 1,175 schools being used as shelters have incurred damage in their WASH facilities.
Needs and Priorities - Rehabilitation of water points, tube wells, water treatment plants. - WASH services and behavior change messages, especially in health care facilities and shelters is critical. - Repair/construction of damaged latrines/new temporary latrines for the most vulnerable people, including those with disabilities and elderly people; - Coordinating and monitoring community interventions in the most affected areas, as well as those with heightened numbers of COVID-19 cases (in coordination with the health cluster).	

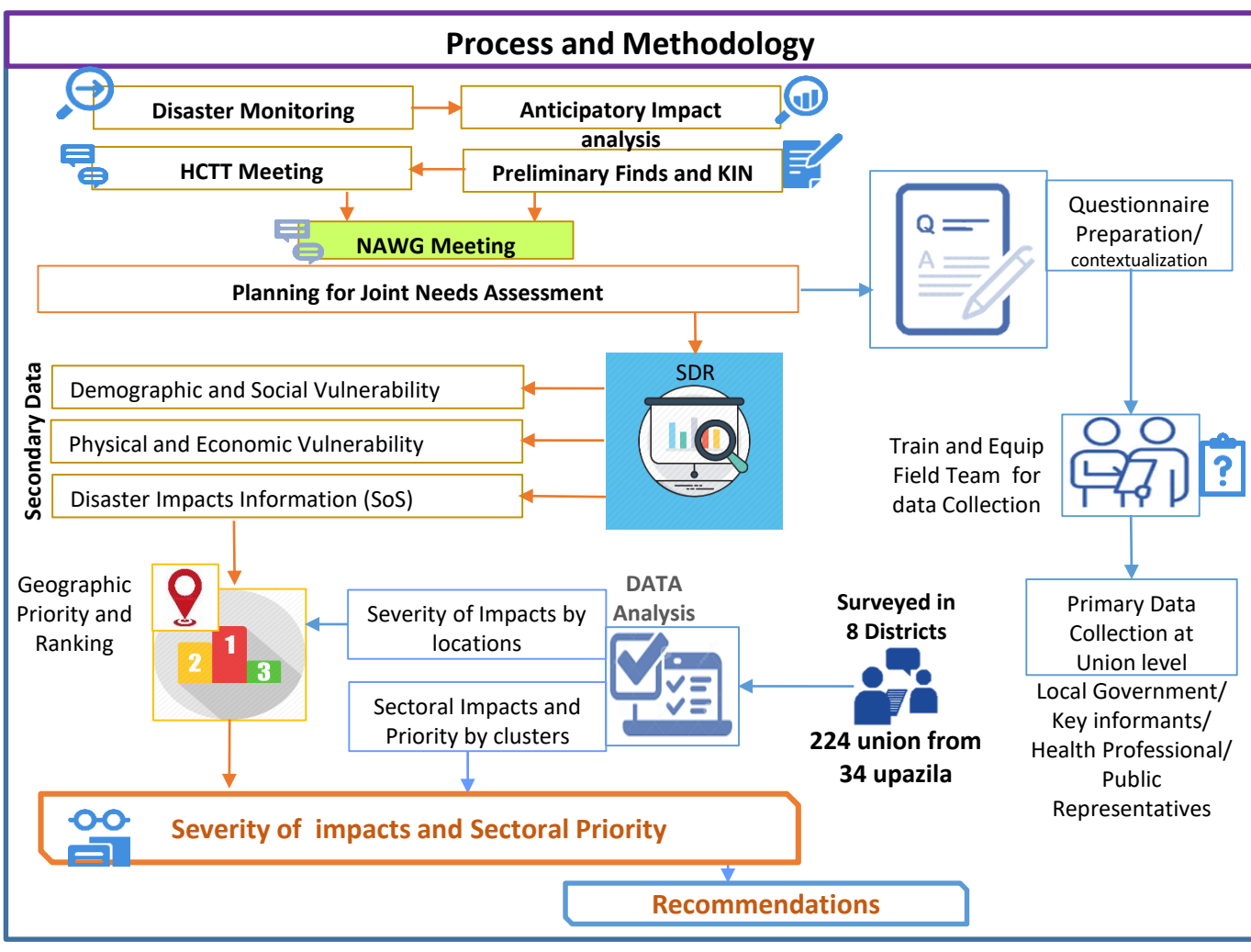
About the Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

Introduction

The frequency and nature of cyclonic storms are being changed and the nature of impacts are becoming divers. The cyclone Amphan was anticipated one of the severe cyclone in decades due to size, path directions and wind speeds. During it's journey over the Bay of Bengal, the wind velocity has decreased and Sundarban absorb the utmost spell of the cyclone. The Government of Bangladesh took all possible precaution to limit the loss of lives and livelihoods in anticipation of the cyclone. The National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) led by the Honorable Prime Minister provided the policy and strategic guidance towards disaster risk reduction and emergency response efforts.

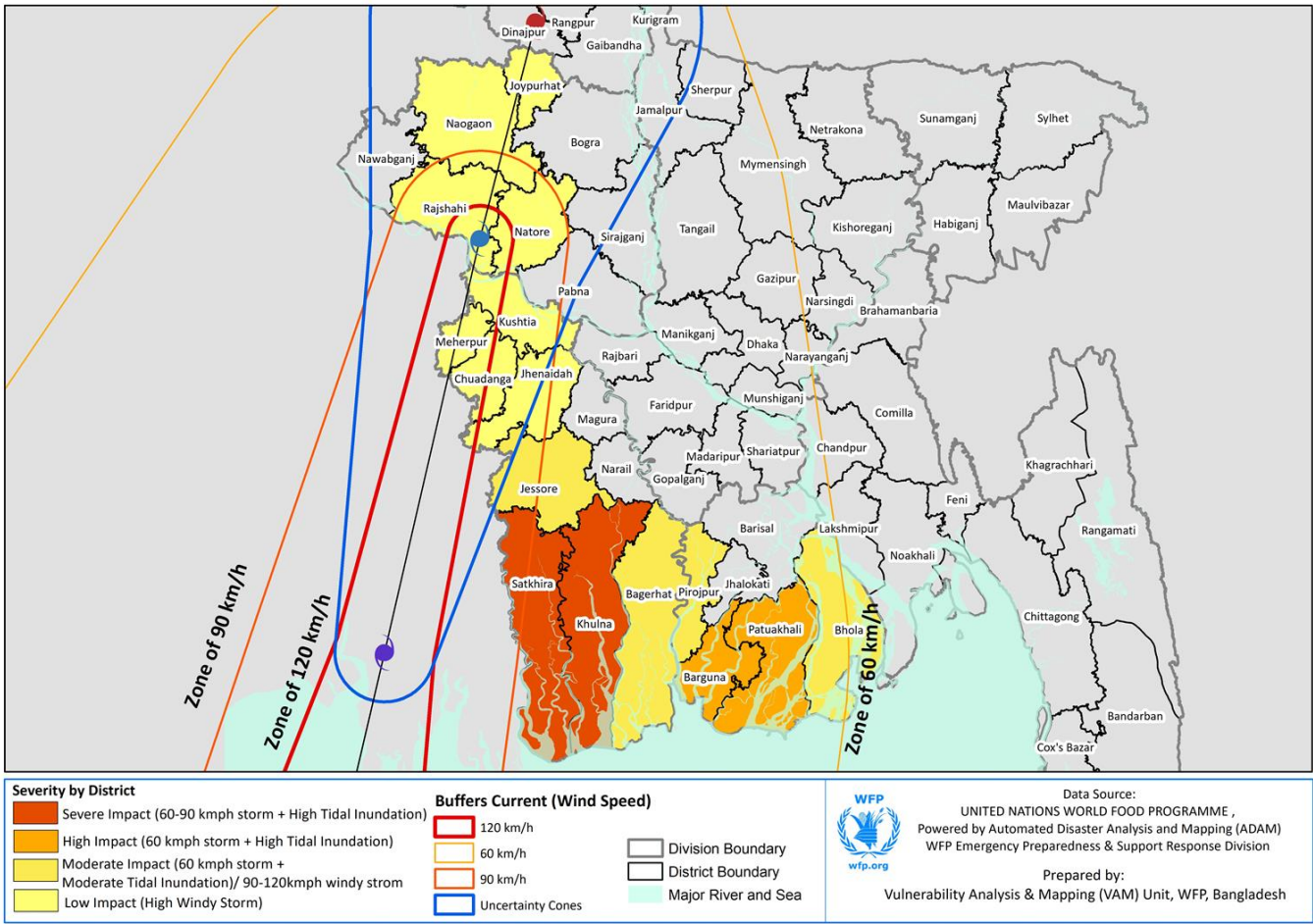
The Needs Assessment Working Group were closely monitored the cyclone situation since the beginning of the signal FOUR (by BMD) on 17 May. Its produced three (3) anticipatory impact analysis and one (1) preliminary findings of Key Immediate Needs (KIN). The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) led by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and CARE coordinated a rapid joint assessment of the situation in collaboration with national authorities and partners with presence in the most impacted areas.

The primary purpose of the assessment is identifying the actual impact scenario, identifying immediate and mid-term needs through contextualized primary (both GoB and field data collection) and secondary information. The primary data collection by individual interview as well the information from local administrations, public representatives. The assessment prioritized the most affected unions in moderate to severely affected 8 districts. Analysis also done based on baseline secondary pre-crisis information from Government (BBS) and other reliable sources. The sector specific analysis done by the respective clusters. The JNA assessment data are collected by more than 40 local, national and international agencies presence on ground. The details methodology flow-chart are below-



Geographical Synopsis of Cyclone AMPHAN

Geographical Synopsis of Cyclone AMPHAN



Date	Time	Landfall classification	Countries potentially affected	Landfall Windspeed	City with Max 3-days Accumulated Rainfall	Estimated Storm Surge
20/05/2020	09:01:48 GMT	Category 2	India (IND), Bangladesh (BGD)	157.4 km/h	178 mm., in Rangpur (Bangladesh)	1.87 m.
19/05/2020	09:46:50 GMT	Category 2	India (IND), Bangladesh (BGD)	157.4 km/h	285 mm., in Rangpur (Bangladesh)	2.16 m.
18/05/2020	14:01:49 GMT	Category 3	India (IND), Bangladesh (BGD)	203.7 km/h	124 mm., in Jamshedpur (India)	2.38 m.
18/05/2020	08:31:35 GMT	Category 1	India (IND), Bangladesh (BGD)	148.1 km/h	124 mm., in Jamshedpur (India)	3.11 m.
17/05/2020	09:01:41 GMT	Category 1	India (IND), Bangladesh (BGD)	148.1 km/h	57 mm., in Bhubaneshwar (India)	4.12 m.
16/05/2020	21:18:43 GMT	Category 3	India (IND), Bangladesh (BGD)	194.4 km/h	34 mm., in Rangpur (Bangladesh)	2.36 m.

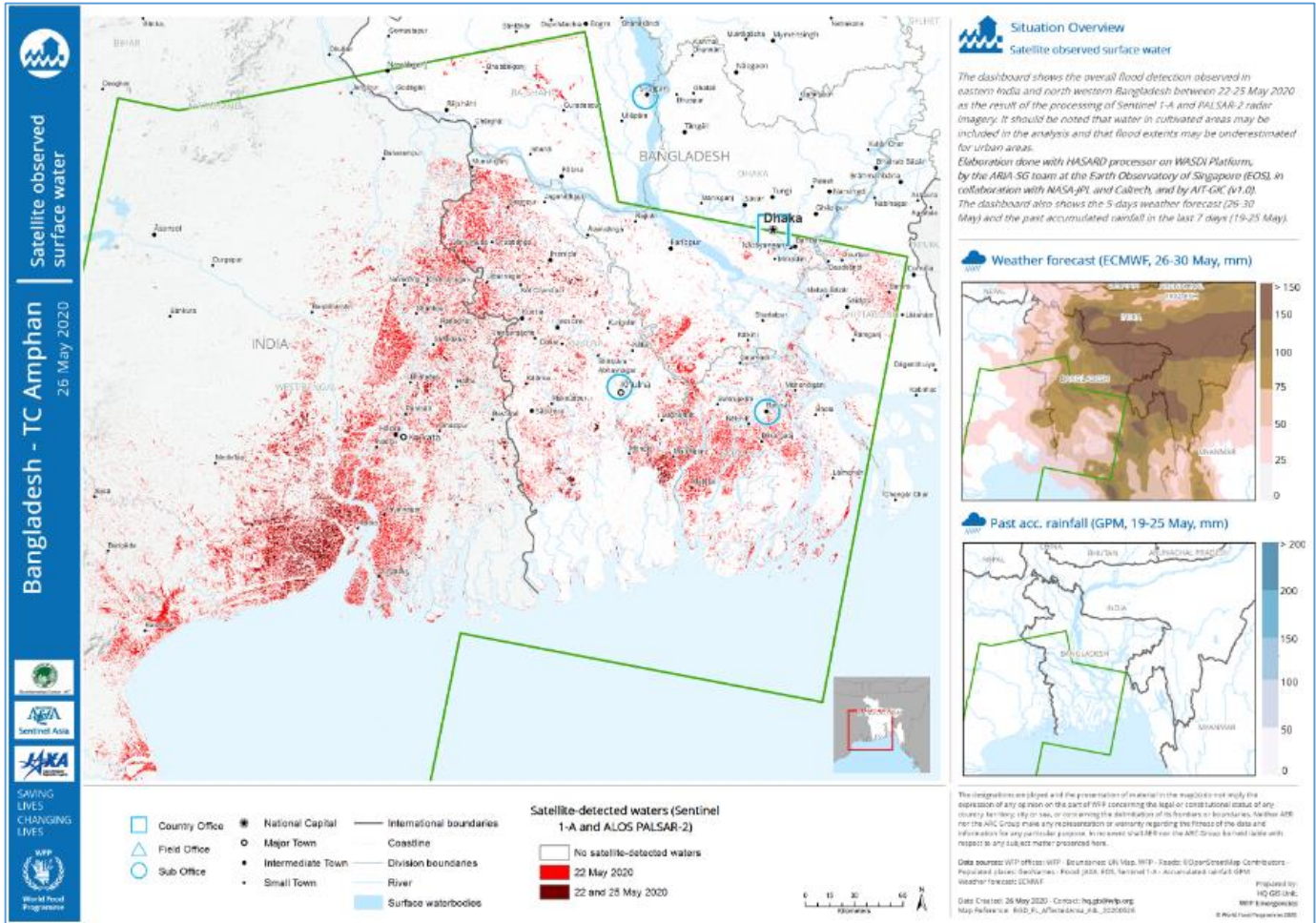
Severe Impact (60-90 kmph storm + High Tidal Inundation)	Khulna, Satkhira
High Impact (60 kmph storm + High Tidal Inundation)	Barguna, Patukhali
Moderate Impact (60 kmph storm + Moderate Tidal Inundation)/ 90-120kmph windy storm	Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Bhola, Jashore
Low Impact (High Windy Storm)	Jhenaidah, Chuadanga, Meherpur, Kushtia, Natore, Rajshahi, Naogaon, Joypurhat

Geographical Synopsis of Cyclone AMPHAN

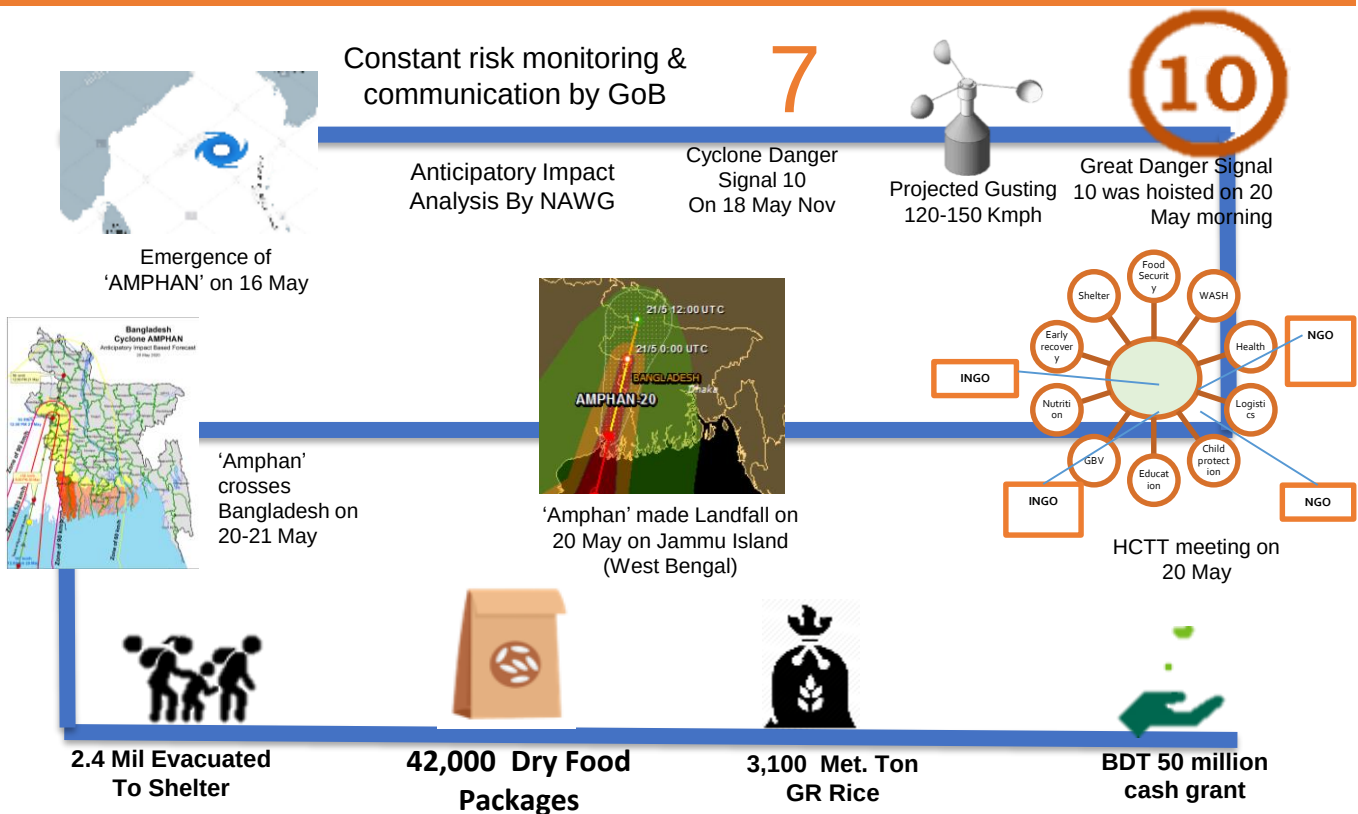
The cyclone had impacted the south and south-west Bangladeshi coastal areas accordingly.

A. Cyclonic Wind and Tidal Inundation:

The inundation map for Bangladesh was prepared by taking into consideration a new Sentinel image dated 25 May. The map shows the areas the total flood extent as of 22 May, with the additional information of where the areas have been observed as consistently covered with non-permanent waters in both 22 and 25 May.



Cyclone AMPHAN : GoB Preparedness and Early Warning



Data Source: NDRCC; District SoS Form; BMD; Projected data from Population and Housing census 2011

Early warning on TC AMPHAN:

Cyclone Amphan formed on 16 May 2020 over the Indian Ocean and started moving north over the Bay of Bengal, towards north-east India coastal areas and south of Bangladesh. According to Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)'s special weather bulletin dated 19 May, the 'super cyclone' Amphan was lying over west central Bay and adjoining area and moved north to northeast wards and over same area and was centred at 06:00 of 19 May about 890km southwest of Chattagram port, 840km southwest of Cox's Bazar port, 785km south-southwest of Mongla port. It was forecasted likely to move in a north-easterly direction and may cross Bangladesh coast between Khulna-Chattogram during late night of 19 May to afternoon/evening of 20 May. On 20 May, the BMD issued "great danger" signal number 10 for costal districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Jhalokathi, Pirojpur, Borguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barisal, Laxmipur, Chandpur and their offshore islands and chars. Under the influence of the 'very severe' cyclonic storm Amphan, it was anticipated that Feni, Chattagram and their offshore islands and chars are likely to be inundated by storm surge of 4 to 5 feet height above the normal astronomical tide. The total coastal districts were likely to experience wind speed up to 140 to 160kmph in gusts/squalls with heavy to very heavy falls during the passage of storm. All fishing boats and trawlers over North Bay and deep sea have been advised to take shelter immediately and will remain in the shelter till further notice. Following the great danger signal and evacuation order of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), more than 2.4 million people were evacuated with the help of CPP, BDRCS, Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces, and other organizations. And the evacuated people moved to 14,636 permanent and temporary shelters in 19 coastal districts before the cyclone hit the country's coast. Before starting the evacuation, early warning messages on cyclone AMPHAN disseminated through different networks of Bangladesh's government, CPP, BDRCS, media, newspaper, and others.

Cyclone AMPHAN:

Preparatory and immediate response by GoB and Non-GoB



5 Million BDT
GR CASH



31 MT GR Rice



42000 Dry
Food Packages



3.1 Million BDT
for Child Food



2.8 Million BDT
for Animal Food



1757
Medical team



13.65 million BDT
For house repairing



4,550 bundle of
corrugated iron sheet



16 water purification units
and **14** water bladders

Data Source: Compiled From NDRCC and DGHS

GoB preparatory Activities

Government and non-government's preparedness on TC AMPHAN:

- ❑ The GoB through its MoDMR monitored the situation closely and started coordination meetings with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders from 16 May. Government has prepared 12,078 cyclone shelters in the coastal regions as the cyclone grows in intensity turning from 'very severe' cyclonic storm into a super cyclone.
- ❑ The Health Emergency Operations Center and Control Room of the Department General for Health Services (DGHS) is activated 24/7 as well as local control rooms. Emergency Medical buffer stocks replenished prior the cyclone with WHO's support are used to provide emergency medical assistance.
- ❑ Bangladesh Armed Forces provided medical assistance, emergency rescue and relief assistance. According to the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) Directorate, the Bangladesh Army is supporting the local administration to assess the full scale of the damages. It involves 146 military disaster management teams with special equipment and 76 military medical teams. Bangladesh Armed Forces prepared 12,500 relief packages, 16 water purification units and 14 water bladders.
- ❑ The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change constituted a special team to assess the damages to the mangrove forest.

Non GoB preparatory Activities

- ❑ BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNS are closely monitored the situation. BDRCS and CPP have worked in coordination government for awareness raising and evacuation. BDRCS its activated EAP and supported 20,000 most vulnerable people. Mainly it was evacuation of people, livestock, moveable assets (through vehicles), Food and water in the cyclone shelters, basic first aid service at the cyclone shelters for injuries and sickness. cyclone early warning message disseminated in the coastal zone by more than 70,000 volunteers including CPP, RC unit's volunteers
- ❑ Number NGOS, INGOS and UN agencies supported the evacuation process and provided immediate support after disaster.

*Details in the Response analysis Section

Cyclone AMPHAN: Overall Impact



**Overall Impacts on
19 District 76
Upazila**

11

8

8 Districts

**Moderate to
Severe impact on**



34

Upazila (**154**
Union) Inundated*



2.6 M

People Affected



26

People died



2,05,368

House Damaged



55,767

House Destroyed



14,268

Losses of Livestock



32,037

HA crop and Vegetable
area Damaged



18,707

HA Prawn and Fish
Cultivation area damaged



440 KM

Road Damaged



76KM

Embankment
Damaged



40,894

Toilet Damaged/
Destroyed

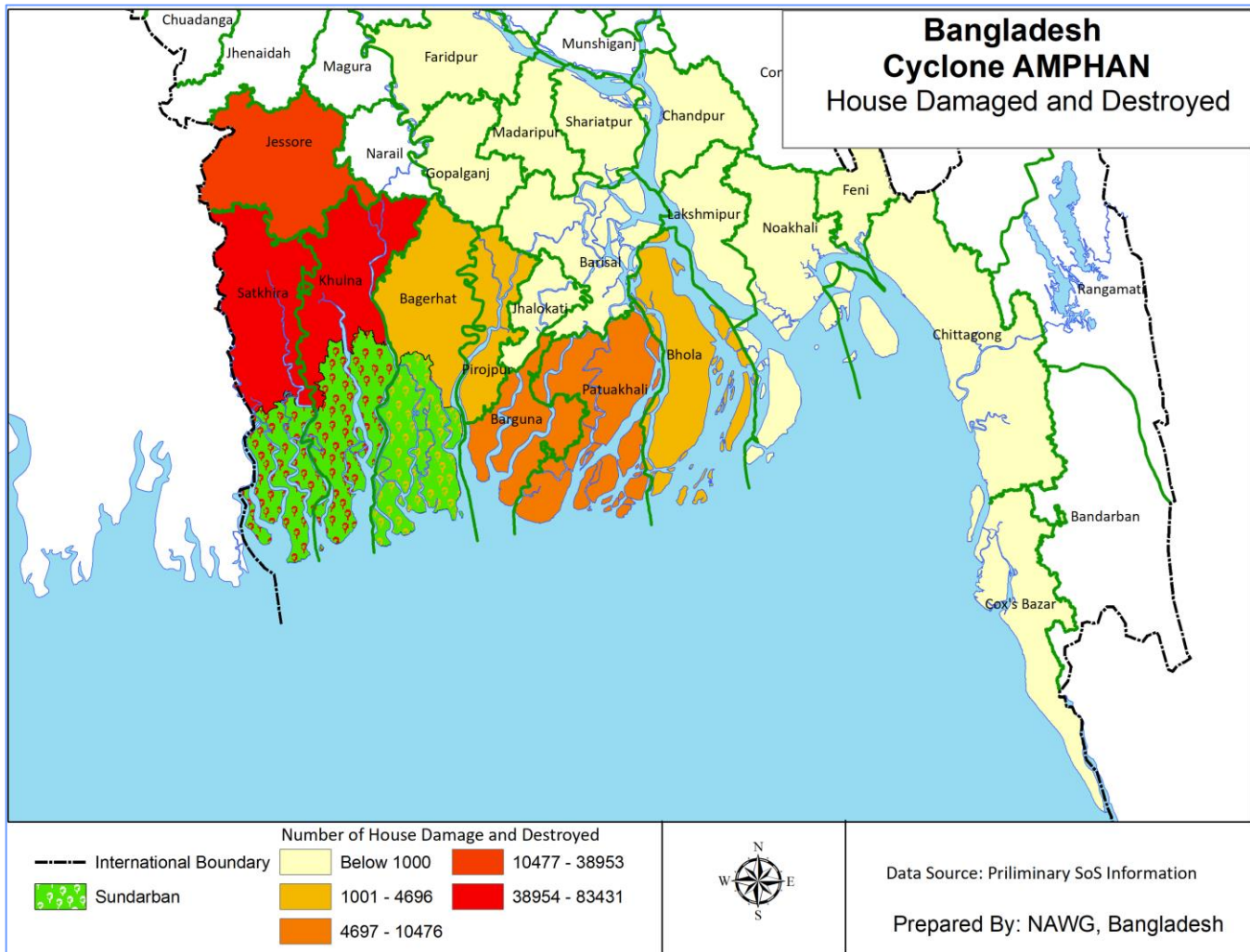


18235

Tube well Damaged/
Destroyed

Data Source: Compiled SoS data , DGHS GoB and JNA data from Field(as of 22 to 26 May 2020)

* Some of the Upazilas and Unions are still remain inundated.



Cyclone AMPHAN : Geographical Scope of the Assessment

According to the SoS form data of the Government of Bangladesh, Cyclone AMPHAN impacted more or less 19 districts over the country. Among 19 districts 8 districts are worst impacted range from moderate to severe impacts associated with all physical dimensions of the cyclone (e.g. Tidal Surge inundation, High windy storm). On the basis of theses physical dimensions and key critical damages and disruptions, (e.g. house damage, embankment collapse, agricultural damage, long term inundation) 34 upazilas were selected from 8 districts for conduction the Joint Needs Assessment. Basic Aspects of the assessment are as follows

- One assessment format for one union, covered all affected union in the Upazila (compiled overview and response of multiple Key informants, not the household level survey)
- Explore an understanding of the disaster’s impact by the local elected representative and other stakeholders in the affected area
- Outlines how the disaster is likely to unfold in the days and weeks to follow.
- Identify the severity of Impact and prior needs.

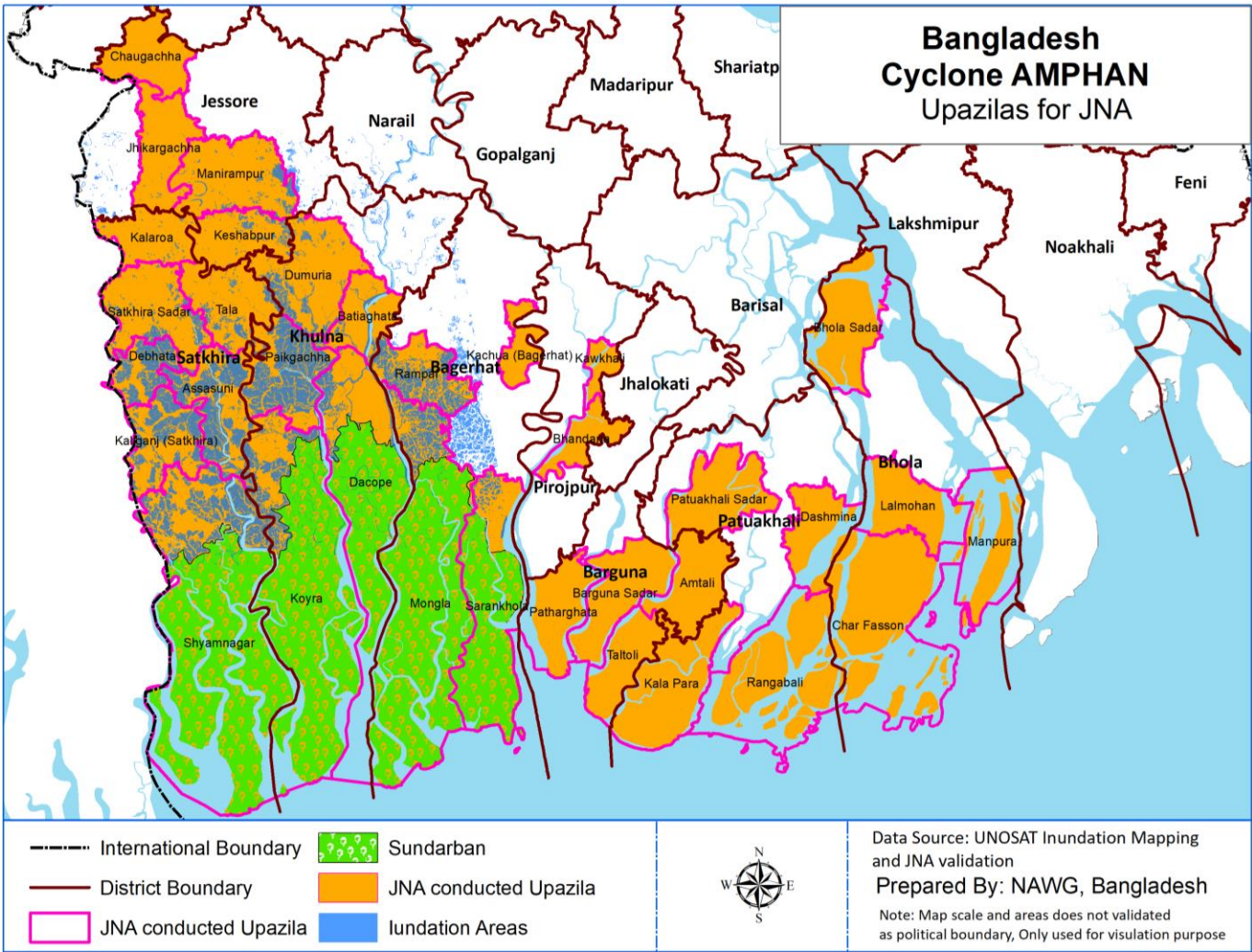
JNA Covered areas:

8 Districts, 34 Upazila, 224 Union

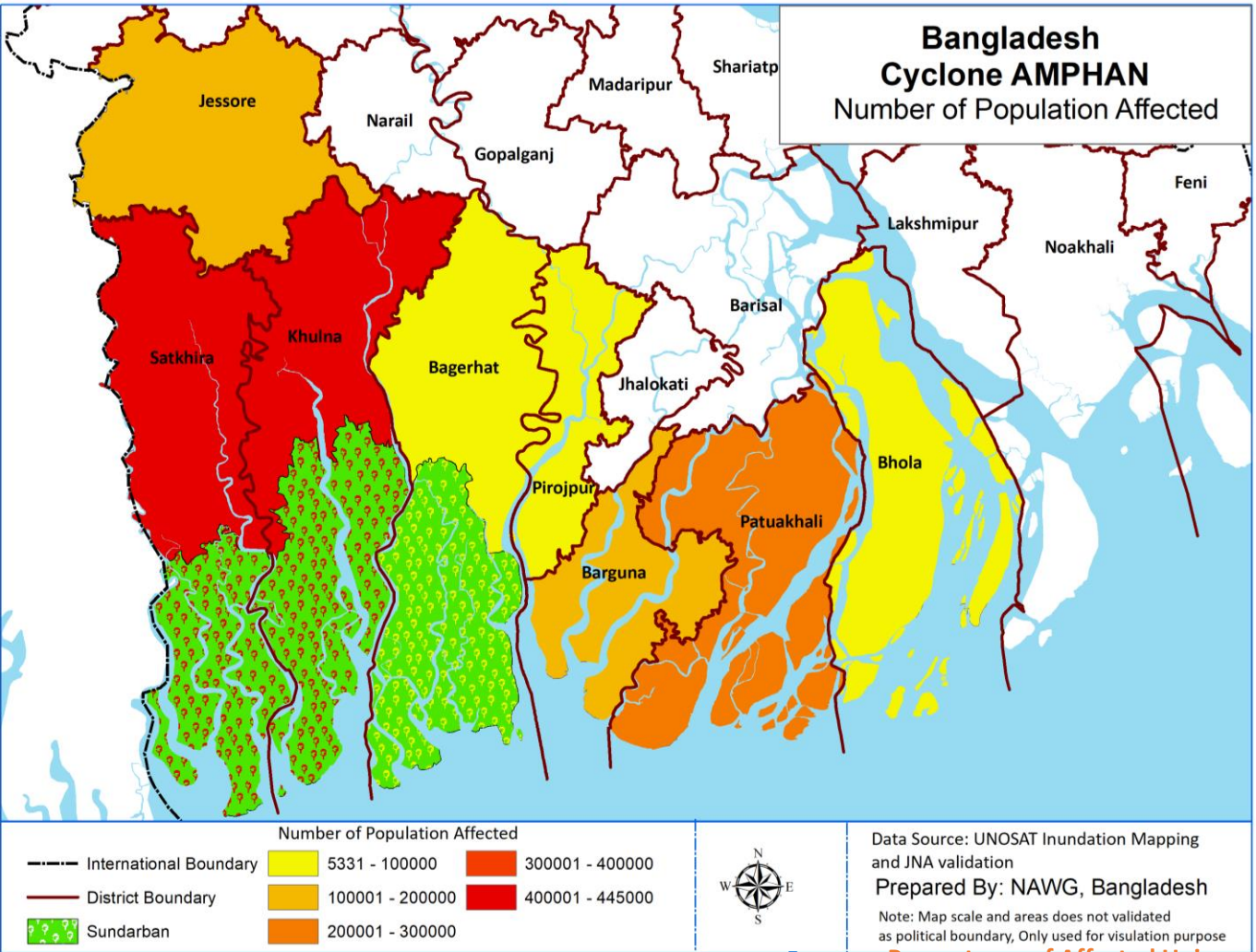
Table: List of the districts and Upazila for JNA

Districts	Number of Total Upazila	Number of worst affected Upazila	Number of Union in in JNA Upazila
Bagerhat	9	4	29
Barguna	6	4	34
Bhola	7	4	48
Jashore	8	4	52
Khulna	10	5	51
Patuakhali	8	4	35
Pirojpur	7	2	12
Satkhira	7	7	81

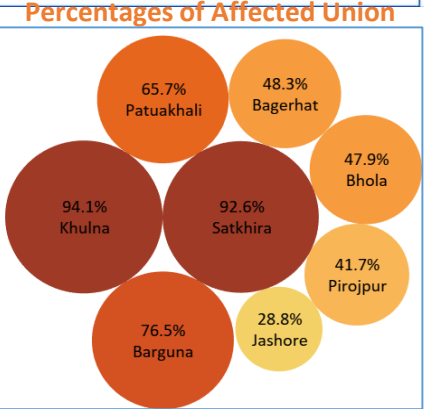
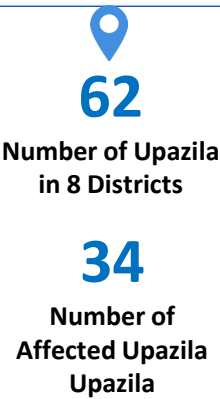
Map: Upazilas covered the Join Needs Assessment



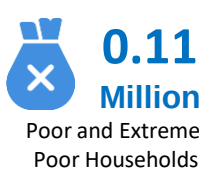
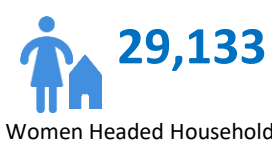
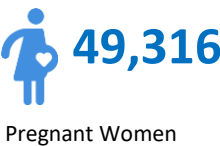
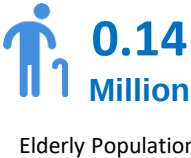
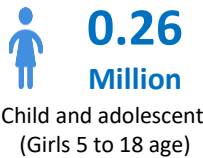
Cyclone AMPHAN : Geographic and Demographic Impact



Among 8 Districts Satkhira and Khulna has highest number of Population affected and Patuakhali has the third highest. Other districts came sequentially as shown in the maps. On the basis of percentages of union affected in the districts the impact scenarios remain same except Jashore has less percentages of union affected in comparison to others.



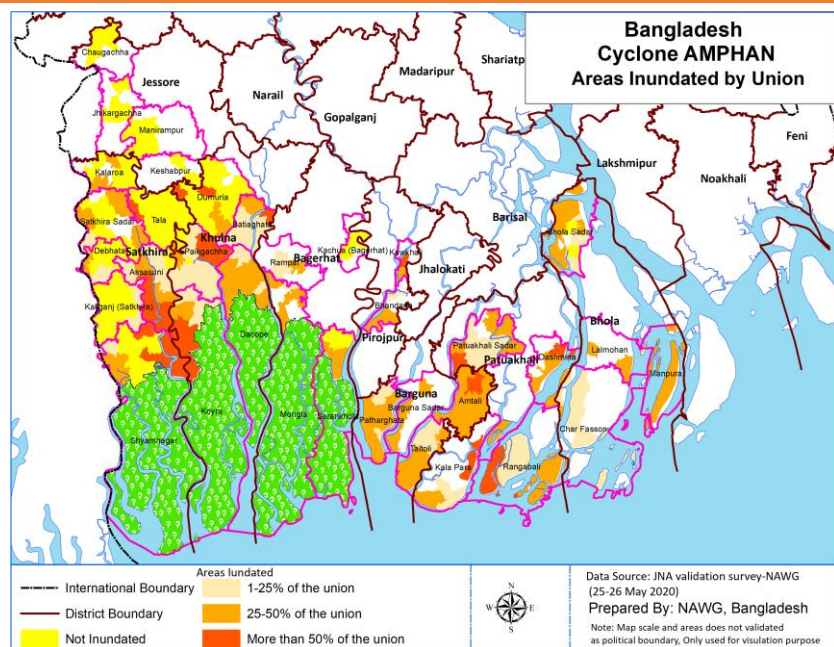
Affected vulnerable population breakdown in most affected 8 districts



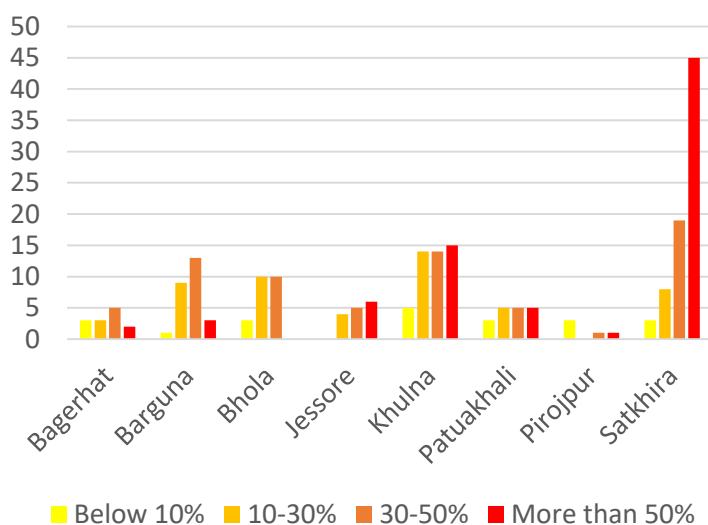
Source: SoS, and Interpolated from HIES and BBS Census

Cyclone AMPHAN : Overall Impacts Scenarios

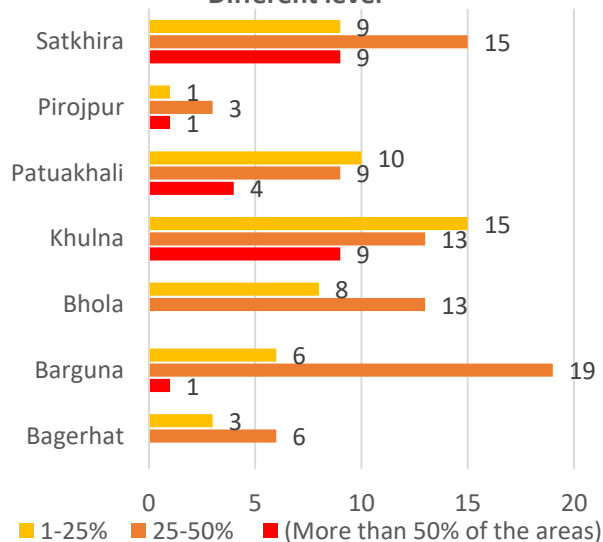
- ❑ The primary surveyed data shows all of the union has been affected. More than 50% population of 77 union out of 224 union has been affected by cyclone AMPHAN. And 30-50% population has been affected in 72 unions.
- ❑ Satkhira and Khulna has the highest number population affected and sequentially Barguna has third highest and Patuakhali is has 4th highest where more than 30% of population in union has been affected.
- ❑ A total 154 (68%) union has been inundated by tidal surge along with cyclonic storms.
- ❑ Likely the in terms of inundation Satkhira and Khulna has highest number of union and Patuakhali has third highest.



Percentages population affected reported by number of Union

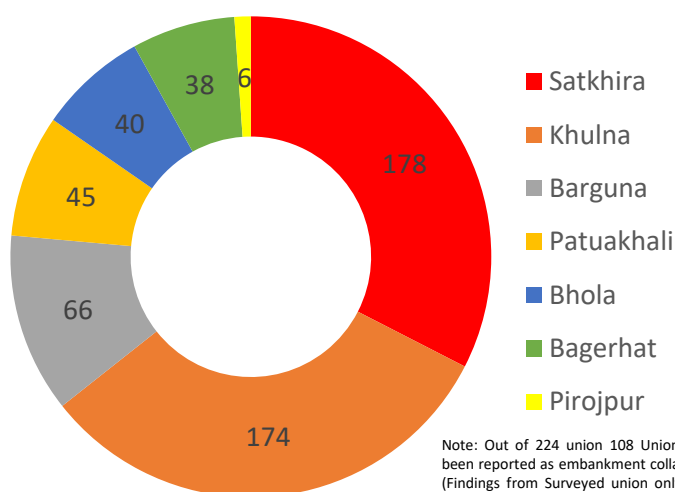


Number of Union Inundated at Different level



Note: Out of 224 union 154 Unions are being Inundated at different Level

Embankment and Protection road damaged in Km

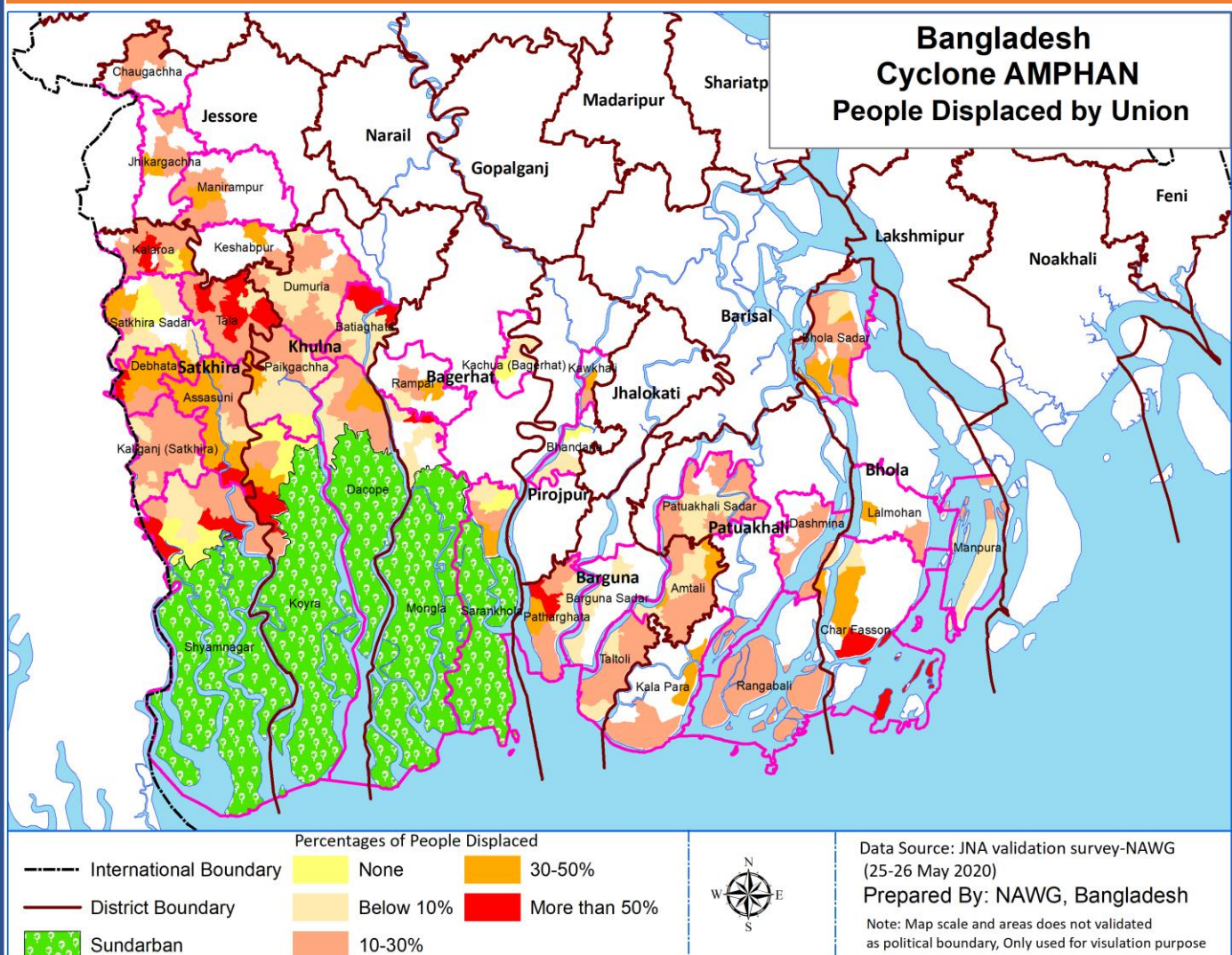


Note: Out of 224 union 108 Unions has been reported as embankment collapsed. (Findings from Surveyed union only, not represent the national level)

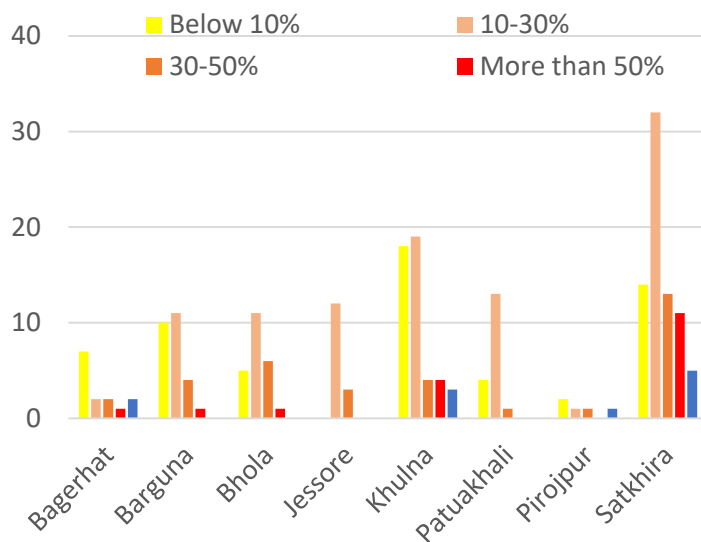
- ❑ 24 union has reported that more than 50% of the areas in union has been inundated and some of them still being inundated due to damaged of protection (Embankment)
- ❑ 108 union (48%) has been reported the incident of embankment damaged and most of the unions where embankment has been damaged are still inundated or being inundated during high tide.
- ❑ In the surveyed union about 550 km* embankment and protection roads either damaged or destroyed, where Khulna and Satkhira are severely affected.

*This information is collected from public representatives at Union Level, not validated through proper government sources.

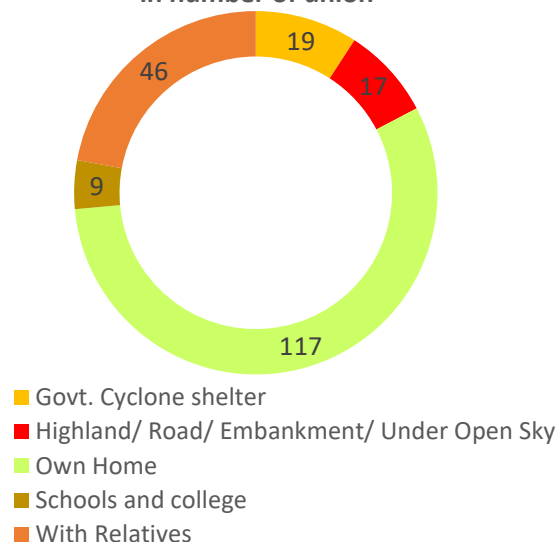
Cyclone AMPHAN: Internal Displacement



Percentages of people displaced in different union



Current location of displaced population in number of union



- 18 union has been more than 50 % people displaced internally and at least 34 union has 30-50% displaced population still living in places other than home
- People from 117 union returned to there home after temporary displacement but 107 union reported there are some to many peoples varies by union are living on highland/road/embankment or with relatives.

Cyclone AMPHAN: Priority Geographic Areas (by Districts)

From the overall impact, physical aspect of cyclone AMPHAN, socio economic condition and current situation in the disaster affected areas, the districts has been ranked for priority response. At total 19 indicators has been ranked with weightage as appropriate to identify priority geographic areas.

List of Indicators used for geographic area ranking

Demographic Impacts and damages of physical infrastructures	People affected, Number of physical infrastructures (embankment, roads, housing) inundation from satellite imagery.
Socio-Economic condition	Housing Structure, Sanitation and Hygiene, Agri and Fisheries damage and impacts, Low income group
Current situation and physio-natural impacts	Areas inundated, displaced population, Saline Intrusion, agri inundation, disruption of livelihood.

Ranked 8 districts on the as per the major composite indicators

Severity Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	Khulna	Khulna	Barisal	Barisal	Khulna	Barisal	Khulna	Barisal
District	Satkhira	Khulna	Patuakhali	Barguna	Bagerhat	Bhola	Jashore	Pirojpur
Number of Worst Affected Upazila (Total Upazila)	7 (Total 7)	5 (Total 10)	4 (Total 8)	4 (Total 6)	4 (Total 9)	4 (Total 7)	4 (Total 8)	2 (total 7)
Number of Worst Affected Union in Affected Upazila	75	48	23	26	14	23	15	5
Number of Affected Peoples	406249 (W-205,196; C-160,468)	445000 (W-219341; C-172,215)	481970 (W- 2,45,516; C-211,585)	120000 (W- 61212; C-2509)	5331 (W-2658; C-2154)	7627 (W-3,832; C-3753)	167500 (W- 83499; C-65,828)	10198 (W-5175; C-4324)
Housing Structure <i>Jhupri</i> and <i>Katcha</i>	88.7	85.6	91.6	93.2	83.1	90.8	50.1	88
Damages of Fish and Others (ha)	12690				4000			
Fisheries Damaged (n Crore (Bdt)	176	97			6			
Damaged Agri and Vegetable (ha)	30012			350	0	800	46.54	0
Houses Damaged	60916	60810	8121	9800	4349	1000	38953	2345
Houses Destroyed	22515	21750	2355		347	600	0	
Embankment Damage (km)	57.5	53.12						0.045
Roads Damage (km)	16	94.5		13.57				25
Tube-well Complete Damaged	684	1700	82	45	280	93	189	63
Latrine Complete Damaged	2067	9150	262	201	1067	222	915	656
Strom Surge Inundated Area (ha)	68031	24302	8869	8534	35339	5837	6811	22382
Number of Unions (> 50% Inundated)	9	9	3	1				1
Number of Unions (> 50% Affected Population)	45	15	5	3	2		6	1
Number of Unions (> 50% People Displaced)	4	11	1	2	1	0	0	1
Number of Unions were Saline Intrusion	32	35	12	16	9	17	1	4
Number of Unions Agriculture Land Inundated	44	32	18	24	8	23	0	5
Number of Unions Embankment Damaged	25	31	15	14	7	11	0	3

- Complete excel file of ranking can be accessed from this [link](#) .
- Composite risk from indicators rank (values out of most affected 8 districts);
 - Blank cells does not refer 0, its refers as unavailability of Information.
- In the affected community row W= women affected and C=children affected

Sectoral Analysis

- ✓ Damage and Disruption
- ✓ Distress
- ✓ Needs and Priorities
- ✓ Recommendations



CHILD
PROTECTION



EARLY
RECOVERY



EDUCATION



FOOD
SECURITY



GENDER
BASED
VIOLENCE



HEALTH



NUTRITION



SEXUAL AND
REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH



SHELTER



WATER,
SANITATION
AND
HYGIENE

Cyclone AMHAN: Child Protection

Damage and Disruption:

Child Protection Partners worked in advance with the GoB to ensure no one was left behind in the emergency response. Despite this, children have become more vulnerable in the wake of Amphan, to violence including GBV, abuse, exploitation and psychosocial distress. In Amphan affected areas the most susceptible vulnerabilities among women and children, are those in various institutions, children that are unaccompanied and living on the streets, women and children working in hazardous labour. Consequently, there has been an increase on the Child Helpline calls related to Amphan, and from Amphan affected areas, an increase in child abuse, and an increase in use of violent discipline by families.

Various CP concerns have been highlighted by partners including: Families and children in shelters; Children living on the streets and are unaccompanied; Children in institutions; Families using negative coping mechanisms (violent discipline, child marriage, trafficking); Increases in GBV/IPV; High levels of hazardous child labour including in fisheries and on ports.

Needs and Priorities:

Key Child Protection concerns are emerging from this data –

- 64% of respondents indicated there were child protection concerns and worries in their affected locations
- 30% of respondents indicating cases of child abuse, child labour, exploitation, child marriage, neglect, violence including GBV – with this being 60% in Bhola
- 81% of respondents not knowing the availability of helplines including the child helpline. Indicating an urgent need of messaging and community mobilization
- Alarming, 13% of respondents said children were separated from their families. This needs urgent attention and tracking.
- Children living on the street are not being reached with basic services and support
- Clear lack of community based support mechanisms with 63% of respondents indicating there was not a mechanism available in their affected areas

Recommendations:

- Deployment of “surge” government social workers and NGO social workers to document, trace and reunify children that are unaccompanied and/or separated
- Increased case management and follow-up via government and non-government case workers with focus on referral to services and PSS.
- Development and delivery of key lifesaving Child Protection messaging across all partners to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable. Social Workers, Case Workers, Community Workers, Social Media and other community-based media modalities will be used.
- Map the current available CBCPN and Child Welfare Boards and their functionality. Support these networks to identify, respond and refer the most vulnerable children and families to services.

Cyclone AMPHAN : Education

Damage and Disruption:

a) The most affected areas are the following:

- **Khulna Division:** Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Jhinaidaha, Magura, Meherpur, Kushtia, Chuadanga, and Narail.

- **Barisal division:** Barisal, Baruna, Bhola, Perojpur, Patuakhali, Jhalokathi

b) According to Directorate of Primary Education (DPE), 693 Government Primary Schools are moderately damaged in above districts:

- **3,546 Primary schools are used as shelter in three districts of Khulna division:**

- 5,000 (Bagerhat), 25,550 (Satkhira), and 4,100 (Khulna)

c) Estimated number of children affected in three districts are 34,650 (51 per cent girls):

- Due to COVID-19 all education institutions are closed since March 18, 2020.
- In the affected districts 44% of the education institutions are damaged by Cyclone Amphan.
- About 70 % of education institutions cannot provide remote based alternative education.

Main reasons of not functionality of schools/education institutions		
Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Centers used as shelter	25	7.69%
Centre not accessible	16	4.92%
Do not know	1	0.31%
Due to COVID-19 impacts	204	62.77%
Infrastructure damaged	28	8.62%
No children/adolescents	5	1.54%
No facilitators	34	10.46%
Recreational materials damaged	12	3.69%
Total	325	100.00%

Needs and Priorities:

- Continuity of Education: cash, grants to schools for repair and maintenance;
- Provide psychosocial support and education learning kits for younger children.

Recommendations:

- DPE to allocated grants to schools for repair and maintenance.
- Education in Emergency kits will be distributed at least for 15,000 children (aged 6-10).

Cyclone AMPHAN : Early Recovery

Damage and Disruption:

Cyclone AMPHAN damaged the community and household infrastructures badly and caused further harm to the lives and livelihoods of the people which was already constrained by COVID-19. At least 250 km coastal embankments/polders, 440 km earthen roads, numerous cross drainage, 55,667 houses, a huge number of sweet water points and 176,000 hectares of farmlands (crops and fisheries) were devastated [MoDMR]. 74.11 % JNA respondents confirmed that a vast swathe of productive land with standing crops and fish/shrimp farms washed away and became logged with saline waters due to breaches in the embankments across the south-southwestern coastal districts. Surface and groundwater supply system (e.g., ponds, tube-wells, dug-wells etc) and sanitation infrastructure broke down. Small business and markets are extremely or moderately affected.

Distress:

Low-income families passing their days in untold miseries due to loss of their last resorts. Income opportunities of the pre-existing vulnerable population were already stopped or decreased due to movement restrictions and maintaining social distance in the COVID-19 pandemic. The cyclone hit when the people were struggling for two squares of meal a day. The damaged productive assets (land, farm, ponds etc) created extra layer of burden now as it requires urgent repairing to be productive again. Many villagers who had fled to cyclone shelters were still inside them; others were beginning to trickle back to their villages, only to find their homes smashed to the ground, scatterings of sticks and clumps of mud. 38% respondent said that unmanaged debris and intrusion of saline water would cause additional health risks especially for women and girls and persons with disabilities.

Needs and Priorities:

The situation calls for immediate resumption of the lifeline facilities and critical infrastructures for saving lives and livelihoods of the affected communities. 34% respondents identified for mobilization of immediate support (in the form of Cash for Work) for repairing damaged infrastructures including shelters, embankments, cross drainage, tube-wells and latrines with cleaning and decontamination of land and water-sources. 30 % recommended for providing start-up grants to the small-holder business households who lost their last resorts. And, another 24% opined in favour of imparting cash for training on alternative livelihoods. Around 53.13% and 11.16% of the respondents think that after the cyclone, the office and Ward/Union level Disaster Management Committees would be ready to support the recovery needs partially and fully respectively under COVID scenario. Analysis suggests that the proper implementation of the interventions would create livelihood opportunities, make land and water sources saline free, and accelerate agriculture activities. Moreover, these will help containing further spreading of Coronavirus by enabling people to maintain social distancing which is a challenge in shelter conditions.

Recommendations:

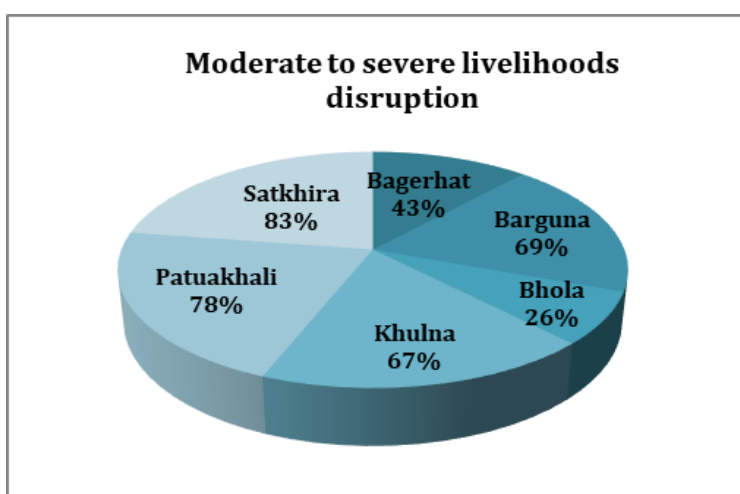
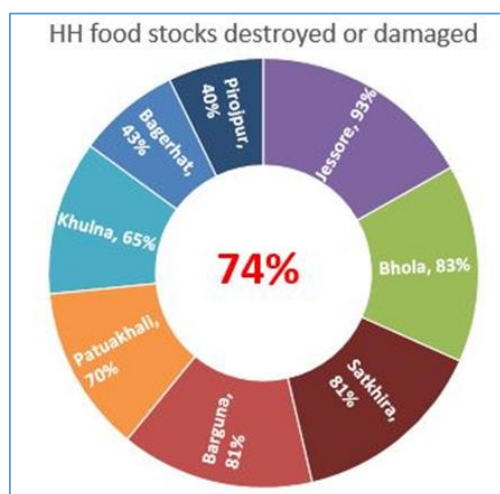
- ☐ Considering the loss of cultivable fields, riverine and hatchery-based fisheries & crabs; moderate to extreme impact on small business and local market; damages of community infrastructure along with overall impact in livelihoods following early recovery support would be instrumental:
- ☐ Provide multi-purpose cash grant to the most affected poor households (i.e., female-headed households, households having person with disability, households having 5+ dependents but no income etc.) to maintain immediate family needs;
- ☐ Create Cash for Work on repairing household and community level life saving infrastructures (shelters, cross drainage, embankments, cleaning debris/decontamination etc.).
- ☐ Provide start-up grant to the small-holder business households (esp. women run businesses) to take charge of their own families;
- ☐ Provide technical support (training) for the implementation of infrastructure related interventions for making them resilient
- ☐ Psychosocial services/counseling for the individuals/families who lost family members or

Cyclone AMPHAN : Food Security & Livelihood

Damage and Disruption:

Household food availability and Access: 74% union reported that household food stocks has been destroyed or damaged. Among them 75% HH food stock is moderate to severely damaged. 75% union reported that do not have buying capacity to access sufficient & nutritious foods (Access to food). Markets are mostly non-functional and both physical and economic access to food is extremely challenged.

Agriculture (crops, vegetables & fruits): Due to Cyclone Amphan, almost 200,000 hector's crops have been damaged and in the 68 % union out of 224 union agricultural land are inundated. 56% of these agricultural land are affected by the intrusion of saline water. 86% union reported moderate to severe damage on the major crops & fisheries. Already in the 75% union, the fruits production (e.g., mango/lichi) have been severely damaged and farmers lost harvests of jute and mung dal heavily. 539 km of embankments breached which led saline water intrusion.



Agriculture (livestock and fisheries): 59% of union reported moderate to severe damage on Livestock and fisheries production. Shrimp cultivation and freshwater fish are damaged initially calculated a loss of BDT 32.5 million. Over 12,000 shrimp enclosures were washed away in Satkhira, Bagerhat and Khulna, according to fisheries offices in the districts. The initial report says that BDT 100 million of loss in the livestock sector including livestock death and animal feed destruction. Following the data of joint need assessment, 56% of the union reported livestock and fisheries sectors have been affected moderate to severely.

Market & Value Chain: Both value chain & supply chain was disrupted due to COVID-19 and cyclone worsen the situation. It is reported that 65% markets are partly or nonfunctional where 51% reported market don't have enough food.

Livelihood: More than 68% of the people's livelihood have been badly hit. Cyclone Amphan escalated the ongoing COVID-19 impact. Among them small & marginal farmers (28%), agriculture-day labour (23%), non-agriculture day-labour (15%) & medium to big farmers (12%) are the worse affected.

Distress:

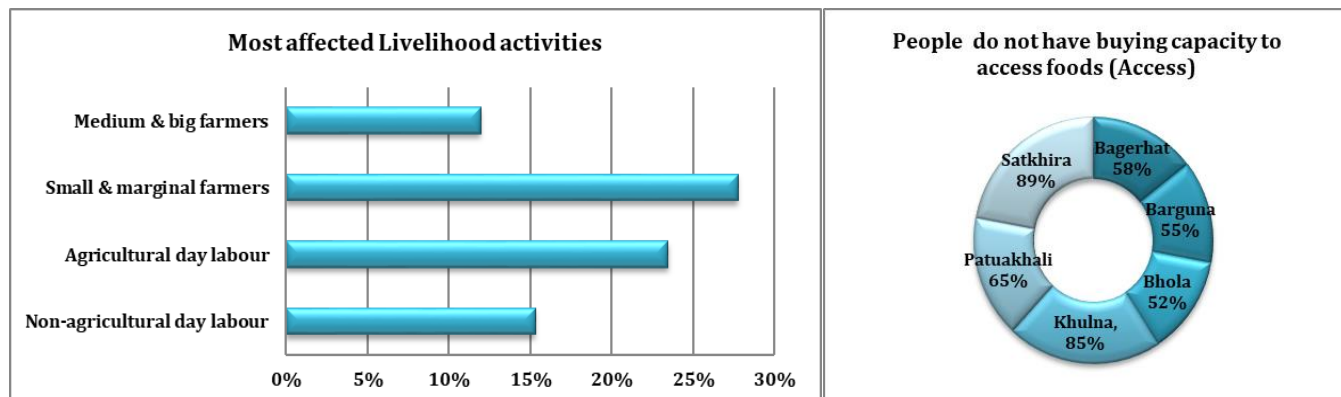
Affected people's purchasing power deteriorated which limits the economic access to food and due to the COVID situation and physical communication disruption due to the cyclone, physical access to Food is also challenged. This lade HH to cope negative coping mechanism. Due to salinity, agriculture production will be even compromised for medium to long term. People's livelihood is challenged due to the damage of crops, fisheries, livestock and market. Recurrent water logging of saline water will destroy the soil quality for cultivation.

74% affected people incurred loss due to inundation of cultivable fields, riverine and hatchery-based fisheries & crabs due to cyclone. This will also hamper long time agriculture and fisheries production. 63% reported to have long term food shortage/deficit. The prices are fluctuating frequently and some of the essential food prices are hiking due to disruption of chain as a result of prolonged lock-down and cyclone AMPHAN. According to media, mango producers are selling mango 1 to 3-taka KG which is normally 40 to 60 kg. Same scenario for vegetable, cash crop, milk and poultry. The price of rice and pulses seems slightly high compare to the national market.

Cyclone AMPHAN : Food Security & Livelihood

All markets have some sort of inaccessibility due to cyclone during COVID-19.

These coastal districts face cyclones each year coupled with recurrent waterlogging problems. Hence their long-term coping mechanism has been already crushed with repeated distress which is further accelerated by the pandemic COVID-19. As a result, peoples' livelihoods of the affected areas have gone under serious uncertainty. Affected communities have already lost their source of income and livelihood assets. Due to this, the most vulnerable will have limited or no opportunities to invest for the upcoming season. Negative coping strategies have been already reported.



Needs and Priorities:

Due to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, HH coping mechanism was already challenged and the severe damage of cyclone Amphan have clearly destroyed their resilience. The assessment revealed the extent of negative coping mechanism adopted in the coastal districts. Humanitarian assistance are needed.

- Food assistance with fortified food commodities to address both hunger and nutrition to the most vulnerable including marginal groups (e.g. Female headed household, HH with disability etc.) as complement to the government effort.
- Immediate livelihood support as livelihood save lives.
- Emergency Agriculture input with operating cash to reduce the upcoming loss of crop production, such as saline tolerant Aman paddy seed, small machinery and tools.
- Fisheries input including operating cash support to recover fish farming to restore livelihoods & fisheries production.
- livestock Assistance and operating cash distribution including feed, livestock restocking, veterinary services and veterinary medicines.
- Emergency Micro gardening kit with operating cash support for immediate production of vegetable even in the homestead.
- Cash for work to repair breached embankments and essential community infrastructures (Market, agro staging area) to restore livelihoods and agricultural production.
- Multi Purpose Cash Grant with MEB to ensure that they have adequate access to essential food and non food items.
- Immediate intervention to restore the market distribution system, supply chain and value chain considering the disruption caused by the cyclone.
- Food security Coordination to bridge the Government, Humanitarian Community, Donors and the development community
- Ensure fair price for the producer to protect the agriculture as a whole to minimize the risk and vulnerability. Particularly for perishable items like vegetable, milk, egg, poultry etc.
- Immediate intervention to keep the food and agriculture market functional maintaining the health standard and guidelines and protect people from transmission of COVID-19.
- Supporting the safe handling of food and transportation up to consumer.

Recommendations:

- Explore innovative options to address Food security and livelihood restoration.
- Engage with local NGO for response planning & implementation according to Localization agenda. Gender, disability & AAP should be prioritized.
- Focus more on in-kind technical inputs supported by cash when appropriate.
- Strong response coordination among GoB, NGO, Donor & UN to complement each other.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Damage and distress:

Displacement as a results of cyclone, loss of livelihood and possessions, and additional distress due to COVID-19 pandemic severely impacts safety and security situation of women and girls. Pre-existing vulnerabilities, poverty and unequal gender and social norms further trigger gender based violence in the aftermath of a disaster. Lifetime partner violence of any form towards women is around 74% in rural Bangladesh and the poverty head count in Khulna and Barishal divisions where most Cyclone Amphan affected districts are situated are 31.9 and 38.3 respectively. Protection measures of women, adolescent girls, and other marginalized groups such as the female sex workers, and the third gender community must be in place from evacuation, rescue to response and recovery.

Data shows, 50% respondents indicated safety measures for women and girls in the shelters is a concern. In some affected districts, communities had to stay back in the shelters for upto two days while recovering homesteads. And during these times menstrual health management in shelters stands as a big challenge for adolescent girls and women of reproductive age. Absence of protection measures for adolescent girls in such situation leads to trafficking and child marriage.

63% respondents indicated need for essential non-food items, particularly when in districts like Khulna and Satkhira markets are partially functioning. In such situations, essential personal and health management items including clothing for women and girls will be least prioritized by the households. Particularly those living in char islands will not have ready access to these items.

While people are generally aware where a survivor can seek services, access to those services have been completely disrupted. 53% of union reported there are no mechanisms in place to provide support to a GBV survivor, particularly when in shelters. Survivors of gender based violence require critical health and psychosocial support that can be provided remotely in absence of access to physical facilities. Access to lifesaving basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care for pregnant mothers, specifically due to shortage of staffs, medicines and supplies access have been significantly compromised which may lead to a rise in maternal morbidity and mortality. Any provision of support to a survivor of violence is simply absent in such places. Lockdown and social alienation have also forced 970 female sex workers (FSWs) and their dependents to take refuge under open sky in the affected districts. Altogether, the cyclone has practically terminated available access of more than 500,000 women and girls to life-saving protection and sexual and reproductive health services in the affected area.

Target population: a) Affected women of reproductive aged 15-49 years (WRA): 562,078 b) Affected female sex workers: 970 c) Affected adolescent girls (10-19 years)*: 174,997 d) Affected pregnant mothers: 29,453 e) Affected women of reproductive age who are differently abled (estimated): 2,577 f) Economically vulnerable female headed households (estimated) : 16,159

Cyclone AMPHAN :Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Immediate needs & priorities (1-3 months):

- Dignity Kits with COVID19 IPC items to women and girls for enhancing their safety and providing life-saving information for potential GBV survivors, affected by the Cyclone Amphan.
- Case management of GBV survivors remotely and through facilities where possible, including psychosocial support (PSS)/psychosocial first aid (PFA) and effective referral.
- Mental and psychosocial helpline services (MHPSS) by counsellors for survivors of gender-based violence, including dedicated helplines for adolescents and youth. The helpline service providers are also trained on life-saving referrals for GBV survivors.
- Immediate capacity building of front line non-GBV actors (PIO/DDRO, field officials, volunteers including adolescents and youth) on how to respond to survivors in absence of GBV services, and to the urgent needs and vulnerabilities of adolescent girl survivors.
- Menstrual health management kits for displaced adolescent girls, including ones in with disability and in economically vulnerable female headed households.
- In current context of limited movement and disrupted services as a results of cyclone, access to multi-sectoral services for GBV survivors including psychosocial support by means of strengthening referral pathways, remote case management in Women Help Desks, Women Friendly Spaces, and other service facilities.
- Life-saving information on COVID-19 prevention, and healthy coping strategies and referral pathways, targeting adolescent youth, to prevent conflicts and violence (esp. sexual violence), using alternative means of communication and exploiting existing social (virtual) networks
- COVID-19 prevention efforts to targeted adolescents and youth through one-on-one/virtual peer education on the importance of social stability and peace preservation, healthy coping strategies, and life-saving GBV & SRH messaging

Medium term of needs & priorities (6-9 months):

- Integrated GBV response services and risk mitigation measures for survivors affected by the cyclone.
- Support to national/government in strengthening case management particularly on psychosocial support (PSS), referral and shelter homes.
- Scaled up accessibility to mental health support services for the most vulnerable population, and targeting the adolescents and youth.
- GBV service providers, including helpline providers, capacity to understand the distinct needs and vulnerabilities of adolescent girls, including PSS as it pertains to GBV, particularly during an emergency.
- Scaled up adolescent and youth targeted life skills educational programming focusing on gender empowerment and GBV prevention.
- Targeted adolescents and youth engaged as champions and ambassadors for ending GBV, especially sexual violence
- Protection risk analysis for key population including LGBTIQ individuals, who may not present for testing or health services due to stigma and protection concerns.
- Assess and address gaps in safety measures for women, girls and persons with disabilities in the shelters.

Cyclone AMPHAN : Health

Damage and Disruption:

- Jashore district had the highest death toll (13/26) followed by Pirojpur (3), Bhola (2), Potiaphali (2) and one each in Chattogram, Jhenaidah, Khulna and Satkhira, district.
- No Health facilities have been damaged or inundated as reported by the HEOC, DGHS and most of the health facilities are functioning and accessible.

Distress:

- Some people may suffer from mental health problems and psychosocial illness.
- Fear of being COVID-19 infected among the people took shelter in the cyclone shelters.

Needs and Priorities:

- Enhance Surveillance system to prevent impending communicable disease outbreak and focused monitoring by the local health authorities supported by the WHO Surveillance & Immunization Medical Officers (SIMO);
- Strengthen active case finding and monitoring contact tracing specially in the cyclone shelter neighbourhood;
- Strengthen Health education programme in context of COVID-19 situation, particularly on personal hygiene and physical distancing;
- Alert Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) and Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to investigate disease outbreak and provide emergency health care services.

Recommendations:

- Alert Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) and Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to investigate disease outbreak and provide emergency health care services.
- Strengthen Health education programme in context of COVID-19 situation, particularly on personal hygiene and physical distancing;
- Replenish emergency drugs and medical supplies in cyclone prone districts.

District	Death
Jashore	13
Satkhira	1
Khulna	1
Barguna	
Patuakhali	2
Bagerhat	
Bhola	2
Noakhali	
Pirojpur	3
Jhenaidah	1
Chuadanga	2
Chattogram	1

Cyclone AMPHAN : Nutrition

Primary Data Findings

Damage and Disruption:

73 % SAM facilities within the health centers were non-functional before the cyclone. JNA found 21% facilities are now functional. 56% Nutrition facilities are not accessible due to the cyclone. 23% lactating women reported they cannot continue breastfeeding due to cyclone impact. Dietary diversity became the biggest challenge as 70% reported that diverse food for U-5 children are not available. 15% reported that they have seen Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) distribution which is violation of BMS act. █

Distress:

Nutrition services became extremely challenged due to the dual impact of cyclone and COVID-19. Breastfeeding is strongly hampered due to housing damage and people staying in shelters. 16% people reported that already there are underlying malnutrition concerns. 87% of major crops damaged which led HH to adopt negative coping like reduced meal. 74% HH food stock is destroyed or damaged and 77% people do not have buying capacity to access nutritious foods all these end up on severe dietary diversity crisis. Distribution of BMS is reported which might increase incidence of diarrhea amongst young children due to use of unsafe water for milk preparation resulting in increased malnutrition and might increase child mortality.

Needs and Priorities:

Nutrition supplement for the HH with PLW and children to prevent child mortality due to malnutrition. Tracking of BMS violation and rapid nutrition Surveillance / screening. Case management for SAM cases and emergency nutrition supply for SAM children. Restoration of infant and young child feeding counselling and maternal nutrition counselling, IFA supplementation. Vitamin A campaign and deworming along with hygiene promotion is required in coming days. Ensure nutrition supplies are available with operational guideline under COVID-19 context. Protective equipment's and guideline are available for the service providers. Support should be provided for mothers to continue breast feeding and complementary food for children between 6-23 months. As health and nutrition facilities are not accessible, nutrition services should go to door step along with other health and family planning services. Continue to provide school meals as "take-out" packages to ensure nutrition is maintained for vulnerable children, including food for other family members, effectively turning schools into emergency food distribution points. Targeted supplementary feeding may be required in most vulnerable population.

Recommendations:

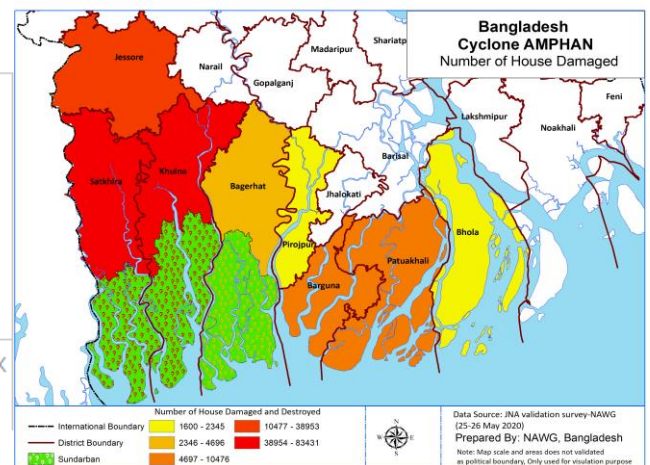
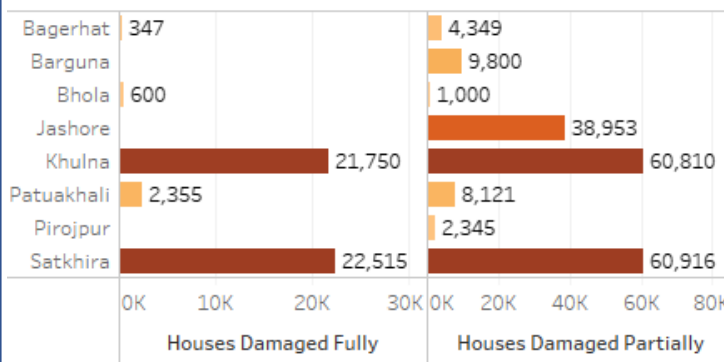
Distribution of therapeutic milk, milk preparation kits and anthropometric equipment to the SAM facilities, rapid surveillance / screening of U-5 children to identify SAM cases early, complemented with Vitamin A campaign. Ensure SAM referral system in place, better case management and distribution of emergency nutrition package for U5 SAM children without complication with focused IYCF counselling & emergency IEC material distribution. Urgent surveillance system for reporting of BMS code violation.

Cyclone AMPHAN : Shelter

Damage and Disruption:

The most affected districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Patuakhali, Barguna has pre-existing vulnerability in terms of poor shelter condition and people without shelters. There is also vulnerability of coastal embankment damage due to high tide context. These two vulnerability phenomena were added with the cyclonic wind and tidal surge which has created damage to people's living condition. According to preliminary reports collected by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), 330,667 houses were damaged including 55,667 destroyed in nine (9) most impacted districts: Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Noakhali, Bagerhat and Jessore. The cyclone led to the internal displacement of 100,000 persons who are currently staying on embankments and in houses of their friends and relatives. Based on the BDRCS rapid online assessments, it is found that emergency shelter support in terms of roof covering and repairing materials are needed. As the monsoon season has already started, affected people who lost their houses and have no alternative option for taking shelter are most vulnerable and in need of both emergency and long-term shelter assistance. It is also reported due to storm surge and embankment collapsed, many houses were inundated and washed away along with household items. Many houses were either fully or partially damaged as uprooted trees fallen up on the houses. Some of the affected people are trying to build their makeshift shelter with the salvage materials.

Houses Destroyed and Damaged



Distress:

Shelter is being identified as one of the top priority areas due to damage information of government's SoS, media and other sources. Since, affected people are living on the embankment, roadside, neighbor, and relative's houses; concerns have been highlighted in terms of privacy, dignity, protection from rainy weather and congested living conditions. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and cyclone Amphan, people lost their income, it is disrupting to people to mitigate their needs.

Needs and Priorities:

Primary and secondary analysis shows that many people have needed shelter repair assistance like shelter toolkits, tarpaulin, cash, shelter materials and technical guidance to repair/rebuild their houses as an emergency. To build the cyclone resistance houses are also important through provisioning the longer-term program. During the primary assessment, 67% responders have thought that shelter is a big issue due to the impact of cyclone AMPHAN in their life. And more than 60% responders are asking NFIs support like utensil, bucket etc.

Recommendations:

To meet the emergency shelter needs following are the recommendation based on Bangladesh shelter cluster standards and guidelines:

- Provide emergency shelter materials like tarpaulin and toolkit support to build makeshift shelter.
- Provide technical support for house repairing along with in-kind and cash assistance.
- Construction or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities along with shelter assistance to address protection, health and WASH concerns.
- Provision of shelter repairing assistance for partially damage houses. On the other hand, provision of transitional shelter and permanent house assistance for those families who lost their entire houses
- Advocacy with concern authorities to support the landless/affected families

Note: Please find the below link of shelter standard and guideline of Bangladesh shelter cluster

https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/sc_bangladesh_standards_and_guidelines_0.pdf

Cyclone AMPHAN : SRHE

Primary Data Findings

Damage and disruption

Cyclone Amphan caused severe damage across Western Bengal, which in some districts led to homes destroyed, embankment damage, infrastructure disruption - including non-functioning referral pathways, loss of livelihood and displacement of communities. In the third Situation Report by the Needs Assessment Working group (NAWG), 3.8 million of the exposed population were estimated to be women and girls, and of the most vulnerable populations, 0.24 million were believed to be pregnant mothers.

Due to social stigma, the fear of getting infected, and because of a weakened health care system as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, more pregnant mothers have opted for giving birth at home. Additionally, as direct effects of the impact of cyclone Amphan, access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health (SRH), maternal and emergency obstetric care for women and girl has significantly decreased. For women of reproductive age, pregnant mothers and girls, who already are some of the most vulnerable populations in society, this can lead to an increase in maternal morbidity and death.

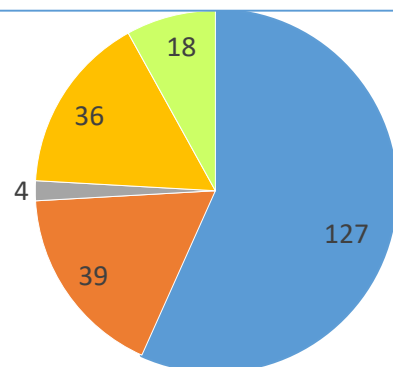
Distress

From primary data collected from health care workers in most severely cyclone affected districts, 57% answered that only a few women and girls, including pregnant mothers in need of life-saving SRH and emergency obstetric health care were able to access health services during the cyclone period and its aftermath. When asked about what the main reasons are for why women and girls, including pregnant mothers face challenges in receiving emergency SRH and obstetric health services, mentioned non-functioning transportation mechanisms, 46.03% said it was because they couldn't afford the cost and 44.43% mentioned the shortage of health care workers including midwives.

Chart: Accessibility of Services by women and girls, including pregnant women in need of emergency sexual and reproductive and obstetric health care

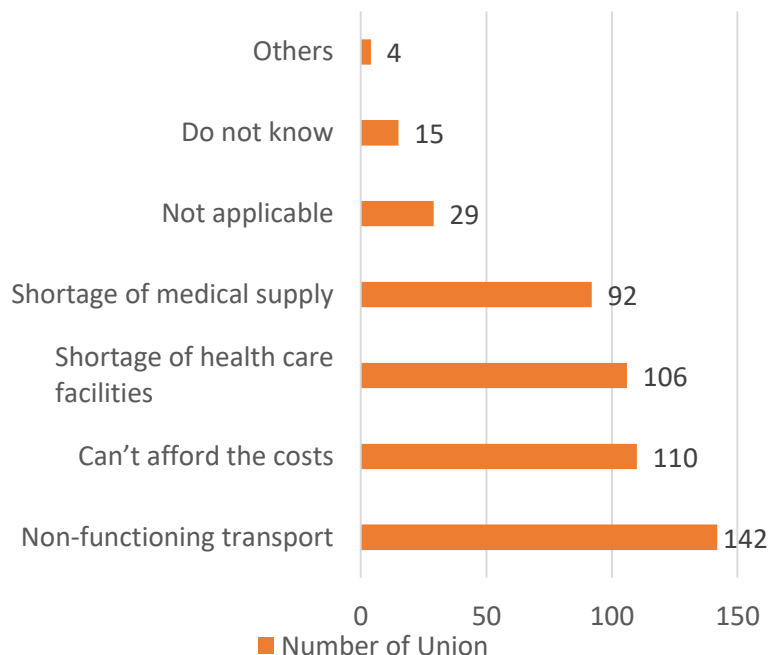
0% = None
1-25% = A few
26-50% = Some
50% - 100% = Many

■ A few
■ Do not know
■ Many
■ None
■ Some



Level of accessibility	A few	Some	Many	None	Do not know
District	Number of Union	Number of Union	Number of Union	Number of Union	Number of Union
Bagerhat	4	1	1	5	3
Barguna	14	2	0	9	1
Bhola	13	1	0	8	1
Jessore	8	1	0	0	6
Khulna	28	4	1	4	11
Patuakhali	11	3	0	1	3
Pirojpur	4	0	0	0	1
Satkhira	45	6	2	9	13
Total	127	18	4	36	39

Chart: Main reason for why women and girls, including pregnant women face challenges in receiving emergency sexual and reproductive health services



Furthermore, 70% answered that the deployed emergency medical teams are not supporting women and girls with SRH services in the affected areas and in the cyclone shelters, and 71.43% said that no actions were taken to separate COVID-19 suspected women that were displaced in the cyclone shelters

Needs and Priorities

The key data findings mentioned above show that the access to life-saving SRH, maternal and emergency obstetric care needs to be prioritized. Referral pathways needs to be improved, and health facilities need to have a sufficient number of health care workers including midwives equipped with necessary medical supplies to meet the needs of the women and girls who are seeking health care. Financial support to the women and girls who are not able to afford referral and treatment costs should be considered as well.

Recommendations

- Cash assistance to women and girls including pregnant mothers to cover referral and treatment costs of life-saving SRH, maternal and emergency obstetric care
- Distribution of reproductive health kits to midwives at health facilities, and clean delivery kits to women and girls unable to access health facilities
- Deployment of midwives to health facilities to provide life-saving basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC) services
- Advocating concerned authorities to prioritize women and girls, including pregnant mothers in emergency response efforts
- Awareness raising and dissemination of life-saving messages on SRH, maternal and emergency obstetric health needs for women and girls including pregnant mothers in humanitarian situations

Cyclone AMPHAN : WASH

Damage and Disruption:

- Cyclone Amphan affected vulnerable WASH infrastructure in the most affected districts of Satkhira Bagerhat, Khulna, Jashore, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna, and Pirojpur. Due to the flash flood, storm, storm surge and collapse of embankments, water sources such as ponds were damaged, inundated or water sources contaminated. Many water points and sanitation facilities were either fully damaged and uprooted or partially damaged.
- The cyclone brought winds up to 180 km/h and coincided with high tides. Coastal flooding, flash floods and storm resulted in landslides, and collapse of embankments in several districts of Khulna, Barishal and few parts of Chattogram division. Coastal areas experienced up to 3m high tidal surge waves, which led to contamination and destruction of surface water sources. Shallow tube wells were submerged, damaged and contaminated with saline water. Pond Sand Filters and Rainwater Harvesting Systems were also damaged. Flash floods destroyed WASH infrastructure and contaminated water sources, thereby affecting especially women who are traditionally responsible for water collection and children who disproportionately suffer from water-borne diseases. In addition, people with disabilities and elderly people are also less able to overcome these additional barriers to safe water.
- Initial data from Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) identified 8 affected districts with 18,235 water points damaged (3,210 fully damaged) and 40,894 latrines damaged (14,820 fully damaged). 550 Health Care Facilities and 1,175 shelters (schools) have incurred damage in their WASH facilities.
- Partners reported extensive WASH damages in Shyamnagar, Kaligonj, Assassuni and Debhata upazilas (Satkhira) and Koyra upazila (Khulna) and Amtoli upazila in Borguna and over 120 000 people remaining in shelters.
- The poorest were disproportionately affected due to their reliance of low-cost infrastructure and widespread use of temporary latrines
- The Rapid Gender Assessments highlighted extremely limited access to menstrual hygiene management options for young girls and women due to the scarcity of safe water and sanitation facilities.

Distress:

Based on NAWG findings, WASH is one of the top priority areas for life-saving interventions due to damages of WASH facilities, which may lead to disease outbreaks if not immediately addressed.

Water supply: Approximately 14% of total affected population are now without access to safe drinking water. 62% unions, most of them in Satkhira and Khulna, reported that their water supply facilities have been affected by the cyclone. Partners reported that people are currently using contaminated sources (saline, bacteriological contamination) as there are very limited alternatives.

Sanitation: Approximately, 12% of total affected population are now without access to safe sanitation facilities. Satkhira district is the most affected, with 38% unions reporting substantial damages to sanitation services. In Khulna and Barguna district this 17%. Cluster members report that women and adolescents are at risk due to damaged latrines as they cannot use it both at night and daytime. Damaged latrines that lost roofs and fences in some cases created lack of privacy and dignity.

Cyclone Amphan took place amidst the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, which has taken away the livelihoods of and deepened poverty levels. 88% of the unions reported problems with access to handwashing and difficulties to follow COVID-19 recommendations. Thus the post cyclone situation is likely to cause major barriers to maintaining safe hygiene practices, which is crucial for infection prevention and control.

Cyclone AMPHAN : WASH

Needs and Priorities

Primary and secondary analysis show that WASH services are drastically interrupted due to the impact of Cyclone Amphan and that emergency WSH support is immediately needed. Immediate needs are the provision of safe drinking water supply, the continuity of functionality of water facilities and the prevention of other waterborne diseases in the most affected and vulnerable areas. In order to limit the spread of COVID-19, handwashing is the most important practice, so the availability of safe drinking water, hygienic sanitation facilities and handwashing materials are critical for the most disadvantaged people, mainly children and women who are the most vulnerable in the affected areas.

Priorities addressing children and women needs should also be given to:

- WASH services and behavior change messages, especially in Health care facilities and shelters is critical.
- Rehabilitation of water points, tube wells, water treatment plants.
- Repair/construction of damaged latrines/new temporary latrines for the most vulnerable people, including those with disability and elderly people;
- reinforcing capacity of communities on adequate behaviors related to hand hygiene, handwashing with soap at critical times, use of hygienic/basic latrines with handwashing stations with soap;
- coordinating and monitoring communities interventions in the most affected areas, as well as those with heightened COVID-19 cases (in coordination with the health cluster).

Addressing these needs and priorities will contribute to save life by reducing the widespread contamination and spread water-borne diseases.

Recommendations:

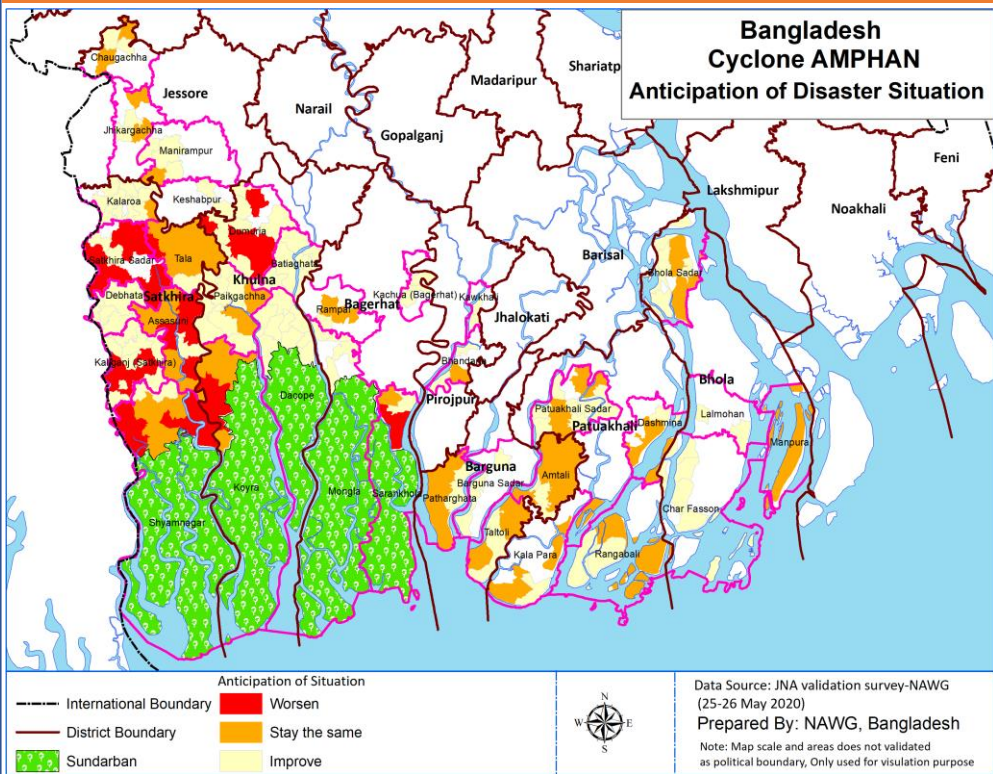
Immediate

- Engagement of Local Government Institutions, GoB partners (DPHE, DHPE, DGHS..), Cluster WASH and other Clusters partners, Civil Society in identification of the worst affected areas and most vulnerable groups disaggregated by gender, age, disabilities (women, children, people with disabilities..) and in inclusive and transparent critical WASH interventions planning;
- Renovation/Rehabilitation and disinfection of tube wells and water points/ sources; desalinization of water (around 250/300 water points per district totalizing 1000/1200 water points)
- Provision of inclusive WASH facilities for the most affected women and girls, persons with disability and elderly people (through construction or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities and support repair of latrines, renovation, construction for most disadvantaged around 400 people with their families, including those with disabilities), and HCFs (estimated affected vulnerable population in most affected 8 districts around 1.8 million including 27,623 persons with disability)
- Hygiene promotion awareness sessions (1500 per districts, total 6,000) emphasizing hand washing with soap, frequently and during critical times along with use of latrines;
- Hygiene awareness campaign with the use of mikes and conducting hygiene education sessions while maintaining social distance;
- Training and engagement of natural leaders (10 per community) and community volunteer teams (50 per community) on hygiene awareness, delivering messages and monitoring activities; engagement of latrine producers and other private sector actors in hygiene promotion);
- Behavior change communication to ensure community led water safely plan to ensure proper hygienic water source based on guidelines on safety maintenance of water sources and utilization of water points, transportation and use at households level considering the prevention of COVID 19;
- Unconditional cash grants to meet WASH related needs of the communities over the next six months
- Coordination, monitoring and reporting of planned activities through community feedback mechanisms

Medium-term

- Community capacity building session on climate resilient water safety plans in targeted areas
- Assessment of effectiveness of behavior change interventions
- Leverage market-based solutions for engaging local entrepreneurs in the response through supporting incentives and subsidies as well as behavior change messaging
- Feedback mechanism
- Support adoption of climate resilient options

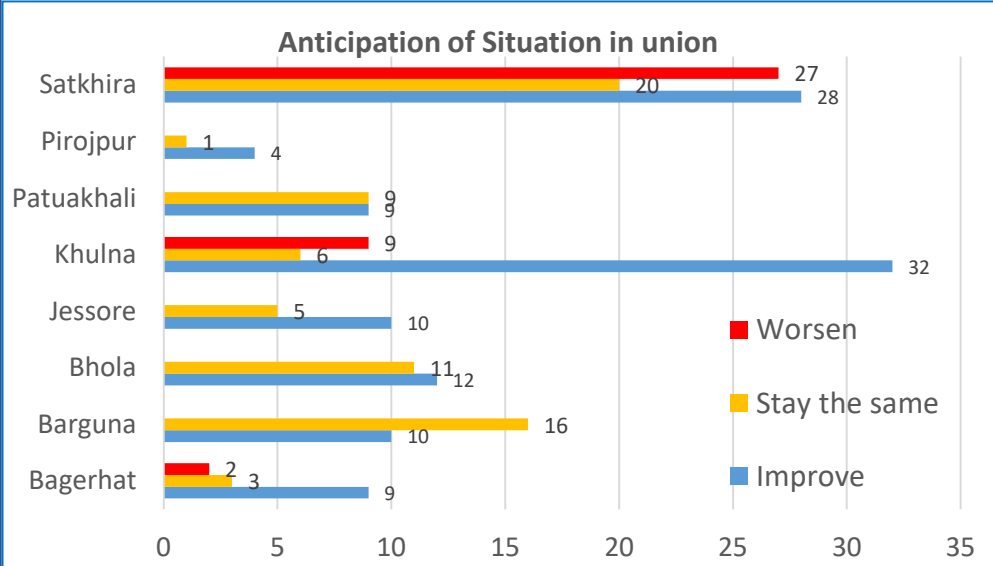
Cyclone AMPHAN : Anticipation of disaster situation



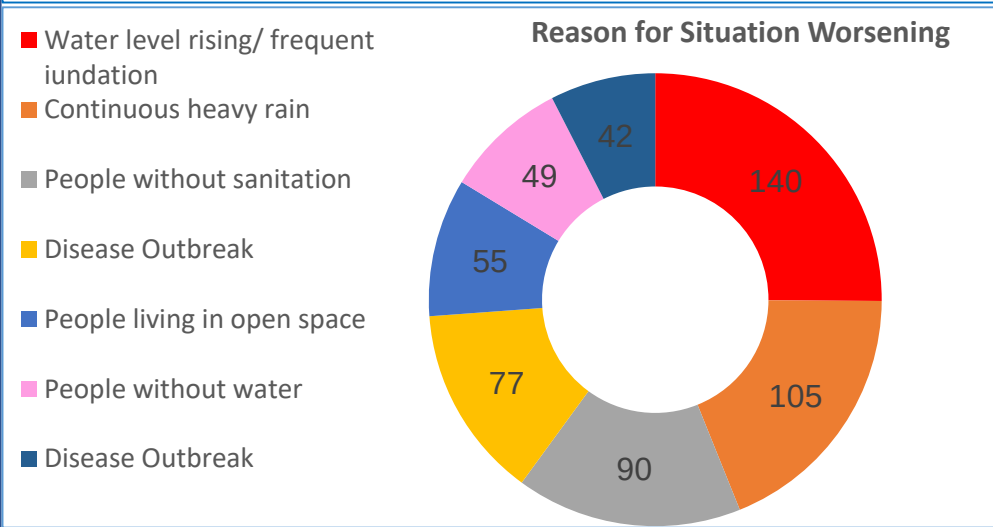
The anticipation of disaster situation (like water logging inundation, diseases, scarcity of basic needs) reveals that there are about 20% union where situation may worse in upcoming weeks . Relatively second highest union (71 union) reported that disaster situation will remain same. On the other hand only half of the unions stated as disaster situation may improve in the upcoming weeks.

Similarly the highest impact areas (Satkhira and Khulna) has highest number of union where situation may worsen due to the ongoing disaster impacts.

Community mentioned different issues which potentially degrading the disaster situation



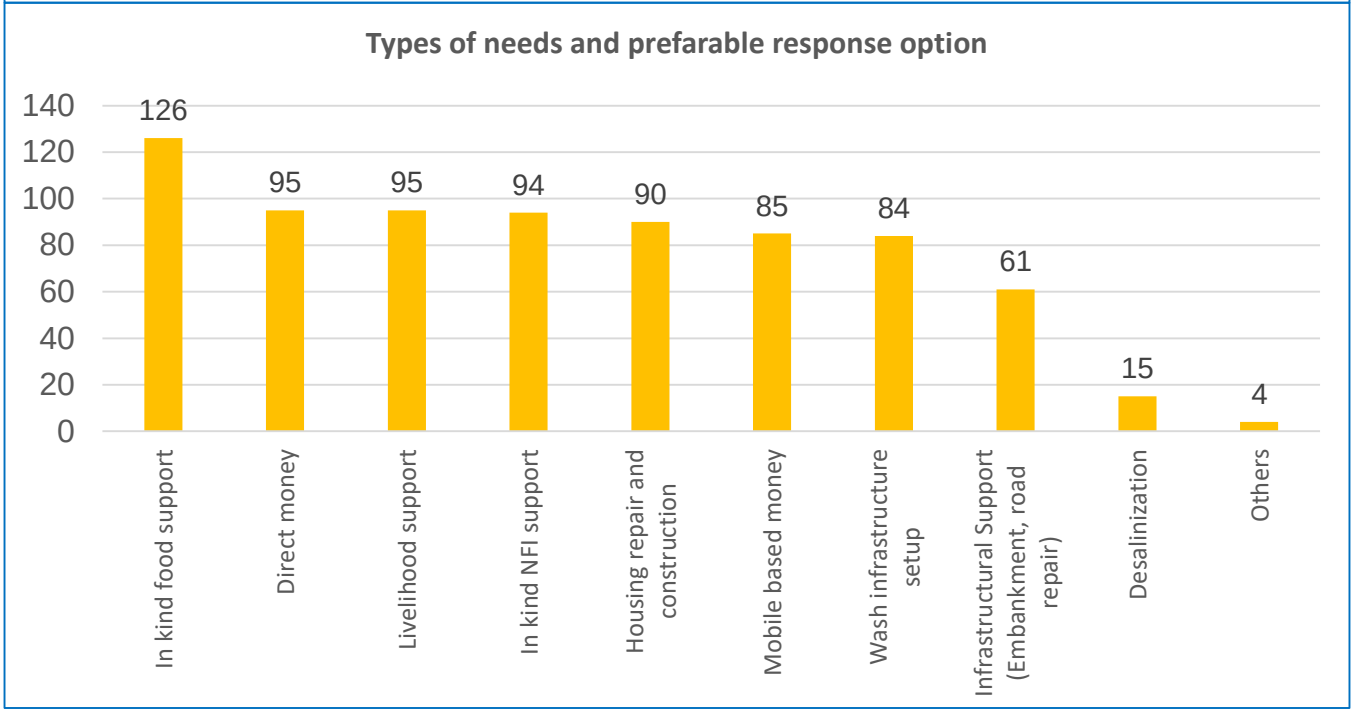
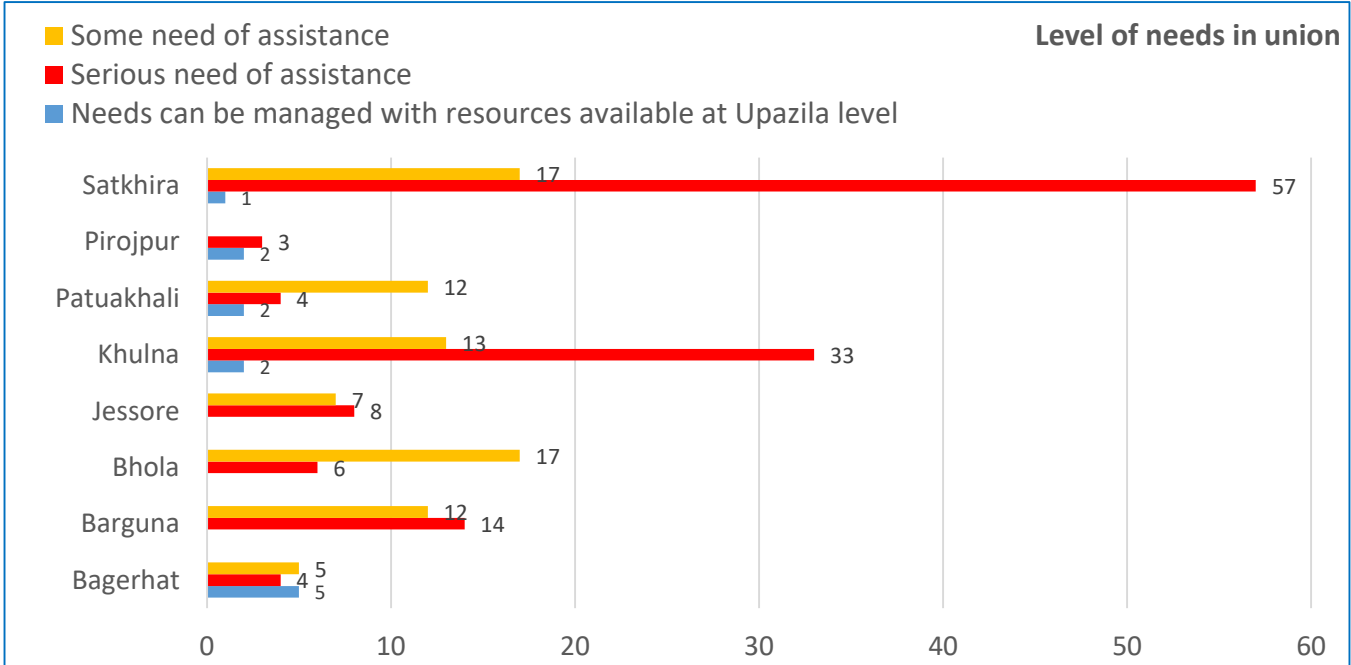
- ❑ Rising of inundation water during high tide as well as frequent inundation due to damaged embankment is the one of the main reason for worsening the situation.
- ❑ Heavy rainfall and long term waterlogging also cam as one of the prominent causes of worsening the situation.
- ❑ On the other hand displaced people living under open sky or in a congest place without proper basic items (waster, food, sanitation) which may trigger outbreak of diseases.
- ❑ As per the findings, if the embankment is not repaired, number of unions will potentially remain under water for this monsoon season.



Cyclone AMPHAN : Dimension of Community needs and Effective Response

Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessmentz

- Different union mentioned their level needs and supports for the affected community.
- ❑ 136 union out of 224 union reported that there is serous needs of assistance and 76 unions refers that there is some needs of Assistances.
 - ❑ 12 union reported as needs can be managed by government support.
 - ❑ Likely the most affected districts (Satkhira and Khulna) has highest number of union where support is urgently needed.
 - ❑ Sequentially Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola and Jashore has serious to some needs of assistances.



- Preferable response modality and community preferences of needs:**
- ❑ In kind food support is the prior needs of the community as people are displaced and lost their livelihood
 - ❑ Other supports e.g. direct money, livelihood support, in kind NFI support, housing repair and construction support, wash infrastructure support, repair of critical infrastructure support , desalinization are reported by 60-80 union repeatedly.

Geographic and Sectoral priorities

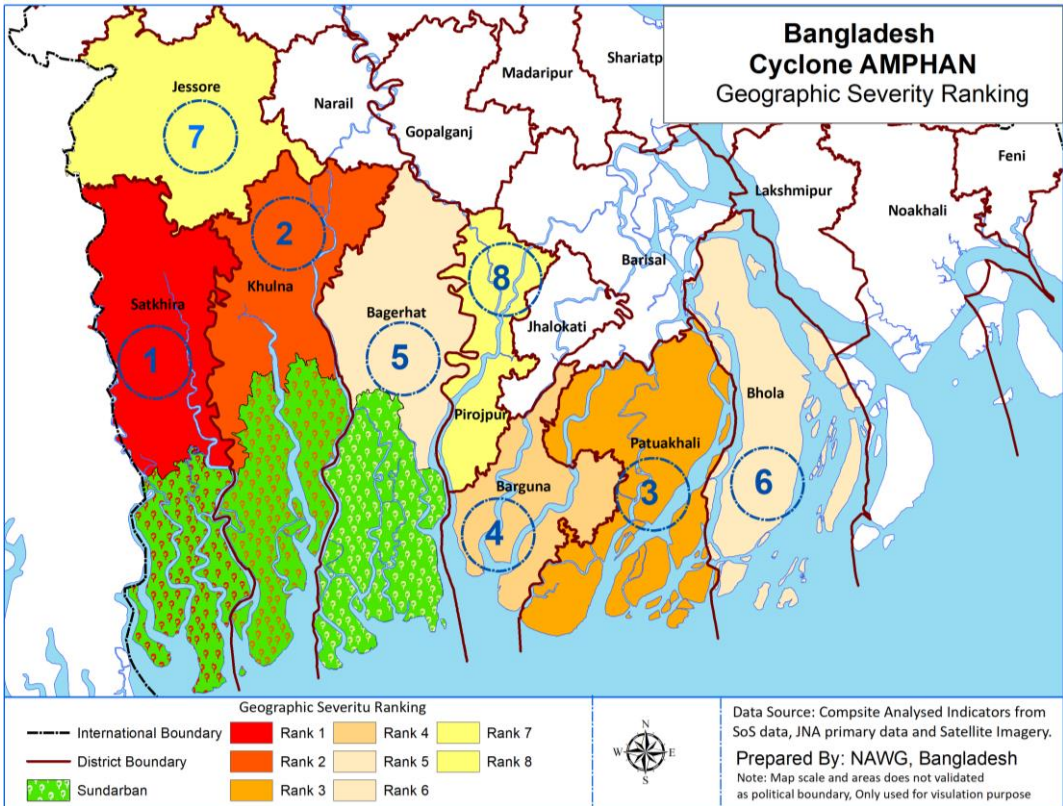
Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

The overall impact and damages are analyzed for identifying the geographic and sectoral priority of the focused eight districts for emergency response and recovery focused initiatives.



Ranking Geographic Impact severity and priority areas

- 1 Satkhira
- 2 Khulna
- 3 Patuakhali
- 4 Barguna
- 5 Bagerhat
- 6 Bhola
- 7 Jashore
- 8 Pirojpur



Response Priorities



The internal displaced population needs immediate food, water and emergency shelter support.



Urgent house repair, housing support to the extreme people with damaged house.



Protection systems for women, girls and children must be urgently re-established/reinforced.



Emergency livelihood support is required for those who lost their income-generating activities.



Children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition must receive urgent nutrition assistance.



Health Including Sexual reproductive health support should be ensured affected people specially fro displaced and marooned people.



Repair and Reconstruction of key community infrastructures (embankments, roads, bridge, culvert etc.) with long term recovery plan.

Annexes

Annex 1 : Government Response

Annex 2: Humanitarian Agency Response

**Annex 3: Additional information and Data table from
Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment**

**Annex 4: Cyclone AMPHAN: Summary of Inclusive
Rapid Assessment for Person with disability**

Annex 5: Glossary and Acronyms

Annex 6: References

Annex 7 : Assessment Timeline

Annex 1: Response Analysis: MoDMR-GoB

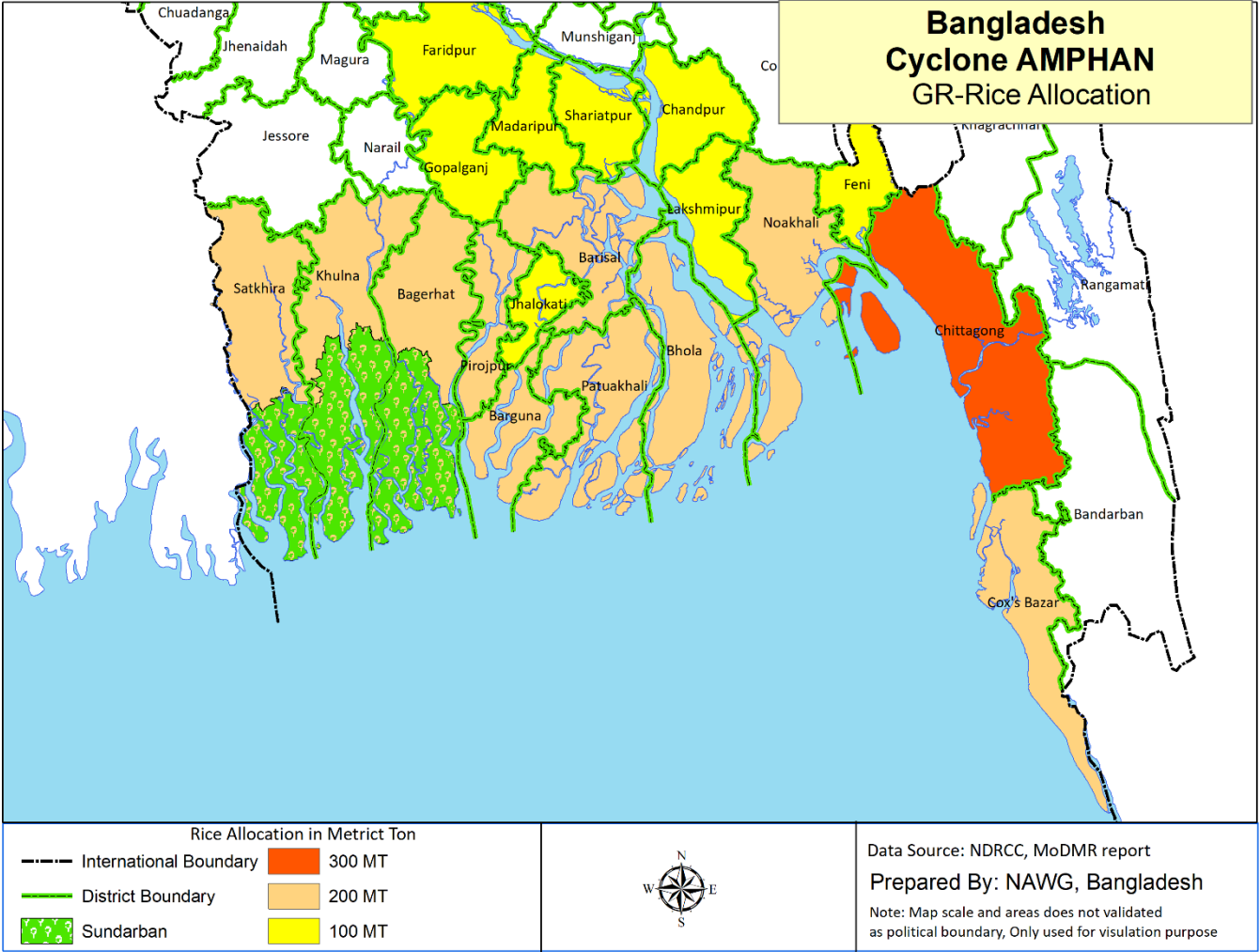
Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) Government of Bangladesh took all possible precaution to limit the loss of lives and livelihoods in anticipation of the cyclone. MoDMR coordinates early warning massage, evacuation, cyclone shelter management. The MoDMR also allocated emergency support (food, cash, cattle feed) to the districts most likely to be severely impacted. The Cyclome Amphan response allocation were considered 1. GR- Rice Allocation, 2. GR- CASH allocation, 3. Cash for Child Food, 4. Cash for Livestock food and 5. Dry food packet.

- The major areas of government initiatives were
- Early Warning

Evacuation and Shelter Management

Resource allocation for response



Prior to Disaster incident on 21 May 2020, the MoDMR allocated 4500 bundle CGI sheet, 13.85 million BDT take for house repairing support and 1000 Metric To GR rice and house repairing cost for 12 districts. These allocation in JNA conducted 8 districts are as below-

Support Type	Bagerhat	Barguna	Bhola	Jashore	Khulna	Patuakhali	Pirojpur	Satkhira
GR Cash in MT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
CGI sheet in Bundle	500	500		500	500	500	500	500
House Repairing Cost in BDT	1,500,000	1,500,000	200,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

Annex 2: Humanitarian Agencies Response

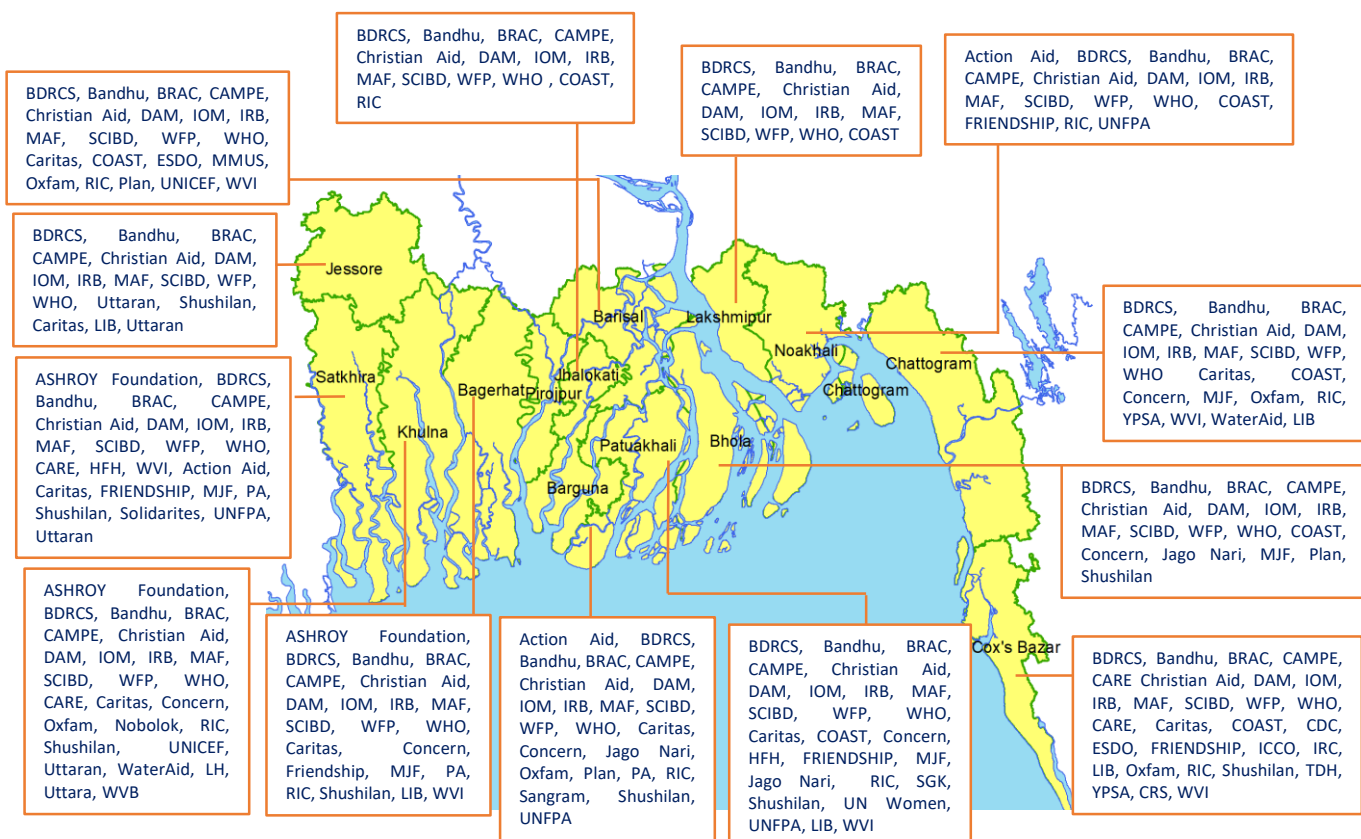
Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

The humanitarian agencies complement preparedness and immediate response efforts in coordination with Ministry of Disaster management and Relief (MoDMR) and collaboration with local Disaster Management Committee under overall guidance of humanitarian coordination task team (HCTT). The boarder complementary response of the humanitarian agencies are below-

Major areas	Description	Remarks*
<i>Early Warning</i>	Disseminate early warning, mobilize community volunteer and provide support of evacuation logistics.	- Most of the agencies are responding shows in the map. - Activating Early Action Protocols (BDRCS) - As of 28th May, resources allocation reported by*- ✓ Start Fund Bangladesh £800,000 ; ✓ DG ECHO- EUR 1,000,000; ✓ BDRCS,-60,000 CHF ✓ IFRC- 293,810 CHF (DREF) ✓ UNICEF-USD 20,000 ✓ BRAC ✓ CARE ✓ OXFAM ✓ Save the Children
<i>Emergency Services</i>	Provide assistance to evacuated people in coordination with the Local Authorities with drinking water, dry food, cooked food, hygiene materials and first aid.	
<i>Resource mobilization</i>	Drive for complementary resource mobilization efforts by development partners through new funding and reprogram the existing activities. Some agencies are using its existing contingency funding.	
<i>Immediate Response</i>	Complementary support to affected prioritized population are drinking water, shelter toolkits, hygiene kits, water jerry can, tarpaulin, hand sanitizer, communal wash infrastructure, dry food, cooked food and emergency health services	

* Details Organizational Sector specific response will be reported through 3W reporting framework of NAWG,

Humanitarian Agency Presence



Annex 3: Additional information and Data table Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

This assessment were reach to the output by utilizing different sources of information, multi- dimensional analysis on the basis of pre defend tools and methodologies along with diverse datasets. In-depth analysis for The union wise data base tools methodologies, analyzed table and Demographic data are shared in the link as listed below:

SI	Name and Embedded link for details
1	Terms of References of Questionnaire for Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment
2	Union wise primary data with secondary demographic information
3	District wise impacts and secondary data.
4	Sectoral analyzed table.

Table: Demographic breakdown and socio economic indicators of affected people

Division	Khulna	Barisal	Barisal	Khulna	Khulna	Barisal	Barisal	Khulna
District	Bagerhat	Barguna	Bhola	Jashore	Khulna	Patuakhali	Pirojpur	Satkhira
Area in Sq Km	3959.11	1831.31	3403.48	2606.94	4394.45	3221.31	1277.80	3817.29
Avg HH size	4.17	4.14	4.77	4.21	4.24	4.43	4.35	4.23
Pop 2020 Projected	1413384	934552.8	1845827	3057824	2265442	1606712.811	1115231	2101816
HH 2020	339175	225941	387204	726049	534815	362447	256456	497302
Number of Total Upazila	9	6	7	8	10	8	7	7
Number of Worst Affected Upazila	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	7
Number of Union in Affected Upazila	29	34	48	52	51	35	12	81
Number of Worst Affected Union in Affected Upazila	14	26	23	15	48	23	5	75
Number of Total Village in the Surveyed Union	184	372	150	254	823	278	25	1419
Number of Worst Affected Villages in Affected Union	74	200	87	147	654	147	24	1258
Number of Peoples Affected	5331	120000	7627	167500	445000	481970	10198	406249
Number of Poor and Extreme Poor affected	397	7456	248	10687	32399	40478	755	17869
Number of Household Affected	1279	29012	1600	39771	105054	108724	2345	96121
Number of Female Affected	2658	61212	3832	83499	219341	245516	5175	205196
Number of Child (0-59 Months) Affected	480	11880	923	14908	37825	50125	979	34937
Number of Child and Adolescents (5-18 Years) Affected	1674	37200	2830	50920	134390	161460	3345	125531
Number of Adult (19-59) Years) Affected Female	1332	30422	1655	43920	116689	115638	2469	106702
Number of Adult (19-59) Years) Affected Male	1339	29218	1640	44185	120051	111370	2396	104547
Number of Elderly (60+ Years) Affected Female	255	5754	295	6763	17767	21851	507	17647
Number of Elderly (60+ Years) Affected Male	257	5526	292	6804	18278	21044	492	17291
Number of PWD Affected	95	2532	111	2245	7832	7808	215	6784
Number of Women Headed HH Affected	130	2466	98	3937	8614	6741	225	6921

Source: SoS data and Projected from Population and Housing Census, BBS

Annex 4: Cyclone Amphan: Situation and priorities of Person with Disability (PWD)

NAWG member CBM in co-operation with the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), Disabled Rehabilitation and Research Association (DRRA) and ADD International conducted a rapid needs assessment in the districts of Satkhira, Patuakhali and Bagerhat from May 23-25 to assess the impact and unmet needs of the persons with disabilities and the inclusion of these people in preparedness measures. The assessment was conducted by interviewing 161 most at-risk individuals, including persons with disabilities from different impairment groups in the affected regions. Again, Key Informants Interviews with organisations of persons with disabilities, disability-specific organisations, mainstream humanitarian organisations, disaster management committees and cyclone preparedness programs were conducted.

Food security and livelihood is the primary area of concern as 78% of the respondents reported having less than one week's food supply and 54% reported that livelihoods had been lost due to cyclone. The loss of livelihood can have a long term effect as agricultural fields and fish farms were washed away, saline water intrusion and inundation may cause a long term loss of productivity, loss of livestock and dairy work and destruction of small businesses. Apart from 81% of respondents reported partial or complete damage to their shelter.

While assessing the WASH facilities, over 80% respondent reported that drinking water source and sanitation facility were either destroyed or unreachable due to inaccessible routes or inaccessible structures. Again 67% of the respondents raised their concern about the primary health care needs, especially for- first aid, medical care for chronic condition, maternal & child health and the management of COVID-19 patients or symptoms.

The access of the People With Disability (PWD) in preparedness measures and evacuation measures were also assessed during this process where 23% of the respondents said early warning systems were not accessible. The most vulnerable groups are the people having difficulties in hearing or seeing. 71% of the persons with hearing difficulties and 66% of the persons with seeing difficulties reported that early warning is not accessible. Again, the access to the shelters has also been a concern for the persons who reported a lot of difficulties walking or climbing stairs or cannot do at all. 90% of the people of these group said that the shelters and the toilets of the shelters were not accessible.

Recommendations:

- **Food security and livelihoods interventions:** Identification of persons with disabilities should liaise with the organisations working with them, Cash support may be needed, and food or relief distributions should be made accessible, in some cases home delivery may be considered.
- **Shelter and WaSH interventions:** Identification of persons with disabilities should liaise with the organisations working with them, accessibility must be considered in shelter design including the access route to the shelter and from the shelter to the latrine (communal or private)
- **Evacuation measures must be accessible:** Accessible early warning messages, Assistance with transportation and Pre-identification of evacuation centres within reach
- **Cyclone shelters must be accessible:** Renovations are needed in older shelters.

(by ADD, CDD,CBM and DRRA)

Annex 5: Glossary and Acronyms

Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

ADAM- Automated Disaster Analysis and Mapping

ARI- Acute Respiratory Infection

BDRCS - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

BDT- Bangladeshi Take

BEmONC - Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care

BMD - Meteorological Dept. of Bangladesh

BMS- Breast Milk Substitute

CBCPN - Community-Based Child Protection Network

CDD - Centre for Disability in Development

CPP – Cyclone Preparedness Programme

DMCs- Disaster management Committees

DRRO- District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer

DGHS - Directorate General of Health Services

DPE - Directorate of Primary Education

DPHE- Department of Public Health Engineering

DRRA- Disabled Rehabilitation and Research Association

EAP - Early Action Protocol

FSW- Female Sex Workers

FSCD - Fire Service and Civil Defence

GBV - Gender Based Violence

GDACS- Global Disaster Alert Coordination System

GoB - Government of Bangladesh

HCTT - Humanitarian Coordination Task Team

HEOC - Health Emergency Operations Centre

IEC- Information, Education and Communication

IYCF- Infant and Young Child Feeding

ISPR- Inter-Services Public Relations

IFA- Supplement- Iron and Folic Acid Supplement

IFRC- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

ICRC- International Committee of the Red Cross

ICIMOD- The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

INGO- International Non-Governmental Organization

JNA – Joint Need Assessment

KMPH – Kilometer Per Hour

NAWG - Needs Assessment Working Group

MEB - Minimum Expenditure Basket

MMT - Mobile Medical Teams

MHPSS - Mental and psychosocial helpline services

MoDMR - Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

MoH&FW - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

MT- Metric Ton

NFI- Non Food Items

NGO – National Non-Governmental Organization

PIO – Project Implementation Officer

PNS- Participating National Societies

PLW- Pregnant and Lactating Women

PSS- Psycho-Social Support

PFA - Psychosocial First Aid

PWD- People With Disability

RRT- Rapid Response Teams

SIMO - Surveillance & Immunization Medical Officers

SRH - Sexual and Reproductive Health

SRHE – Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergency

SAM - Severe Acute Malnutrition

UNRCO- United Nations Resident Coordinator Office

UNOSAT- United Nations office for Satellite Services

VAM – Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping

WASH- Water, sanitation and hygiene

WHO- World Health Organization

WFP- World Food Program

WRA- Women of Reproductive Age

USD- United State Dollar

£- Great Britain Pound currency

EUR- Euro (Currency)

CHF- Swiss Franc (Currency)

- National Disaster Response and Coordination Centre (NDRCC), Ministry of Disaster management and Relief , Government of Bangladesh.
- Department of Disaster Management of the Government of Bangladesh.
- SoS from Local Government authorities.
- Field survey for Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment (Key informants: UP chairman, ward Commissioner, UP secretary....).
- Housing and Population Census, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.
- Household Income and expenditure Surey
- Undernutrition estimation; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) & the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- NASA, NRT flood Monitoring, MODIS product.
- Cyclone AMPHAN Impact and alert by Global Disaster and Alert Coordination Systems ([GDACS](#))
- **Preliminary satellite-derived flood assessment report in Jessore, Satkhira and Khulna District, Bangladesh by [UNOSAT mapping services](#).**
- ICIMOD, [Mapping floods in Bangladesh](#) caused by Cyclone Amphan to support humanitarian response.
- Response Information from Respective agencies.
- NAWG secondary pre crisis information.

Annex 7: NAWG Activities and Assessment Timeline

Cyclone AMPHAN Joint Needs Assessment

As per the NAWG mandate, Needs Assessment Working Group secretariat monitor the cyclone scenarios and produce anticipatory Impact analysis before the impacts of Cyclone AMPHAN. Immediately after Cyclone AMPHAN landfall, NAWG members decided for the extended Joint Needs Assessment Phase one on 21st May 2020. While the process of extended phase one was ongoing, NAWG produced [Preliminary Impact Analysis and Key Immediate Needs](#) report for guiding planning immediate resource mobilization and responses. Simultaneously the Joint Needs Assessment process was ongoing and completed by 31st May 2020. The detail steps and time line of activist are listed below:

Activities	Timeline
Monitoring Cyclone Tarck	14 th May 2020 (Started)
Anticipatory Impact analysis-01	17 th May 2020
Anticipatory Impact analysis-02	18 th May 2020
Anticipatory Impact analysis-03	19 th May 2020
NAWG meeting and Triggering JNA	21 st May 2020
Secondary data compilation and analysis	22 nd May to 27 th May 2020
Tools Preparation and Kobo deployment	22 rd May to 23 rd May 2020
Preliminary Impacts analysis and Key Immediate Needs Report	23 rd May 2020
Field level data collection for Join Needs Assessment	24 th to 25 th May 2020
Core Analysis group Meeting and Reporting Framework finalization	26 th May 2020
Data cleaning and Primary Data analysis	26 th May to 27 th May
Interpretation and Inputs by clusters and working Group	28 th May to 30 th May
Draft Final Report	31 st May 2020

Advisory team

Role	Agency	Name
Advisors		
	UN (UNRCO): Humanitarian Affairs Advisor	Henry Glorieux
	NAWG -Co-chair (Assessment coordination)	Kaiser Rejve
	UN (UNRCO): Humanitarian Program Specialist	Kazi Shahidur Rahman

Core Analysis and Reporting Team

Role	Agency/Sector		Name
Lead, Analysis and Reporting	CARE and National Coordinator-NAWG		Md. Jafar Iqbal
Core Analysis and Reporting Team	Primary Data Analysis and Geographic Synopsis	VAM unit, WFP	Sanjida Showkat
			Kaniz Fatema
			Mushfiqul Islam
	Secondary Data Review and Compilation	BRAC (Primary Data Analysis)	Jahidul Ahsan
		CARE	Raihanul Islam
		Start Fund Bangladesh	Samia Rahman
	Reviewer and Contributors	Action Against Hunger	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty
		Islamic Relief Bangladesh	Moyen Uddin Ahmmed
		UNDP	Palash Mondal
		CARE	Mohammad Mahabubay Sobahani
			Md Delowar Jahan
		Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	Ali Haider
		IFRC & Shelter Cluster	Mohammad Sharif Khan
		Start Fund Bangladesh	Md Shofiul Alam
		Habitat for Humanity International Bangladesh	Mizanur Rahman
		Concern Worldwide	Md. Towhidul Islam
		BRAC	Md. Imamul Azam Shahi
			Golam Rabbani
		WFP	Din Ara Wahid
			Iqbal Hossain
			Md. Mahbubul Alam
		UN Women	Farhana Hafiz
		Christian Aid	Shhana Hayat
		UNFPA (Gender integration)	Rumana Khan
		CARE	Mrityunjoy Das
		BUP	Asikunnaby

Cluster Specific reporting focal

Cluster and Working Group Coordination and Sectoral Reporting	Child Protection	Irene Tumwebaze
	Displacement Cluster	Peppi K SIDDIQ and Khan Ashfaqur Rahman
	Education	Jacklin Rebeiro
	Early Recovery	Tahmina Tamanna
	Food Security	Mohammad Mainul Hossain Rony
	Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Rumana Khan
	Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA)	Dilruba Haider
	Health	Dr Hammam
	Nutrition	Mohammad Mainul Hossain Rony
	Shelter	Hasibul Bari Razib
	SRHE	Asa Forsgren
	WASH	Saleha Khatun

Assessment Team and Organization

District	Subdistrict	Organization 1	Focal of Organization 1	Organization 2	Focal of Organization 2
Bagerhat	Kachua	World Vision	John Roy Dibakor	World Vision	Dina Patwary
	Mongla	LOGIC Project, UNDP	Ferdausi Shermin		
		Ashroy Foundation	Momotaz Khatun	Ashroy Foundation	Banasree Bhandery
	Morrelganj	Concern Worldwide	MD. Wahiduzzaman Sark	Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	Nazmul Huda
	Rampal	World Vision	Joh Roy Dibakor	World Vision	Newton Gomes
	Sarankhola	Centre for Disability in Development (CDD)	Broja Gopal Saha	Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)	Abdul Malek
		UNFPA -Action AID	Taslima Akther	NSS	UDAYAN- Sheikh Asad
Barguna		Ashroy Foundation	Momotaz Khatun	Ashroy Foundation	Lutfor Rahman
	Amtali	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	NSS	Shahabuddin Panna
	Barguna Sadar	Plan International Bangladesh	Shaharukh Sohel	Jago Nari	Duke Amin
	Patharghata	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	NSS	Shahabuddin Panna
	Taltali			NSS	
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	Plan International Bangladesh	Shaharukh Sohel	Sap-Bangladesh	Dellwar Rahman
	Burhanuddin	COAST Trust	Md. Iqbal Uddin		
	Char Fasson	AVC, UNDP	Md Shafiqur Rahman		
	Daulat Khan				
	Lalmohan	Plan International Bangladesh	Shaharukh Sohel	VERC	Masud Al Hasan
	Manpura	Caritas Bangladesh	Alexander Tripura	Caritas Barishal Region	Marcel Ratan Guda
	Tazumuddin	Plan International Bangladesh	Shaharukh Sohel	Shushilan	Mostafizur
Jessore	Chaugachha	Uttaran			
	Jhikargachha				
	Keshabpur				
	Manirampur				
	Sharsha				
Khulna	Batiaghata	Uttaran	Riaz Ahmed Raj	uttaran	Riaz Ahmed Raj
	Dumuria	Save the Children	Badrul Talukder	Uttaran	Mita Rahman
	Koyra	Relief International	Dipankar Saha	Sundarban Adibashi Munda Sangstha(SAMS)	
		Save the Children	Badrul Talukder	Prodipan	Azgar Ali
		World Food Programme	Radwon Bhuiyan	Nabolok	Debbbrata Biswas, UDRRO
		Ashroy Foundation	Momotaz Khatun	ashroy Foundation	Banasree Bhandery
	Paikgachha	Uttaran	Nazmul Hasan	uttaran	Nazmul Hasan
	Paikgasa	Ashroy Foundation	Momotaz Khatun	Ashroy Foundation	Lutfor Rahman
	Dacope	Caritas Bangladesh	Alexander Tripura	Caritas Khulna Region	Tapash Sarkar
		Ashroy foundation	Momotaz Khatun	ashroy Foundation	Banasree Bhandery
		Light House	K.S.M. Tarique		

Assessment Team and Organization

District	Subdistrict	Organization 1	Focal of Organization 1	Organization 2	Focal of Organization 2
Patuakhali	Dashmina	LOGIC Project, UNDP	Forhad Hossain		
	Galachipa	LOGIC Project, UNDP	Md.Safiqur Rahman		
	Kala Para	UNICEF	Hasan Younus Sajol		
		Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	NSS/ADD International Bangladesh	Shahabuddin Panna/Subodh Das
		Friendship	Nazma Akter		Farid Ahmed Sagar
	Patuakhali Sadar	LOGIC Project, UNDP	Saikat Mazumder Saurav	UNFPA CWFD/Shusilan	Md.kamrujjaman, Md. Monur Hossian/ Basir Ahmed
	Patukhali Sadar	Habitat for Humanity International Bangladesh	Mizanur Rahman	Society Development Agency (SDA)	K.M Enayet Hossain
	Sadar	Light House	K.S.M. Tarique		
	Rangabali Bhandaria	LOGIC Project, UNDP	Rafiquel Islam		
Pirojpur		World Vision	John Roy Dibakor	World Vision	Stephen Swapon Halder
	Kawkhali	Habitat for Humanity International Bangladesh	Mizanur Rahman	Society Development Agency (SDA)	K.M Enayet Hossain
Satkhira	Shyamnagar	ActionAid Bangladesh	Taslima Akhter	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman
		Relief International	Dipankar Saha	Sundarban Adibashi Munda Sangstha(SAMS)	
	Assasuni	Uttaran	Razoun Ullah	Uttaran	Razoun ullah
		Friendship	Sharif Kamal		Nazma Akter
		Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman
		Solidarites International (SI)	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman
		Muslim Aid			
		Ashroy Foundation	Momotaz Khatun	Ashroy foundation	Lutfor Rahman
	Debhata	Save the Children	Wasi rahman	Uttaran	Moniuzzaman Jamaddar
	Kalaroa	Uttaran	Md. Iqbal Hossain	Uttaran	Md. Iqbal Hossain
	Kaliganj	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman
			Moklesur Rahman	uttaran	Moklesur Rahman
		World Food Programme	Sumon Ghosh	Shushilan	Md.Shahidul Islam
		ActionAid Bangladesh	Taslima Akhter	Prerona	Shampa Goswami
	Satkhira Sadar	Save the Children	Wasi rahman	Uttaran	Hasina Parvin
		Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman
		Habitat for Humanity International Bangladesh	Mizanur Rahman	Habitat for Humanity Int. bangladesh	Md. Obaidul Shikder
		Crescent Satkhira			Md monirul Islam
		Muslim Aid	Oliullah Taher		
		Ashroy Foundation	Momotaz Khatun	Ashroy Foundation	Jahangir Alam
		UNFPA- ActionAid Bangladesh	Taslima Akhter	Head	Luis Rana Gain
		Solidarites International (SI)	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman
	Shyamnagar	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Tapan Kumar Chakraborty	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman
		World Food Programme	Mahfuzul Huq	Shushilan	Md. Khalid Mahmud
		Islamic Relief Bangladesh	Moyen Uddin Ahmmed		
		Friendship	Farid Ahmed Sagar		Sharif Kamal
	Tala	Save the Children	Wasi rahman	Uttaran	Zahid Amin
		Solidarites International (SI)	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Shushilan	GM Moniruzzaman

For Updates and Contacts Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), Bangladesh

AWG) BANGLADESH Contacts Events Documents Maps/Infographics Assessments

Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) Bangladesh

Cyclone AMPHAN

- [Bangladesh_Cyclone AMPHAN_NAWG Preliminary Impacts and KIN_04 \(20200523\)](#)
- [20200519_NAWG_situation overview and anticipated impact_Cyclone AMPHAN_03](#)
- [20200518_NAWG_SitRep and anticipated impact_Cyclone AMPHAN_02](#)
- [20200517_NAWG SitRep and Anticipatory Analysis_Cyclone AMPHAN_01](#)

COVID-19 Updates

- [HCTT COVID-19 Response_3W Report_NAWG_20200503](#)
- [COVID-19: Bangladesh - Multi-Sectoral Anticipatory Impact and Needs Analysis](#)

KEY DOCUMENTS



Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) ToR



Overview of SUBARNA and NAWG

Note: The final draft of the report published on 31st May 2020 with the consensus of all clusters, working group, NAWG member agencies and relevant humanitarian agencies, submitted to Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of the Government of Bangladesh(Chair—HCTT) for review and approval.

Please reach us for any queries related to this report:

1. Kaiser Rejve, Director, Humanitarian and Resilience Programme, CARE Bangladesh and Co-Chair-NAWG. E: Kaiser.rejve@care.org
2. Md Jafar Iqbal, National Coordinator-NAWG, Bangladesh. Mobile: +8801915177117, E-Mail: jafar.iqbal@care.org