



Rapid Assessment of Cyclone REMAL 2024

Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG)

Date: 31 May 2024

Coordinated efforts of



Brief Overview

The advisories shared from different forecasting agencies* said that a low-pressure area formed over the Bay of Bengal on 22nd of May 2024, which later intensified into deep depression and furthermore intensified into Cyclonic storm “REMAL” on 25 May 2024. On 26th of May it made landfall at the India-Bangladesh border. It caused high tides up to 12 feet, heavy rainfall, and winds 90-120 kmph, affecting southwest coastal districts of Bangladesh like Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barishal, Noakhali and Lakshmipur. Major rivers overflowed due to tidal surges, damaging embankments.

According to the Bangladesh Meteorology Department, Cyclone REMAL's large periphery of over 400 sq. km caused more impact in the southwestern coastal districts. Based on the initial government reports, the rapid assessment considers 8 districts (Bhola, Patuakhali, Barishal, Barguna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Khulna, and Satkhira) to understand the initial impacts (damages), disruptions, distresses, and needs of the affected community.



Source: UNOSAT

* Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), and India Meteorological Department (BMD)

Timeline of Key Actions



Cyclone REMAL 2024

Formed as a depression on **May 24th**, Cyclone REMAL slammed into Bangladesh's coasts on **May 26th** with heavy rain and strong winds. Weakening inland, REMAL caused significant damage, particularly across at least 16 coastal districts, with millions evacuated, and widespread infrastructure damage.



NAWG: Cyclone REMAL Situation Overview and Anticipatory Impact Analysis # 2

26 May 2024

Situation monitoring and compilation of all available information on potential impacts as of 26 May 2024.

UNRCO: Cyclone REMAL 2024 Joint Situation Report # 1

Situation monitoring and preparing and compilation of all available information.



Tools Design in Kobo

28 May 2024

Finalization of the field assessment team and survey formation and online orientation.



Data Analysis & Reporting

30 May 2024

Analyzing the collected data and compiling it into Upazila-wise severity ranking.



Next Step
HRP and Response Monitoring



NAWG: Cyclone REMAL Situation Overview and Anticipatory Impact Analysis # 1

25 May 2024

Situation monitoring and compilation of all available information on potential impacts as of 25 May 2024.



ICCG Meeting

27 May 2024

The meeting discussed the overall impact and damages and decided to assess to understand the preliminary Impact and Key Needs Assessment on Cyclone REMAL.

UNRCO: Cyclone REMAL 2024 Joint Situation Report # 2

Situation monitoring and preparing and compilation of all available information.

NAWG Meeting with Technical Working Group for Reviewing Tools

Deliberating and finalizing the tools, methodologies, and approaches essential for carrying out a comprehensive assessment.



Data Collection

29 May 2024

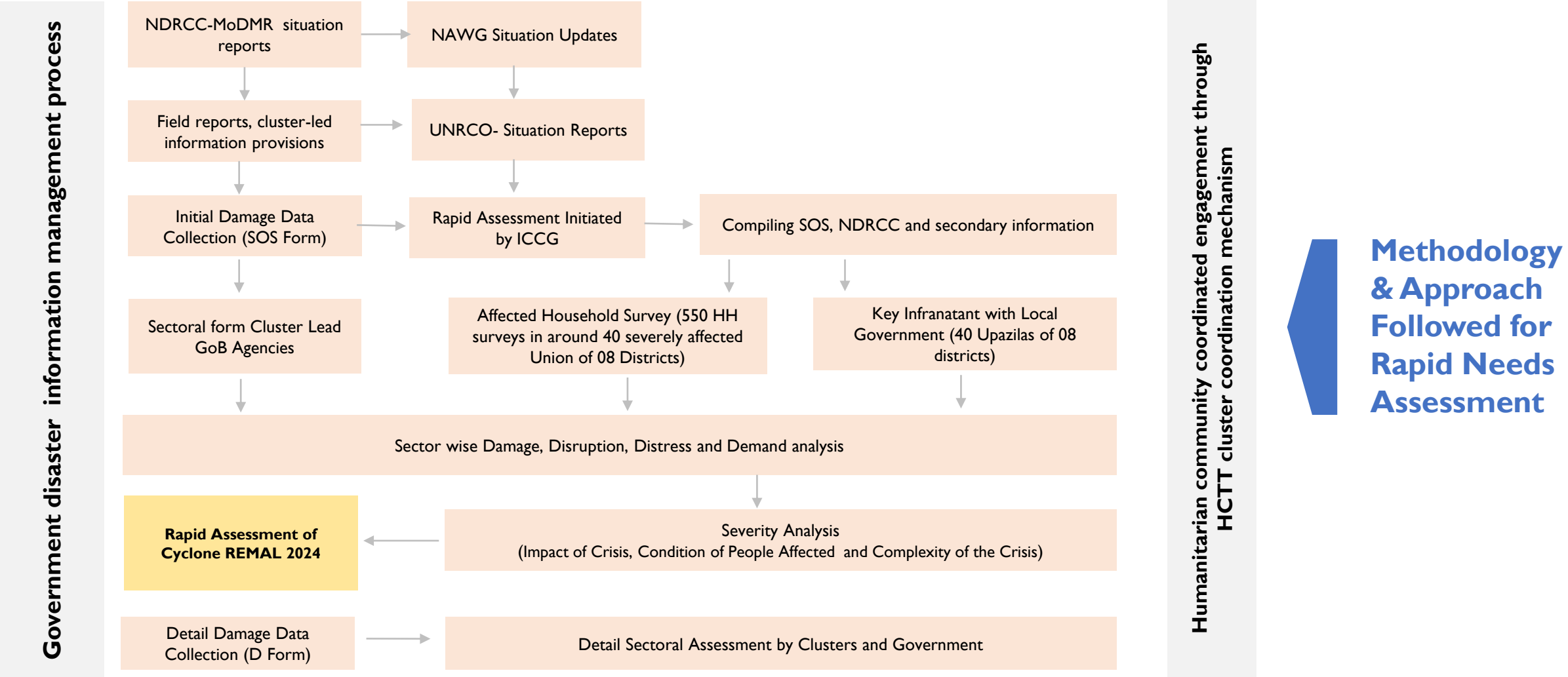
Collected HHs and KILs data to determine the severity ranking and assess sector-specific losses and damages.

UNRCO: Cyclone REMAL 2024 Joint Situation Report # 3

29 May 2024

Situation monitoring and preparing and compilation of all available information.

Complementing GoB initiatives Through Rapid Assessments by the NAWG of ICCG



Overall Impact (as of 30 May 2024) *

Key Figures



4.6 M
People Affected



9,424
Shelter Opened

0.8 M
Temporary Displaced



173,866
Shelter damaged or destroyed

Geographical Coverage of Impact



19
Districts

119
Upazila

934
Union



16
Death



22
Missing/injured

Breakdown of Impacted Population



2.34 M
Women



1.79 M
Children (0 - 19)



444,861
Elderly (60+)



61,889
Pregnant and Lactating Women



65,422
Person with Disabilities

Sector-wise Impact

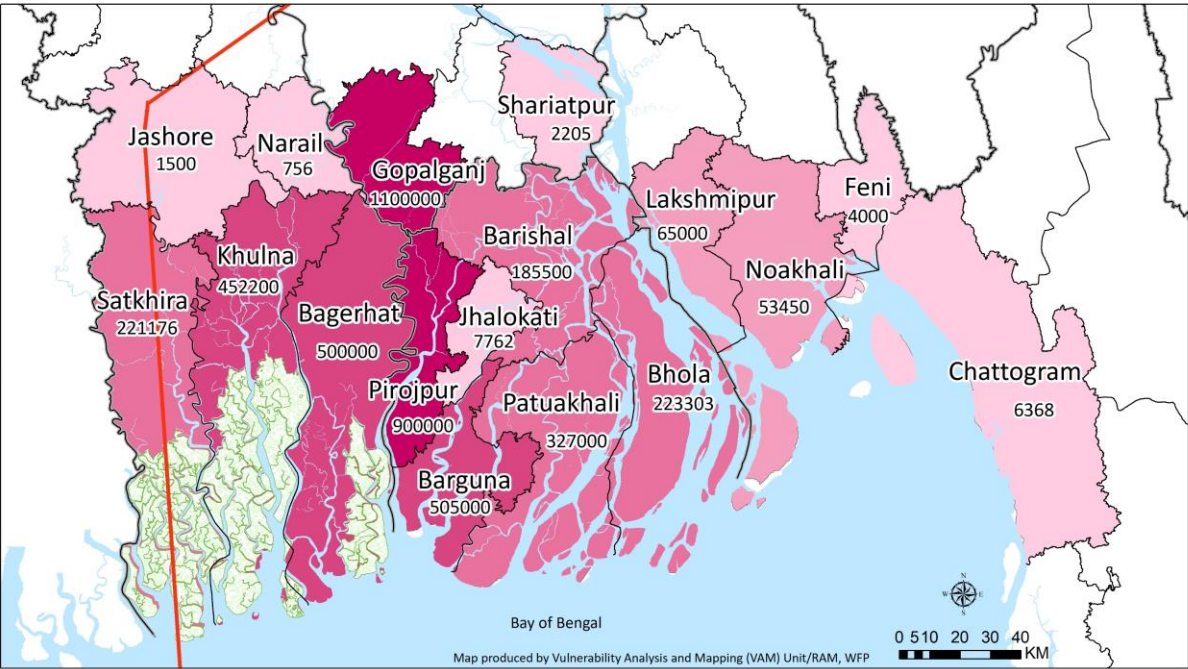


80,591
Hectare (Ha)**
Cultivable Land Inundated



20,260*** Tubewells and
134,269*** Latrines Damaged

District-Wise Affected Population



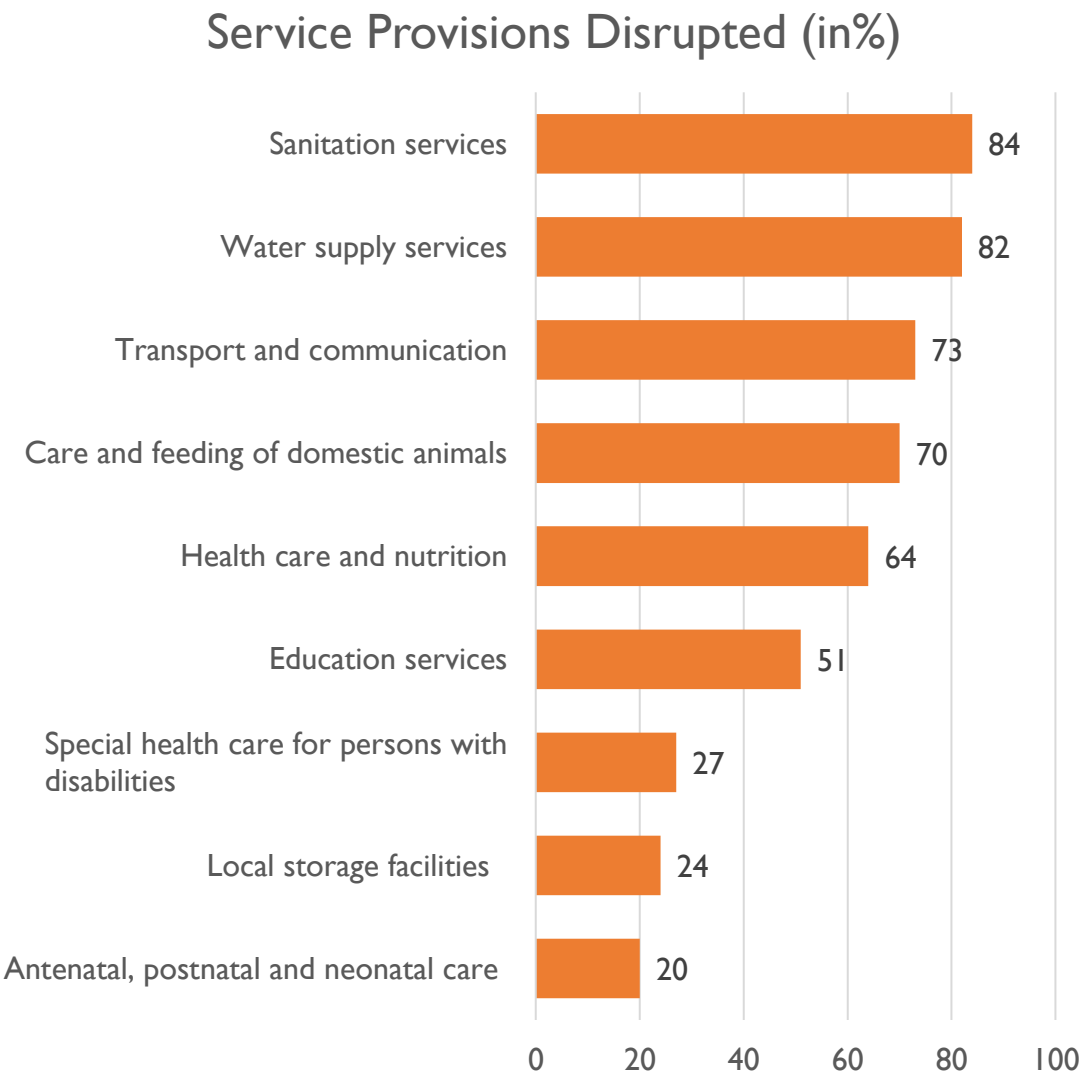
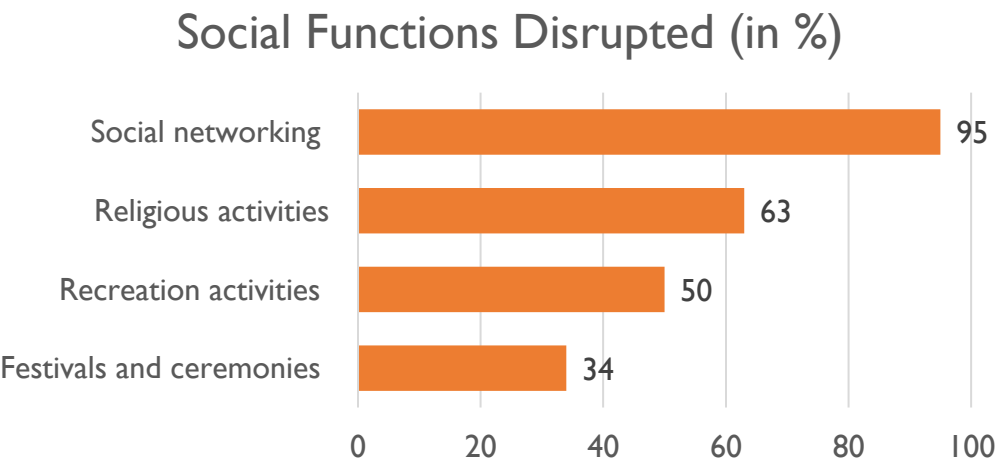
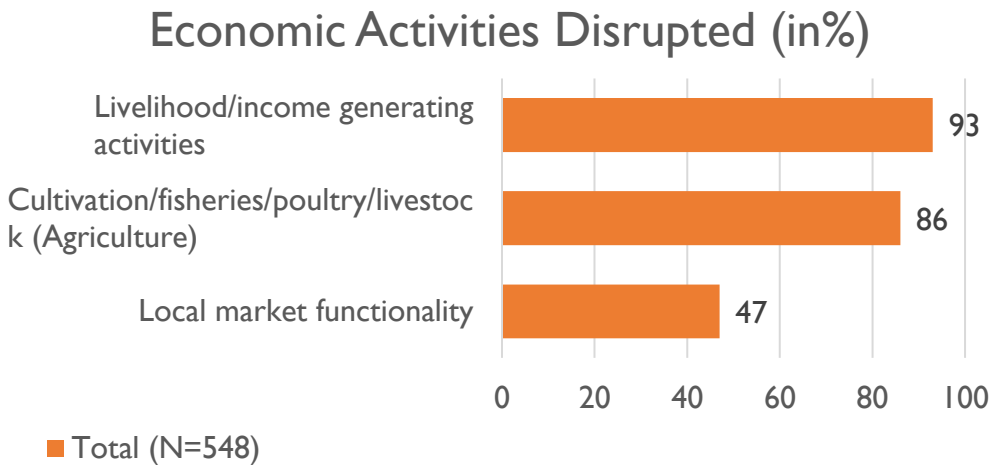
District	No. of Affected People	District	No. of Affected People
Bagerhat	500,000	Khulna	452,200
Barguna	505,000	Lakshmipur	65,000
Barishal	185,500	Narail	756
Bhola	223,303	Noakhali	53,450
Chattogram	6,368	Patuakhali	327,000
Feni	4,000	Pirojpur	900,000
Gopalganj	1,100,000	Satkhira	221,176
Jashore	1,500	Shariatpur	2,205
Jhalokati	7,762		
		Total	2,533,433

Affected Population
756 - 7762
7763 - 65000
65001 - 327000
327001 - 505000
505001 - 1100000
No data

IMD Observed Cyclone Ramel Track
International Boundary
Division Boundary
District Boundary
Mangrove Forest
Ocean/River

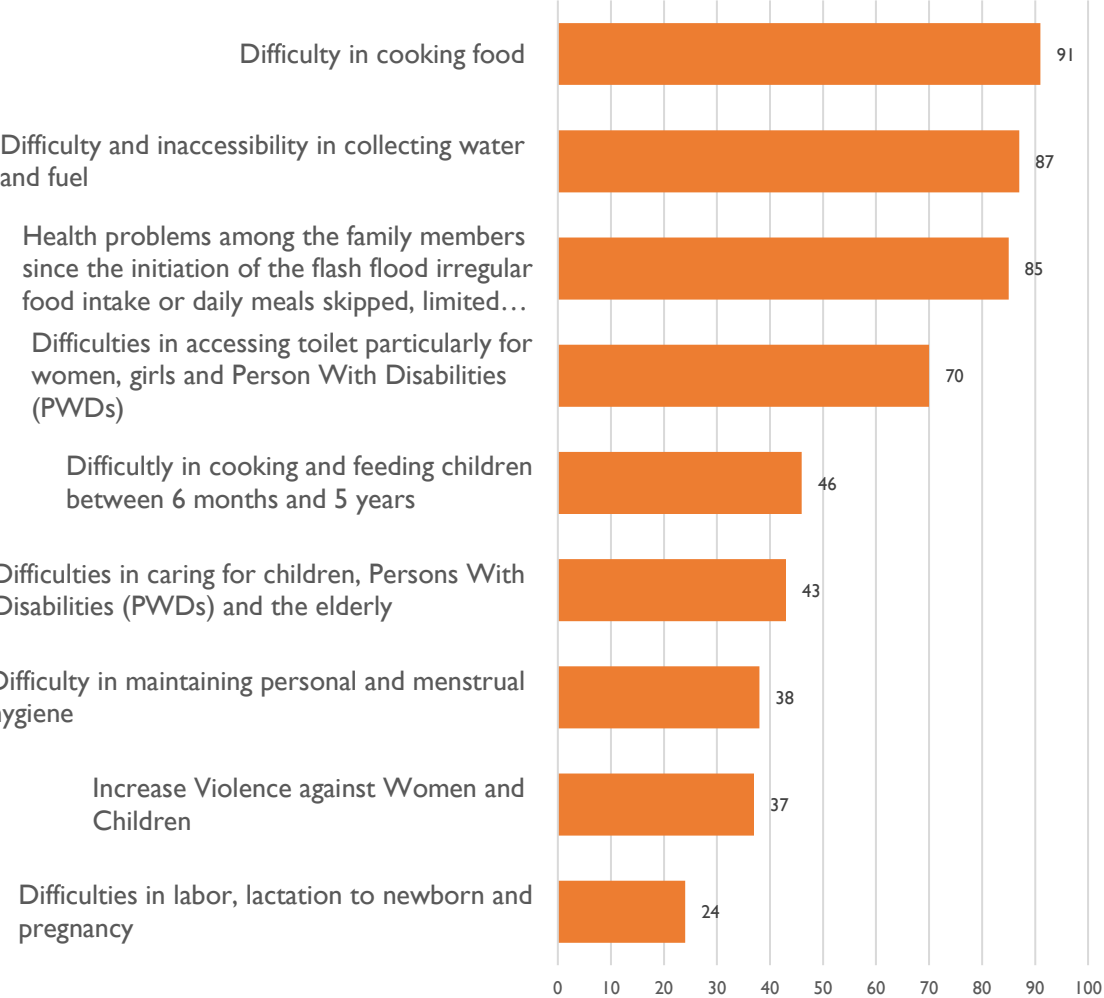
* NDRCC Report, SOS form, Government-led cluster information.
** Food Security Cluster.
*** DPHE.

Disruption of Economic Activities, Service Provisions, and Social Functions

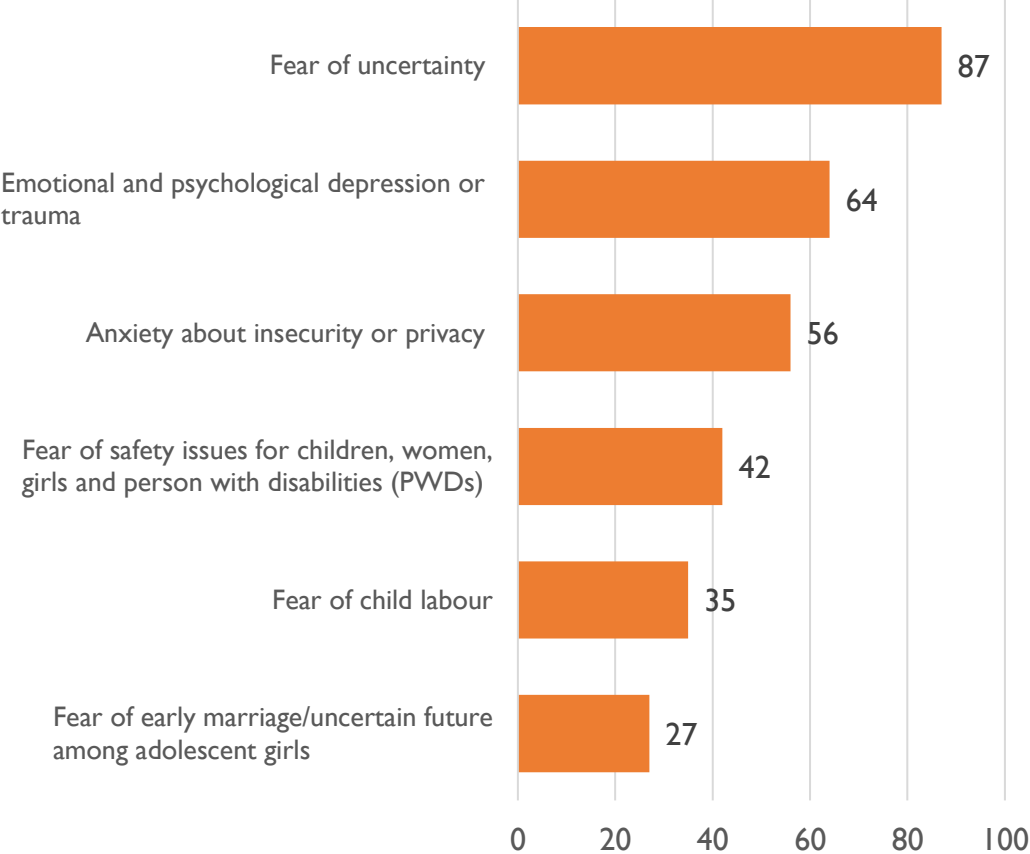


Distress/Sufferings and Coping Practices of the Affected Communities

Physical Sufferings (in%)

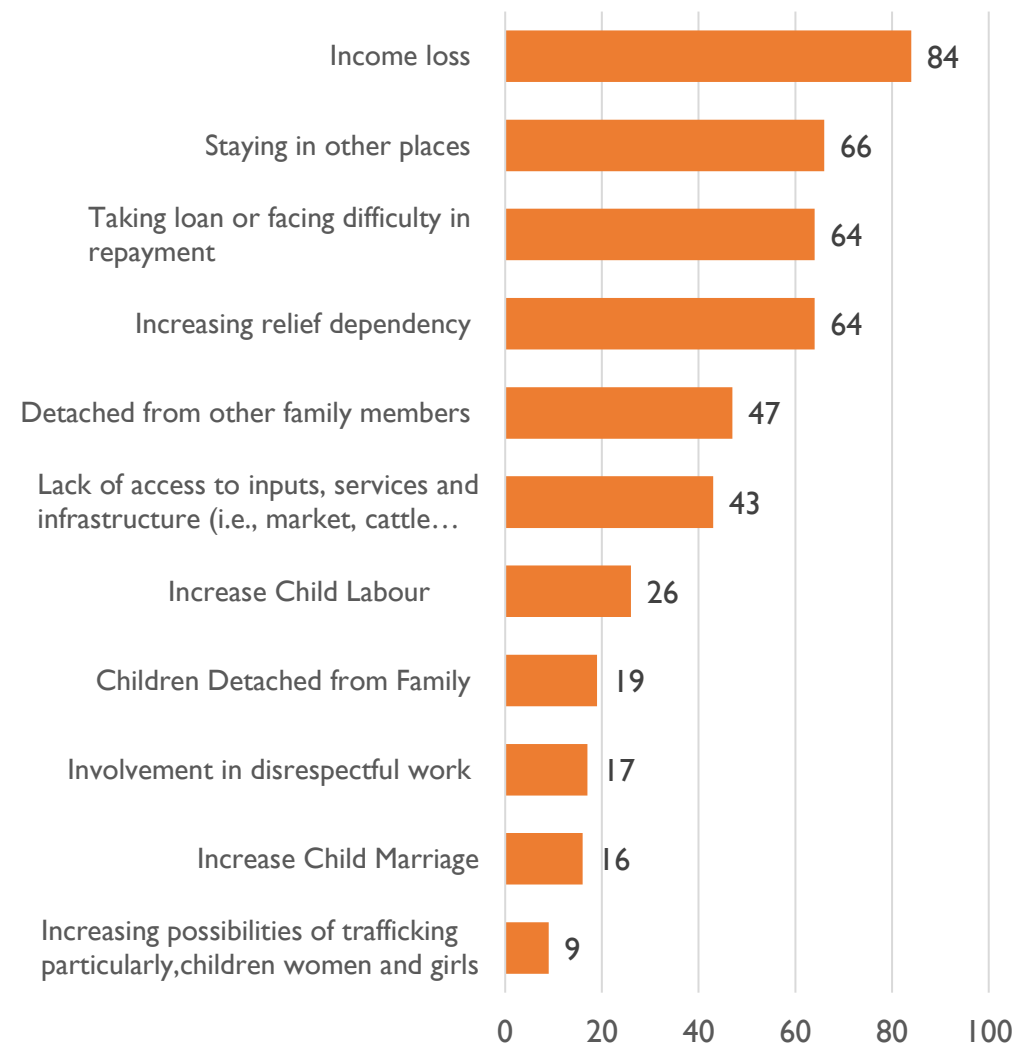


Mental Health and Psycho-Social Distress (in%)

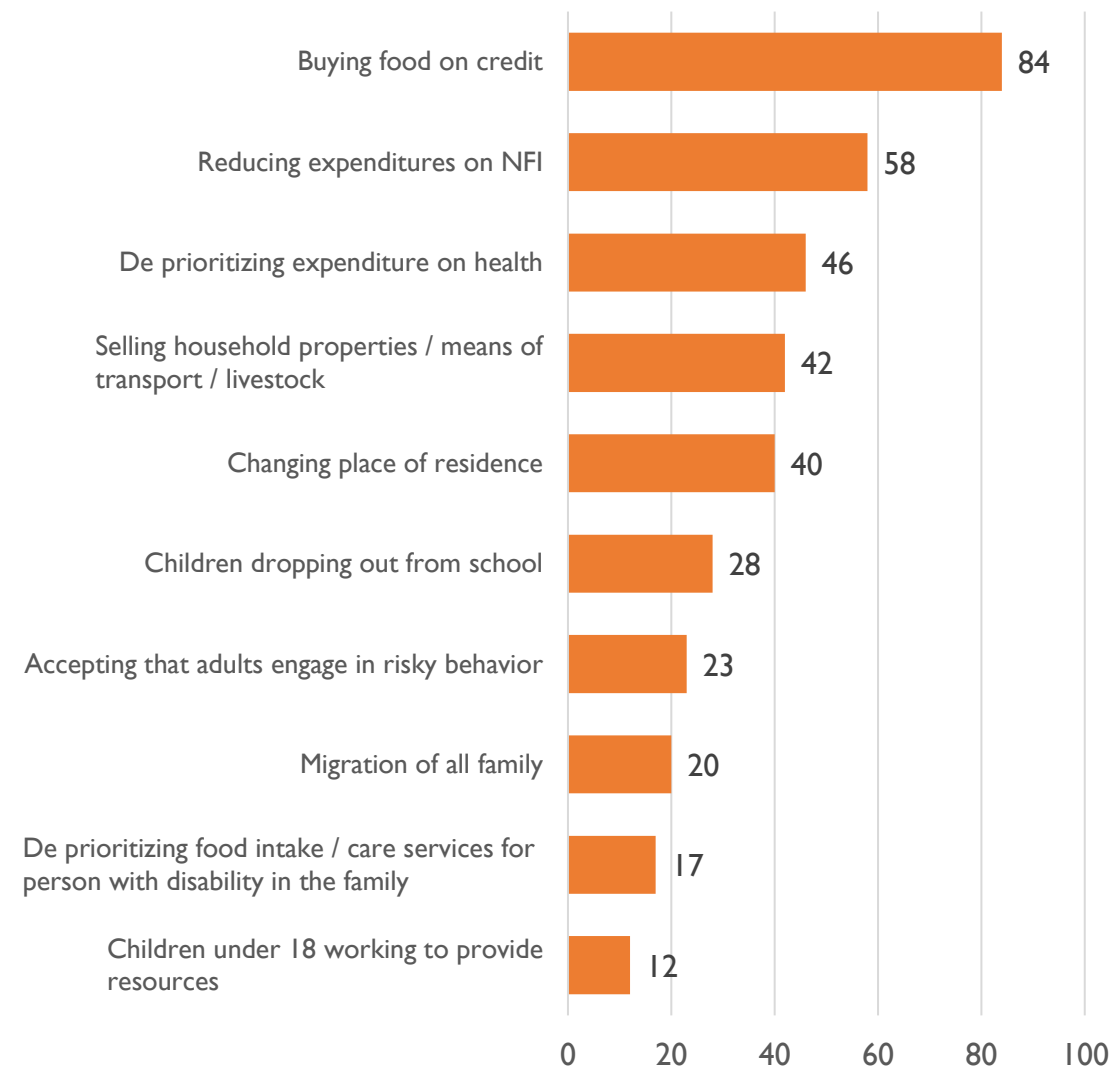


Distress/Sufferings and Coping Practices of the Affected Communities

Social Sufferings (in%)



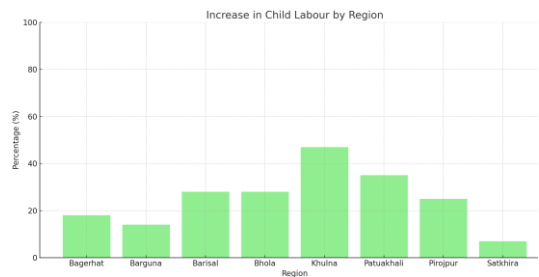
Coping Practices Adopted (in%)



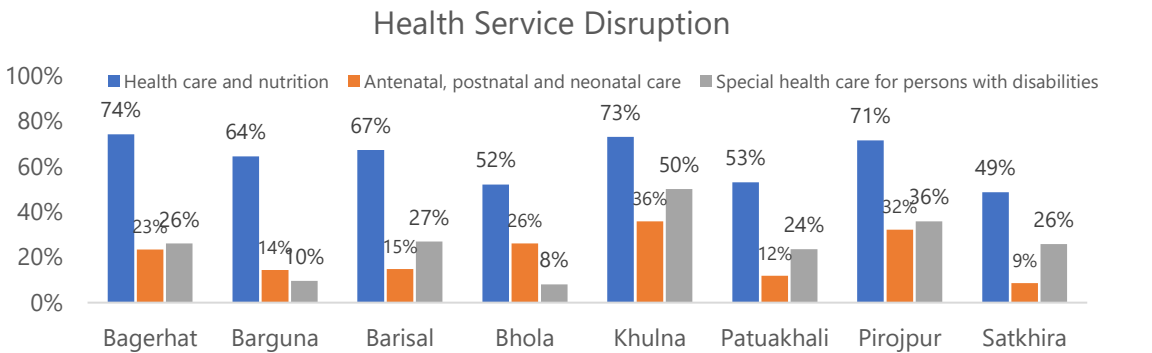
Sectoral Impact: Damage, Disruption and Distress

Child Protection: In the affected areas, there is a possibility of increasing child labor, child marriage, and separation from family. The household surveys reported an increase in violence against women and children (37%), increased child labor (26%), an increase in child marriage (16%), and children detached from family (19%). These conditions are dire in Pirojpur and Khulna respectively.

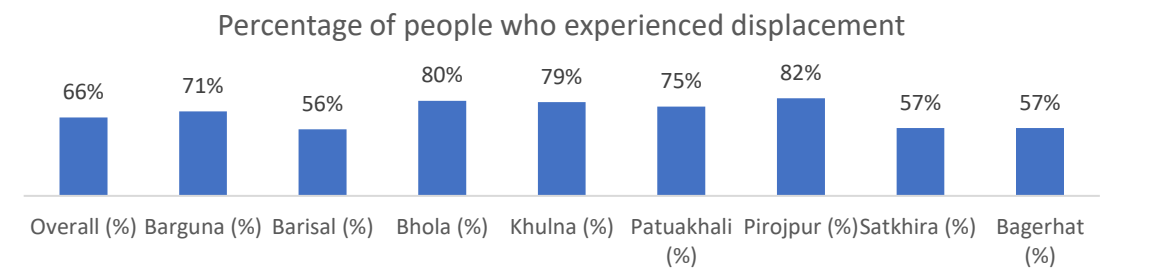
In addition to that, household surveys are in fear of income loss child labor and marriage, involvement in disrespectful work, increased risk of trafficking, and family migration and displacement.



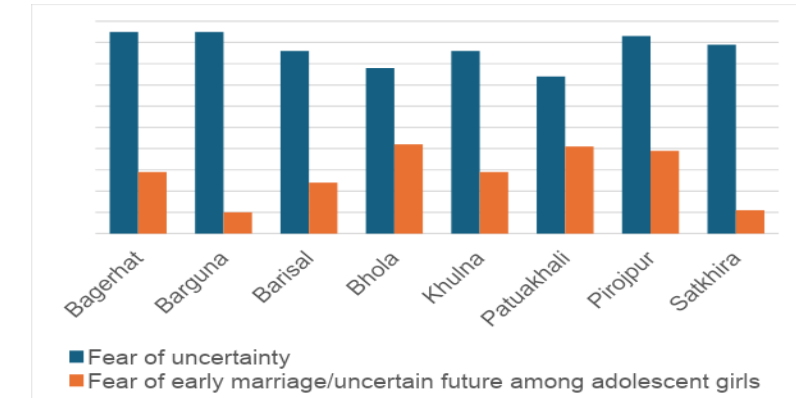
Health: According to the Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) and Control Room of the Directorate General of Health Services, a total of 16 people died. The boundary wall of the hospital campus and the tin roof of the storeroom have been damaged in Morrelganj Upazila Health Complex. Some medicines and logistics were also damaged as water entered the medicine store of that hospital. Upazila Health Complex (UHC) and a few unions in Koyra were destroyed. Two UHCs (Golachipa and Kalapara) are severely affected in Patuakhali. A 20-bed hospital in Kuakata and 20 community clinics of Barishal and Khulna divisions reported damage. Pregnant women face challenges accessing the facility at some unions of Kalapara Upazila, Patuakhali, Sarankhola Upazila of Bagerhat, and Shyamnagar Upazila of Satkhira district.



Displacement Management: Before the landfall of Cyclone REMAL, as an anticipatory action, approximately 0.8 million people were evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts. Many more of the temporarily displaced were staying with neighbors or families. NWAG household survey revealed that around 66% of the surveyed households were forced to stay in places other than their home. Although many of them have since returned to their houses as the cyclone passed, there are many still temporarily displaced at different locations. Furthermore, the cyclone damaged 40,338 houses completely putting all these households are at risk of protracted displacement.

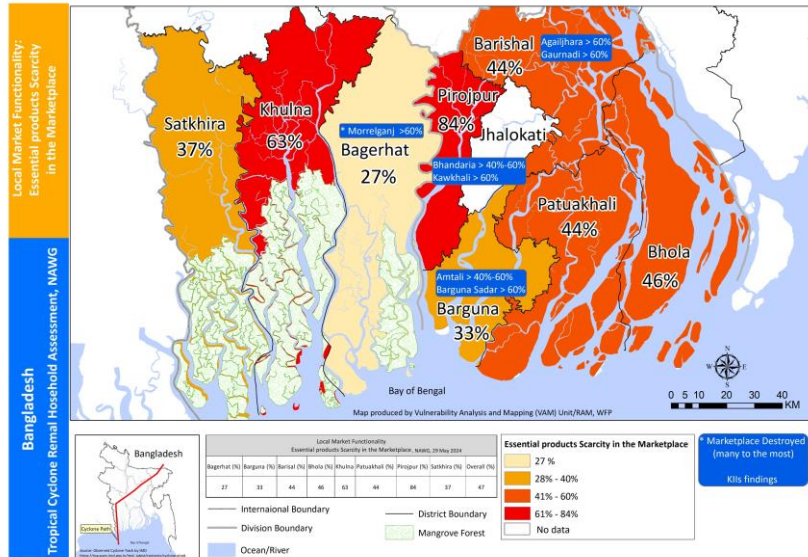


Gender-Based Violence: the cyclone may increase the risks of violence against women and children. The prevalence of partner violence in the affected areas of Barishal division is 44% and Khulna division is 57%. 37% surveyed household think the cyclone will increase the risks of violence against women and children. Overall, 42% of HH fear the impact of the cyclone will be on safety issues for children, women, girls, and persons with disabilities (PWDs). It is to be noted that the lack of awareness of first responders on GBV risks and safeguarding measures may further put women and girls at heightened risk of gender-based violence.



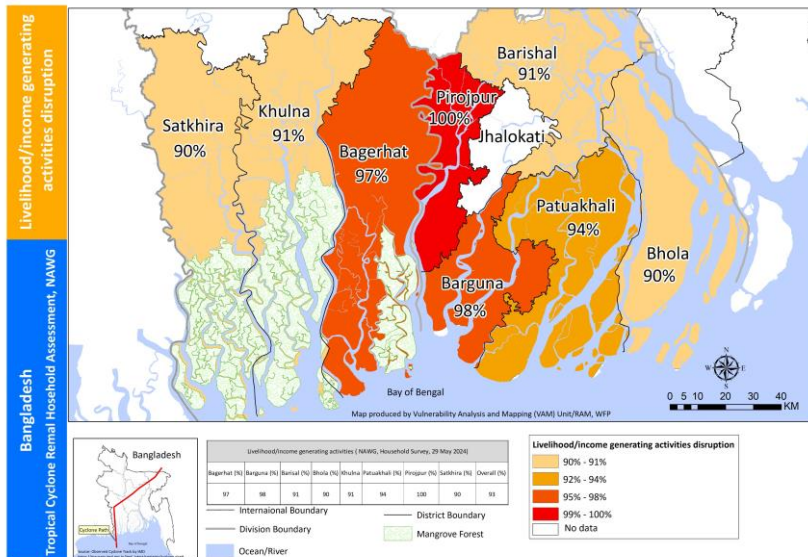
Graph: Fear of uncertainty and Fear of early marriage/uncertain future among adolescent girls

Sectoral Impact: Damage, Disruption and Distress



Food Security Cluster (FSC): From the initial report, Out of 277,226 Ha of cultivable land 80,591 Ha of land was inundated, and 46.6% of standing crops were damaged. 23.5 % of local food storage is damaged, and cropland and water sources (for cattle) are damaged with saline water. Embankments have broken which were protecting the agricultural land. Markets are partly damaged.

66.2 % of people displaced. 43.1% reported difficulty in access to market, agriculture, and livestock services. 73% Transport and communication disrupted. 69.5% of cattle feed was disrupted. 81.5% of water sources are disrupted. 46.5% of local market functionalities were disrupted. 86.3% of agricultural (cultivation/fisheries/poultry/livestock) activities were disrupted. 93.2% of livelihood and income-generating activities were disrupted.



42% of HHs have already adopted negative coping strategies like selling household properties or livestock. 85.2 % started skipping meals, 86.5 % reported disruption of cooking fuel, and 90.8% of people faced difficulty in cooking food. 45.6% difficulty in cooking and feeding children under 5 years old. 84.1% of people facing income loss. 94.5% of people reported no assistance received so far.

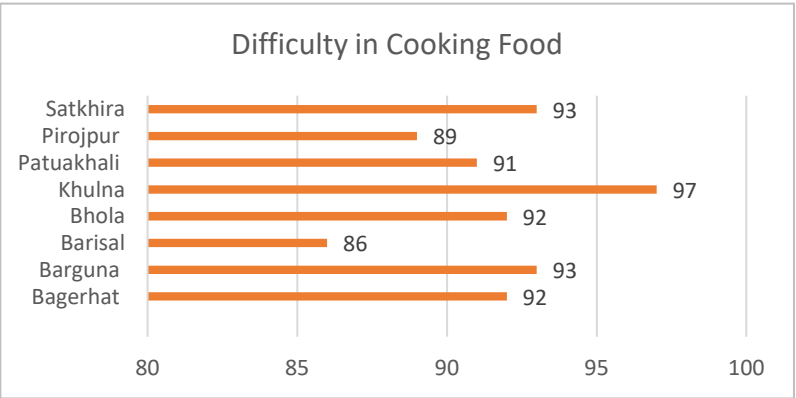
Sectoral Impact: Damage, Disruption and Distress

Shelter Cluster: A significant number of houses have been damaged due to the cyclone. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) reported that 173,866 houses have been damaged whereas 133,528 are partially and 40,338 are fully damaged. About 96% of the damaged houses are in the most affected eight districts.

People whose houses were damaged lost their living space, essential household items, and cooking utensils and faced difficulties in ensuring minimum living space with dignity, privacy, and protection from harsh weather.

According to the NAWG's assessment, it is observed that over 90% of the HHs are currently facing difficulties in cooking food which is leading to starvation. 46% of HHs with children 6-60 months are unable to prepare food for their children, leading to child malnutrition. 37% of families feel that the current situation is increasing violence against women and children. 66% of the HHs moved away from their homes which is resulting in difficulties for themselves and their hosts. The assessment says 47% of HH members are separated from their families, which is increasing their vulnerability. The majority of the HHs are not able to overcome the disaster's losses according to the assessment 64% of the HHs have increased relief dependency and 64% of the HHs are unable to repay their loans due to losses in their income, which makes them continuously vulnerable. Assessment informs 84% of HHs have lost their income resulting in them not being able to recover by their efforts and they have to need external assistance.

The assessment shows that affected people are unable to return to their former condition by their effort and that those who have lost their houses are living in extremely fragile conditions. They have to need emergency and longer-term external support.

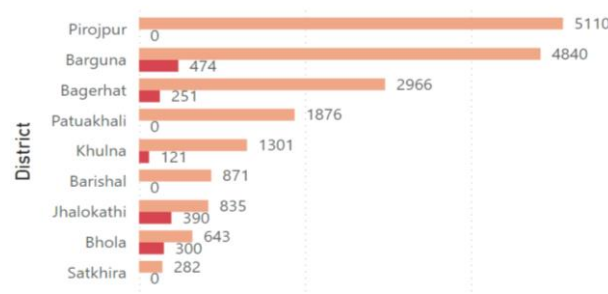


WASH Cluster: The districts of Bhola, Jhalokati Patuakhali, Barguna, and Khulna are among the most affected. These areas had pre-existing vulnerabilities, such as poor-quality latrines and inadequately maintained water points. Another vulnerability was the damage to coastal embankments due to high tide conditions. These vulnerabilities were exacerbated by the cyclonic winds and tidal surges, which further damaged people's water and sanitation conditions. Cyclone Remal impacted the vulnerable WASH infrastructure in the most affected districts, including Patuakhali, Barguna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Khulna, Barishal, Bhola, Jhalokati, and Pirojpur. The tropical storm, storm surge, and collapse of embankments led to damage, inundation, or contamination of water sources such as ponds, along with increased salinity. Many water points and sanitation facilities were either fully uprooted or partially damaged.

- Hand pumps 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 the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) identified 8 affected districts with 20,260 water points damaged (1,536 fully damaged) and 134,269 latrines damaged (24,407 fully damaged). 550 Health Care Facilities and 1,175 shelters (schools) have incurred damage in their WASH facilities.
- The poorest were disproportionately affected due to their reliance on low-cost infrastructure and widespread use of temporary latrines

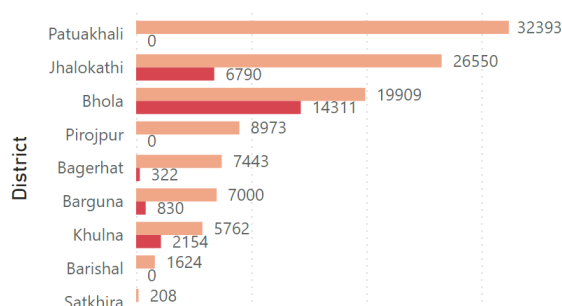
Tubewell Partial Damage and Fully Damaged By District

Damaged Type Partial Damage Fully Damaged



Latrine Partial Damage and Fully Damaged By District

Damaged Type Partial Damaged Fully Damaged



Key Needs and Priorities



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. And 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.



Ready/cooked food, child food package distribution, cooking utensils, fuel, and food assistance for the people displaced, livestock feed and veterinary services, water for livestock, in-kind emergency livelihood support, and emergency agriculture input.



Shelter materials and household items are urgently needed in the community at this moment, including Emergency Shelter Support, essential household supplies, housing repair assistance, and rental assistance. Displaced populations are in need of food assistance; emergency shelters, shelter rebuilding items, sanitation & hygiene items; and livelihood restoration.



Emergency health care support, including mental health and psychosocial support, health education, and promotion. Enhance disease surveillance systems to prevent potential communicable disease outbreaks. Replenish emergency drugs and medical supplies, and repair damaged health facilities. Need for implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) to restore the SRHR services for the women, Emergency health care support for the women are not getting access to health facilities

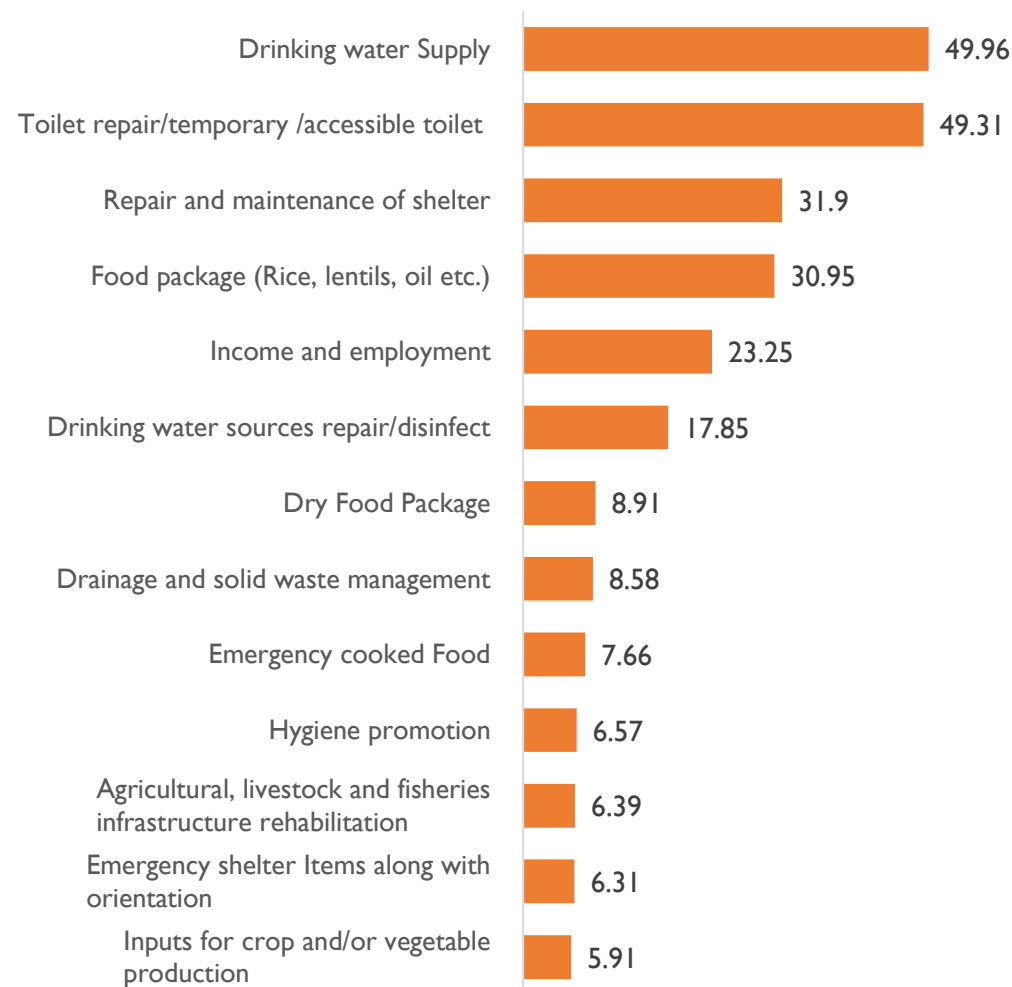


Safety and dignity items for displaced women, girls, transgender/ hijra, including persons with disabilities to reduce GBV risk and ensure well being. CASH support to women-headed households, pregnant women to access essential health services. Mental and psychosocial helpline services (MHPSS) by counsellors for survivors of gender-based violence .



Immediate support for affected families to alleviate pressure that may increase violence, and force children into labor and child marriage. Strengthen and expand child protection services and improve essential services and infrastructure. Strengthen the enforcement of existing laws against child labor and child marriage and implement community awareness programs.

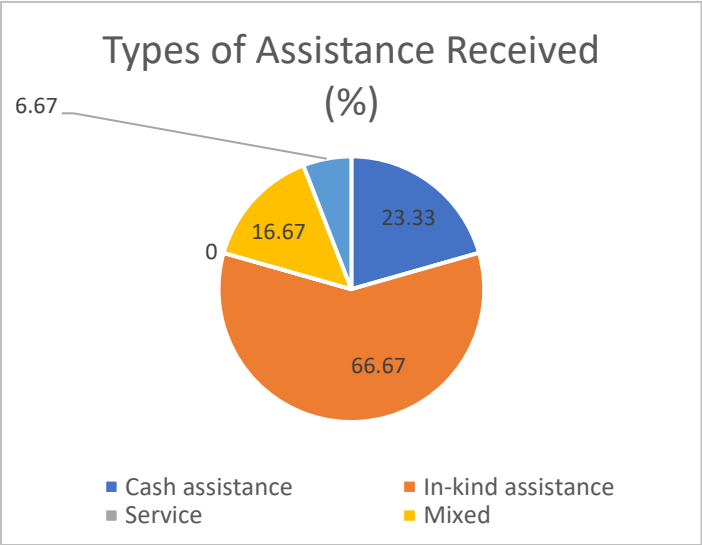
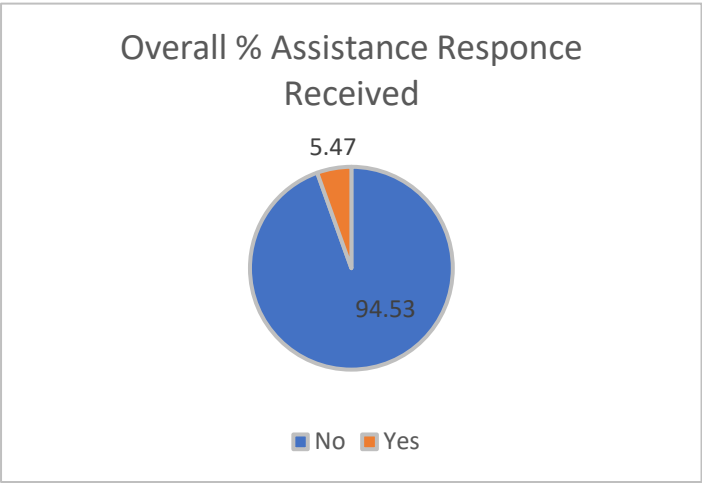
Key Immediate Needs Based on the People's Preference (in%)



■ Total (N=548)

Humanitarian Response (Govt and Non-Govt.)

Organization	District	Funded Amount (USD)	Funded Amount (BDT)
MoDMR (Allocation)	Khulna, Satkhira, Patuakhali, Cox’s Bazar, Chattogram, Feni, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Bhola, Barishal, Pirojpur, Barguna, Bagerhat, Jhalokati and Chandpur [GR Rice, Children food, Fodder]	\$ 903,385	106,500,000৳
Government		\$ 903,385	106,500,000৳
Start Network	Satkhira, Khulna, Barguna, Patuakhali	\$ 197,000	23,224,330৳
BDRCS	Satkhira, Bagerhat, Khulna, Bhola, Barguna, Pirojpur, Jhalokati, Patuakhali, Chattogram, Noakhali, Cox's Bazar	\$ 25,000	2,947,250৳
BRAC	Satkhira	\$ 6,500	766,285৳
Christian Aid	Khulna	\$ 84,683	9,983,315৳
CARE Bangladesh	Patuakhali	\$ 30,000	3,536,700৳
Save the Children	Patuakhali, Satkhira	\$ 3,393	400,000৳
WFP	Satkhira, Khulna, Barguna, Patuakhali and Bhola	\$ 1,600,000	188,624,000৳
Oxfam	Barguna	\$ 28,065	3,308,583৳
Step Consortium	Satkhira, Bagerhat, Barguna & Patuakhali	\$ 254,475	30,000,000৳
World Vision	Bagerhat	\$ 5,910	696,750৳
Non-Government (Compiled Anticipatory Actions – AAWG)		\$ 2,235,026	263,487,213৳
Start Network (allocation for emergency response)	Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Satkhira	\$ 800,000	94,312,000৳
Total		\$ 3,938,410	464,299,213৳



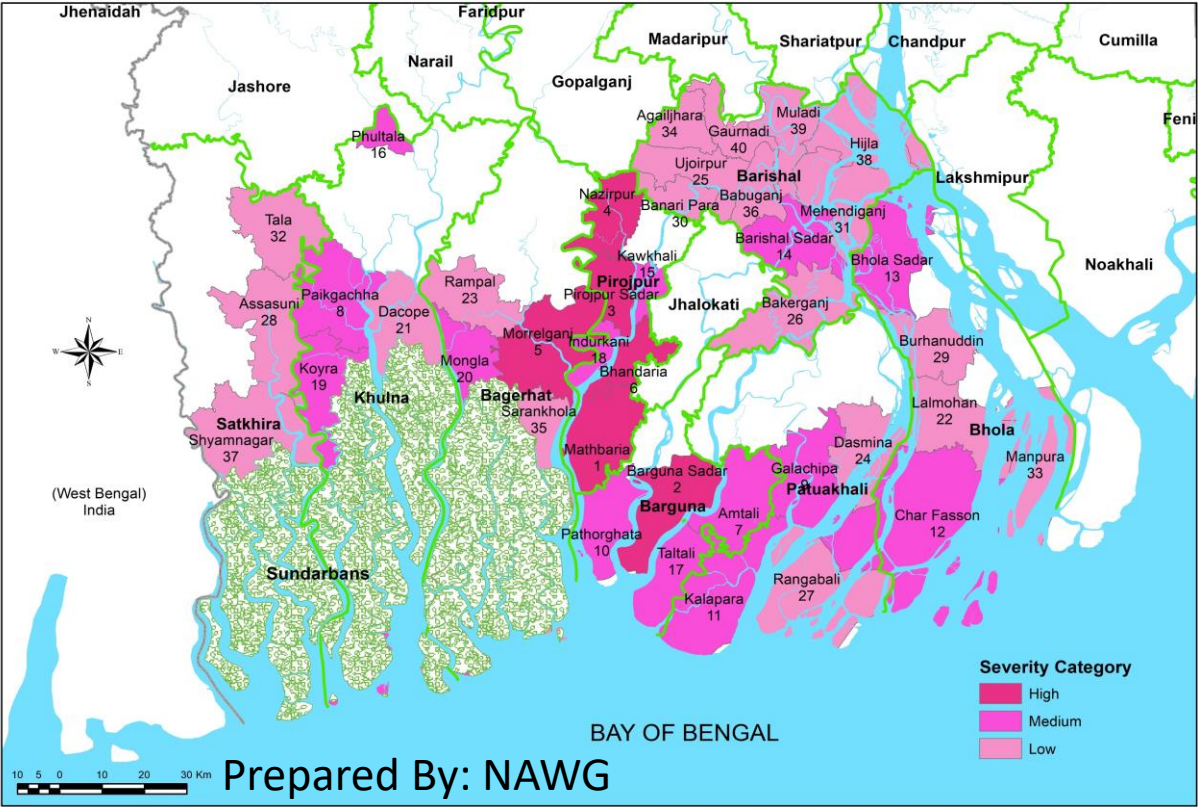
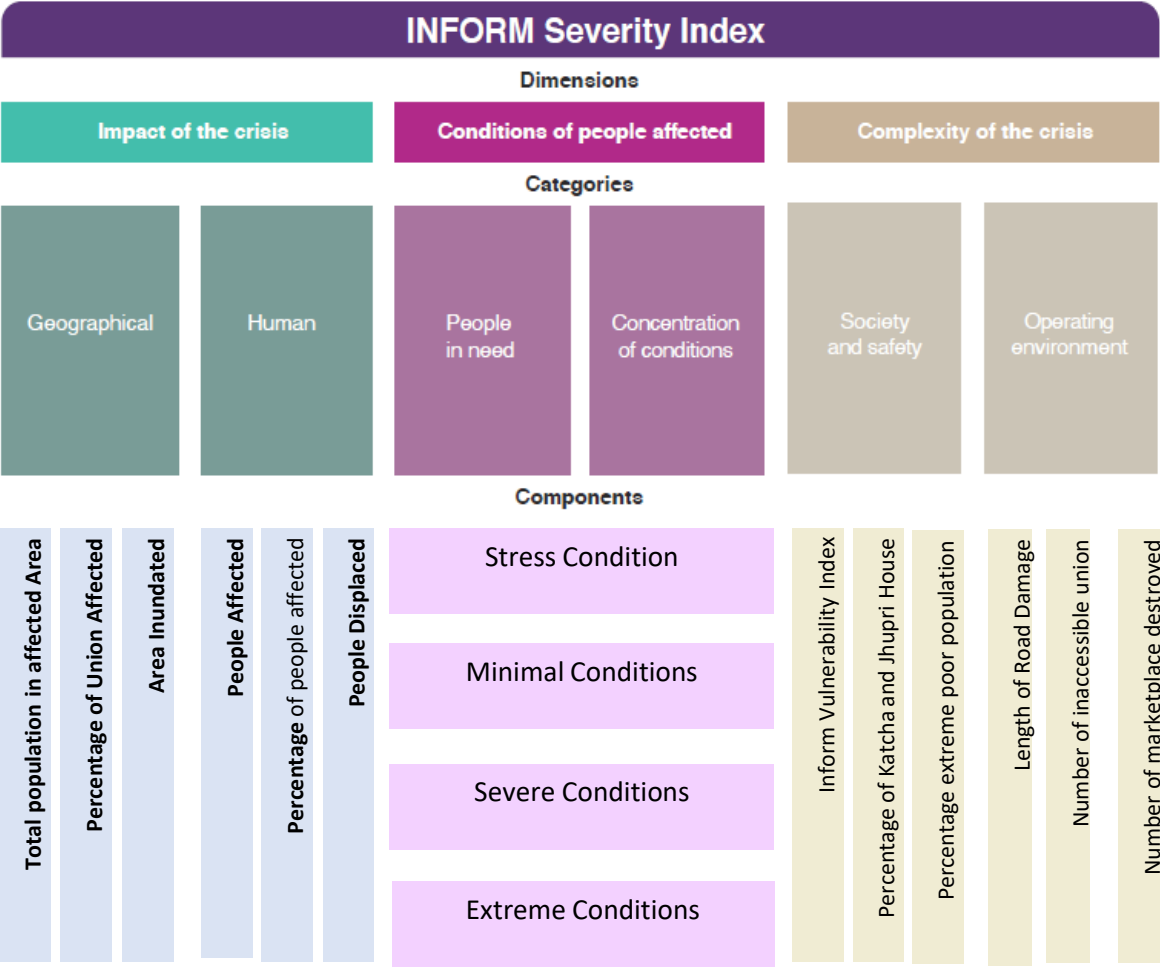
District	AA Cash Recipient HH
Barguna	5,700
Bhola	3,125
Khulna	5,999
Patuakhali	7,731
Satkhira	7,444
Total	29,999

District-wise WFP’s AA cash recipients

Severity Analysis and Ranking of Affected Upazila

This severity ranking is developed based on the contextualization of the Inform Severity Ranking Methodology. Information collected from the severity ranking survey and impact information as well as various vulnerability information combined and analyzed for this ranking. There are dimensions such as the Impact of Crisis,

The condition of the People Affected and The complexity of the Crisis is considered for this analysis, For more information please click [here](#).



District	Upazila	Impact of Crisis	Condition of People Affected	Complexity of Crisis	Severity Category	Severity category
Pirojpur	Mathbaria	3	1.1	2.9	3.2	High
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	High
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	3.7	3.3	1.6	2.4	High
Pirojpur	Nazirpur	3.5	5	1.8	2.3	High
Bagerhat	Morrelganj	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.2	High
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	3	2.9	2.7	2.1	High
Barguna	Amtali	2.8	2.5	3.1	2	Medium
Khulna	Paikgachha	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	Medium
Patuakhali	Galachipa	2.6	1.5	3.9	1.8	Medium
Barguna	Patharghata	3.1	2	2.4	1.7	Medium

Please find the full severity table [here](#)

Number of People in Need (PiN) by District and Cluster (8 districts - assessed districts)

District	Population Total	No. of Affected People (assessed districts)	People in Need (PIN)											
			Child Protection	DMC	Education	Food Security	GBV	Health	Nutrition	Shelter	WASH	Area PIN	PIN as per % Affected	PIN as Per % of Total Population
Barguna	1,010,531	505,000	35,238	13,350	33,258	151,500	71,592	57,105	47,446	64,923	191,900	191,900	38%	19%
Bhola	1,932,518	223,303	16,536	10,608	21,369	44,661	38,787	15,901	44,692	32,806	118,351	118,351	53%	6%
Pirojpur	1,198,195	900,000	45,389	10,722	66,444	270,000	89,374	130,451	115,388	57,074	216,000	270,000	30%	23%
Satkhira	2,196,582	221,176	12,485	1,070	16,015	55,294	23,962	18,914	17,175	5,690	70,776	70,776	32%	3%
Patuakhali	1,727,254	327,000	19,474	956	22,451	98,100	52,143	56,610	40,946	8,540	124,260	124,260	38%	7%
Bagerhat	1,613,076	500,000	22,183	39,455	31,854	125,000	67,089	67,512	73,205	177,547	135,000	177,547	36%	11%
Barishal	2,570,446	185,500	6,386	1,041	11,266	37,100	23,923	23,101	23,624	11,113	50,085	50,085	27%	2%
Khulna	2,613,385	452,200	13,964	80,880	26,449	113,050	42,628	64,151	49,966	299,585	113,050	299,585	66%	11%
Total	14,861,987	3,314,179	171,655	158,082	229,106	894,705	409,498	433,745	412,442	657,278	1,019,422	1,302,504	39%	9%

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) III Project.”**

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Please reach us for any queries related to this report

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For Updates and Contacts-
<https://response.reliefweb.int/bangladesh/needs-assessment-working-group-nawg-bangladesh>

For Live Updates



By
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
Government of Bangladesh