Situation Overview

The Bangladesh Metrological Department reported that Cyclone Amphan hit the country’s coast around 5:00pm BST on 20 May 2020. With wind speeds of up to 180 km per hour, it caused tidal surges up to nine feet in some coastal areas, inundating hundreds of villages in Bholo, Patuakhali, Barguna, Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira. Dhaka and its adjacent districts also experienced high winds and heavy rain.

To minimize the impact of the cyclone on exposed populations, the Government of Bangladesh (GOB), under the leadership of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR) evacuated over 2.4 million people, including 850,000 children under 18, to cyclone shelters. The GoB has also allocated 3,100 metric tons (MT) of rice and 42,000 packets of food along with funds for children’s food ($36,400) and animal feed ($32,900) and US$ 58,700 in cash to 19 risk-prone districts. Local authorities are using these allocations to provide immediate assistance to the people in need.

Initial reports from UNICEF Field Offices and partners indicate that emergency shelter assistance, WASH and livelihood support are required in affected areas. District authorities are collecting information and preparing...
COVID-19-sensitive community engagement messages for cyclone Amphan recovery. Humanitarian clusters including UNICEF-led sectors are undertaking further assessment.

Humanitarian Coordination

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) co-led by MODMR and the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office met on 20 May 2020 to prepare to complement GOB-led response efforts. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) will coordinate a rapid joint assessment of the situation in collaboration with national authorities and partners with presence in the most impacted areas. In this regard, the NAWG met on 21 May 2020 to plan a Rapid Needs Assessment in the next week. The assessment is expected to inform priority needs and additional support requirements.

The NAWG Situation Analysis and Anticipatory Impacts Assessments, issued prior to cyclone landfall, activated the Humanitarian Preparedness and Response Plan (HPRP). It also triggered pre-agreed Early Actions protocols of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and an emergency allocation of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society’s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for anticipatory actions to alleviate the distress faced by communities. BRAC and the Start Fund also made immediate allocations for emergency support.

UNICEF and Partners' Response

UNICEF maintained close collaboration with divisional and district-level government officials as well as UN agencies, humanitarian clusters, and international and national NGO partners to gather information on situation and priority needs of children and their families. In addition, UNICEF Field Offices in Khulna and Barisal provided technical support to the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) in the area of WASH on tube well maintenance spare parts and water purification tablets.

Upon agreement of the Rapid Needs Assessment, field staff are ready to be deployed to affected areas to support data collection and provision of emergency relief for affected children and families as required. UNICEF has contingency partnership agreements established at sub-national levels covering over 82,000 people in Khulna and 71,000 people in Barisal. Contingency plans are also in place for Chattogram and Cox’s Bazar and ready for activation.

Khulna

Four people are known to have been killed by the storm in Khulna division (Jessore, Satkhira and Jhinaidah). Embankments damaged in 13 points in Satkhira district led to the inundation of households, cultivated lands and fishing projects. UNICEF provided COVID-19 related post-cyclone communication messages to the regional radio stations and District Information Office for local level miking in affected upazilas of Mongla Sharankhola and Morelganj. Approximately seven million people are expected to be reached by these messages.

UNICEF and partners also assessed the WASH situation in 223 cyclone shelters. Among them were 703 gender-segregated toilets, 216 water points for drinkable water and 536 water taps with soaps for hand washing purposes.
**Barisal**

As of 21 May 2020, six people are known to have been killed, including one child while 40,508 houses were damaged, and 2,131,090 people were affected. UNICEF is collaborating closely with local authorities and sectoral departments on impact assessment and planning of next steps.

Water and sanitation facilities have been damaged across the division. UNICEF provided spare parts for tube wells repair and water purification tablets to the Department of Public Health Engineering. Three community radio stations are disseminating messages provided by UNICEF on post cyclone recovery measures and importance of maintaining good hygiene for infection prevention.

**Cox’s Bazar**

The cyclone had only a minor impact on Cox’s Bazar or the Rohingya camps, with no injuries or deaths reported, and no damage registered to health or nutrition facilities. UNICEF partners are working to repair the damage that was done, including:

- **WASH**: 199 latrines were either damaged (187) or destroyed (12). Also damaged were 6 tube wells, 6 tap stands, 34 bathing cubicles and 3 fecal sludge management sites.
- **Education**: 92 learning centres (LCs) were affected by the cyclone. Together with previous weather events, 273 LCs have been damaged in total, with 38 repaired so far
- **Child Protection**: 3 multipurpose centres and 5 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWGs) were damaged. Repair is on-going in all but one SSWG which was affected by a landslide and will need more intensive repair after Eid.
- **C4D**: 2 information and feedback centres received minor damage.

**C4D**: 71,320 Rohingya refugees were reached on the evening of 21 May through loudspeaker messaging from 280 mosques across 24 camps as well as the airing of public service announcements on the radio.

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