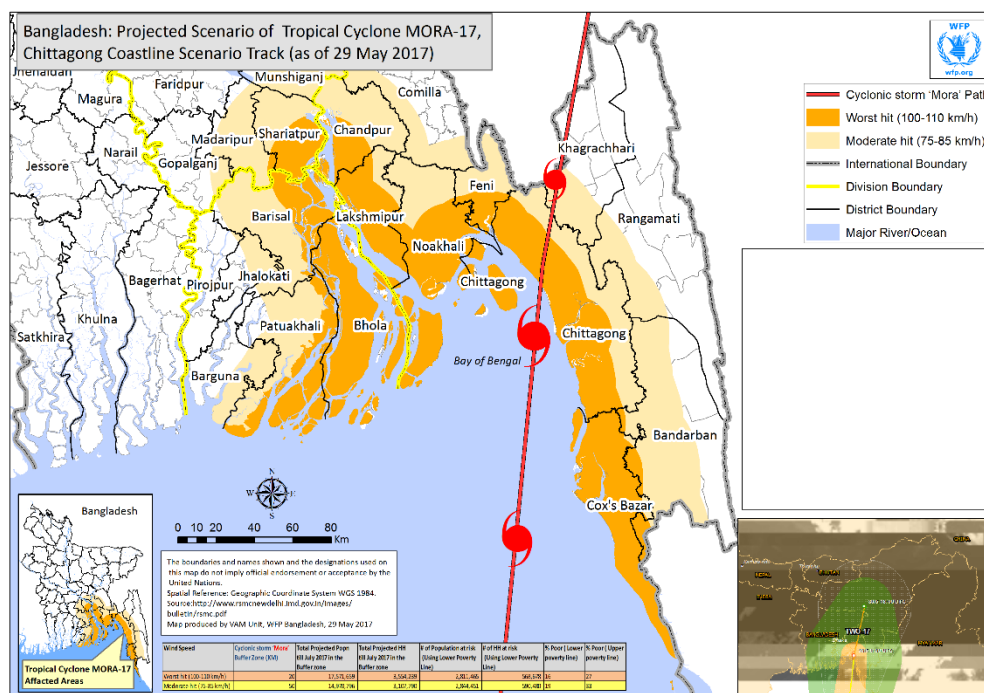


Highlights

- On 30 May 2017, Cyclonic storm Mora made landfall in Bangladesh's coastal region at 6 AM in the morning, with heavy rains and winds estimated at 117 km/h (73mph). Approximately 2,811,465 people live in the 12 high-risk coastal districts in Bangladesh that were exposed to Cyclone Mora. According to government sources, nearly 300,000 people were evacuated from affected areas on the southern coast and houses and property have been damaged in Cox's Bazar. The 31 May was dry, any rain could exacerbate the situation for those whose homes have been destroyed.



Map Source: WFP (as of 29 May)

80,000

Affected UMNs in makeshift settlements

60

Injured

17,000

Homes destroyed

53,000

Households affected

Situation Overview

- Cox's Bazar District Administration identified Kutubdia, Moheshkhali, Pekua as the most vulnerable upazilas in face of the storm. Residents of these locations were requested to seek safe shelter. Evacuation of 150,000 people to cyclone shelters was initiated by the government the night before the storm. 538 cyclone shelters in Cox's Bazar district were cleared and opened, some are still hosting.
- According to Government sources, 17,023 households completely damaged, 35,516 houses partially damaged within 12 locations in Cox's Bazar district; 52,539 households were affected in total, with 4 deaths, and 60 injured in total.
- Maheshkhali and Teknaf are reported to be the most affected upazilas in Cox's Bazar.
- The bamboo structures in the camps and makeshift settlements sustained extensive damage or collapse, particularly in Balukhali. Self-initiated repair and reconstruction started after the storm and continued today, with some roofing materials salvageable and repurchased.
- Health facilities on the sites sustained major damage, with services limited as a result. Local health complexes are functioning. Low reported injuries.
- Water supply on the sites has not had major impact, but sanitation is an issue across the sites. A high percentage of latrine superstructures were destroyed at Kutupalong.
- Widespread damage to food stocks and fuel as well as lack of dry space to cook and lack of lighting has also been identified as a concern.
- Safety and security concerns and difficulties in access wash facilities are commonly reported among women and girls.

Humanitarian Response - Sector Overview



Shelter/NFI

Needs:

- An average of 70% shelter in makeshift settlements are damaged, 20% severely damaged in Kutupalong and Balukhali. Significant number of shelter sustain severe damage in refugee camps too.
- Self-initiated repair and reconstruction started after the storm, with some roofing materials salvageable and repurchased, estimated 30% affected population have started rebuilding.
- People who are displaced or lost their shelters took shelter in nearby villages, schools or mosques. However limited options are presented to UMN population and the space is overcrowded.

Response:

- A total 8,700 households with severe shelter damage, and lacking the capacity to self-repair, are targeted for the first phase (4,000 targeted for Kutupalong, 1,500 for Balukhali, 2,200 for Leda, 1,000 for Shamlapur) of response for emergency shelter and NFI distribution in three makeshift settlements and Shamlapur.
- A second phase of response to provide framing materials, and to strengthen the shelters on-site for those in need, is being considered by sector partners.
- The first distribution took place in Balukhali for 200 of the worst affected families.
- Refugee camps will receive blanket coverage. Initial distributions were planned for today.
- The shelter sector is working on mobilizing additional supply to meet the need, as there is insufficient stock on ground to cover it.
- NFI kits and lighting are the priority needs other than shelter materials. Supply chain and market assessments are underway to guide responses.
- Response in host communities will be planned when assessment findings are available.



Food Security

- Crops are damaged severely in Teknaf, Maheshkhali and Ukiah.
- Livelihood are affected in a medium term due to shortage of labor, more people are occupied and engaged in shelter repair and reconstruction.

Response:

- Food Security plan first phase blanket distribution of high energy biscuits covering the three makeshift settlements, refugee camps and worst hit host communities over several days.
- 282 mt rice was provided by the government, 110 mt rice under GR, 900,000 cash allocated for immediate responses (within one day).
- Distributions took place today in Teknaf and Balukhali.



WASH

Needs:

- Rehabilitation of the existing sanitation facilities are prioritized. 85% latrines were found damaged in Kutupalong.
- It is commonly reported people need improved access in accessing latrines, wash rooms and bathing space.
- 268 latrines are under construction in Kutupalong extension, acceleration of latrines constructions on the site is critical in preparedness of monsoon impact and other extreme weather.

Response:

- WASH partner provided safe water supply the night before the storm in two cyclone shelters in Cox's Bazar Sadar for 1,500 people.
- Repair of damaged latrines began on Kutupalong today, expected to be completed by 15 June. Balukhali had little damage as the superstructures were more robust, to be complete by next Sunday. Desludging by next Sunday.
- Leda 60-65% damage: today began repair. Shamlapur 120 hh latrines affected - 10-15% partial damage, to be repaired within two weeks.
- Water in makeshift is provided by deep tube wells that were not affected; at Balukhali, maintenance work on tube wells has commenced.
- Chlorine tab distribution not an element of the strategy at the moment.
- WASH facilities construction planned prior to the cyclone will continue to ensure improved WASH on-site.
- Water points are expected to be fully functional in Balukhali within a week. Minor repairing is ongoing in other makeshift settlements and refugee camps.



Health

Needs:

- One clinic in Leda as well as the mobile clinic in Balukhali was extensively damaged from the storm, extensive rehabilitation is needed for clinics on sites.
- Basic primary and reproductive health care is accessible to the UMN and host communities and is being provided in mostly all facilities and referrals are possible and ongoing
- The sanitation situation, specifically the damage to the latrines' superstructure, in all of the makeshift settlements is concerning, especially given the start of the rainy season -health partners looking at this and shelter as critical to prevent outbreak.
- In addition to rehabilitating the sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion should be prioritized
- Cold chain confirmed functional for vaccines; CS coming with report tomorrow on health facility damage.

Responses:

- Repair of the damaged facilities began today and is ongoing, with phased temporary and permanent solutions.
- Lifesaving primary and reproductive health care is being provided by partners and referrals for complicated cases are being referred to upazila level health complexes as well as tertiary facilities.
- UNFPA supported the CS today by delivering 10 clean delivery kits to be used for hard to reach upazilas.



Protection

Needs:

- Major concerns were raised on safety, security and dignity while accessing latrine, washrooms and bathing space.
- It is reported that cyclone shelters were overcrowded on the night of the storm, without room for all who sought shelter, which increases potential risk and vulnerability.
- Lighting, NFI kits, hygiene promotion kits are needed for both women and adolescent girls.

Responses:

- Social workers, community groups are mobilized to follow up with individual cases and unaccompanied children.



Education

- 51 school fully damaged, 62 partially in the district.

Responses:

- EiE kits to be deployed.