

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.

80,000

Affected UMNs in makeshifts

60

Injured

17,000

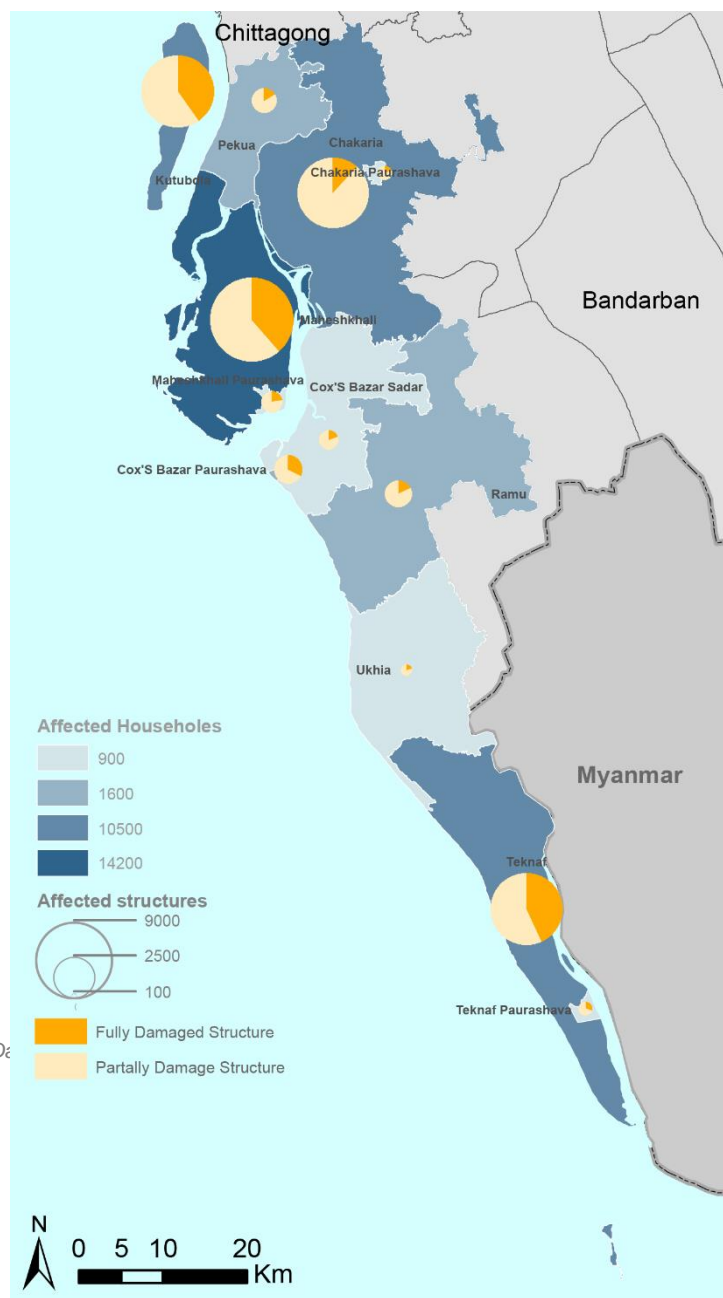
Homes destroyed

53,000

Households affected

Situation Overview

- Kutubdia, Maheshkhali, St. Martin's Island in Teknaf, are reported to be the worst affected, an estimated 80% households assessed need plastic sheets, water and food.
- Teknaf (Whykong, Nilla, Baharchhara), Unkia (Jalia Palong and Haldia Palong) are identified as severely affected. Shelter and water were identified as priority needs.
- According to Government sources, 17,023 households completely damaged, 35,516 houses partially damaged within 12 locations in Cox's Bazar district; 52,574 households were affected in total, with 4 deaths, and 60 injured in total.
- It was reported that approximated 10,000 UMNs are displaced temporarily after the storm, most of them took shelter in schools, and mosques on site or surrounding areas, some took shelter in community buildings or were hosted by Bangladeshis.
- Five Rohingya camps, consisting of both registered and unregistered Rohingyas, suffered damage to shelter, food, fuel and electricity supplies. IOM, in coordination with humanitarian partners, estimate that in the makeshift settlements, up to 80% of shelters were affected, with 25% severely damaged.
- Self-initiated repair and rebuilding of the damaged shelter continue, with some roofing materials salvageable and repurchased. Humanitarian partners are identifying those with no capacity to rebuild in the makeshift settlements. Detailed site planning is also underway.
- Rehabilitation of facilities and services is underway and prioritized by the partners.
- Access to Sabrang, Shaporir Dwip is still hampered.



Information Gap

- The damage in the host communities and access to services of the larger population outside makeshift settlements is still unclear. More assessments are underway to collect information.

Humanitarian Response - Sector Overview



Shelter/NFI

Needs:

- An average of 70% shelter in makeshift settlements is damaged, 20% severely damaged in Kutupalong and Balukhali. Significant number of shelters sustained 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.
- The first distribution was completed in Balukhali on 30 May for 200 households. On 30 May, Kutupalong for 500 of the worst affected families. Additional supply arrived to enable ongoing distributions.
- 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.
- NFI kits and lighting are the priority needs other than shelter materials. Supply chain and market assessments are underway to guide responses.



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:

- 4,800 households in Balukhali makeshift settlements and Baharchhara received high energy biscuits distribution (HEB).
- High energy biscuits and dry food distribution ongoing in Baharchhara, Sabrang, Cox's Bazar Paurashava and Matarbari for 4,000 households.
- Food distribution including HEB and dry food is planned for Kutupalong, Leda makeshift settlements, Maheshkhali (Kutubjom), Kutubdia, Teknaf (Sabrang) targeting at least 19,000 households.
- The 8th general rice distribution is also planned in three makeshift settlements from 4 June, targeting more than 16,000 households.
- 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 Kutupalong.



WASH

Needs:

- Rehabilitation of the existing sanitation facilities are prioritized. 85% sanitation facilities are affected (partially and fully) in Kutupalong. 25% are partially damaged in registered camps, Bharchhara.
- Sanitation is one of the most priority needs to prevent diarrhea in the post disaster situation.
- Water is a major concern in Sabrang, Shaporir Dwip and St. Martin island. Flooding and high tide is reported.
- 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.
- 7,500 households are in need of hygiene kits.

Response:

- 38,000 water purifying tablets were distributed in Chokaria, Pekua, Kutubdia and Ramu.
- Hygiene kits were distributed in Balukhali.
- 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 household 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.

- 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:

- Basic primary and reproductive health care, as well as secondary care, is accessible to the UMN and host communities and is being provided in most facilities; there are no constraints on referrals, which are ongoing.
- The sanitation situation, specifically the damage to the latrines' superstructure, in all of the makeshift settlements is concerning for health partners, especially given the start of the rainy season and the possibility of disease outbreak.
- In addition to rehabilitating the sanitation facilities, hygiene and health promotion should be prioritized. Renovation of facilities severely damaged by the cyclone to enhance functionality.

Responses:

- Repair of the damaged facilities is ongoing, both temporary and permanent solutions.
- Lifesaving primary and reproductive health care is being provided by MSF and IOM and referrals for complicated cases are being referred to upazila level health complexes as well as tertiary facilities.
- The CS was supported with 300 clean delivery kits designated for hard to reach upazilas, especially the island areas such as Mohashkali and Kutupdia by UNFPA.
- The CS was supported with supplies for diarrheal disease including water purification tablets and chlorine saline. Furthermore, UNICEF is supplying a 10-bed hospital in St. Martin Island with solar panels to support the 24/7 maternal, newborn and child health services, such as EPI services.



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.
- 10 mobile CFS planned by partners in the host communities and 3 CFS in makeshift settlements, targeting at 6,000 children.
- 50 recreational kit bags to be deployed to the field



Gender Based Violence

Needs:

- Zero cases of gender-based violence have been reported in make-shift settlements since tropical storm Mora
- Life-saving GBV health and psychosocial support services have not been compromised as a result of disaster
- Affordability of transportation and distance to service providers are reported as largest deterrent to help-seeking for health, psychosocial, and other available services
- Severe winds and rainfall have devastated unstable shelter structures of bamboo, tarp, and tin siding constituting the majority of make-shift settlement homes; female-headed households are less able to initiate reconstruction efforts due to lack of community support and availability of labor
- Soiled, wet clothing and damaged personal effects following heavy rain and flooding of shelter structures limited the movement of women and girls in community left without dry, clean garments and water-resistant footwear
- Electrical outage has prevented night lighting in settlement areas to increase safety and security risk to vulnerable groups including unaccompanied women, children, and persons with disability after nightfall
- Women may be increasingly targeted with verbal and physical harassment during water collection as scarcity increases pre-existing tensions regarding water resource distribution between host and UMN communities in Teknaf upazilla
- Disaster-affected households are seeking temporary refuge in abandoned and/or incomplete buildings, living with host families, and/or remaining in flooded homes to increase vulnerability to GBV

- Access to private, lockable latrines and/or bathing facilities within a reasonable walking distance is severely compromised; women and girls have initiated accompanied toilet visits and restricted mobility at night to curb the resulting threats to safety
- Mud stoves have been destroyed by the cyclone leaving many households; distribution of cooking fuel and portable stoves is highlighted as a critical need
- Food and non-food item distribution modalities must demonstrate gender-sensitive planning that ensures the most vulnerable groups receive goods

Responses:

- Mukti is providing service information, awareness raising regarding GBV, and psychological first aid in women and girls' safe spaces sites located in three make-shift settlements
- IOM, MSF, and ACF have deployed over 87 field workers across Teknaf and Ukhiya upazillas providing key messages regarding availability of services, including life-saving clinical management of rape and psychological first aid for GBV survivors
- UNFPA is mobilizing distribution of 3000 dignity kits across the most critically affected areas of Ukhiya and Teknaf upazillas
- IOM is prioritizing identification of vulnerable groups including female-headed households for receipt of shelter services



Education

Needs:

- 51 schools have been fully damaged, 62 schools partially damaged, and the rest 146 are in normal condition. Most government schools are not affected
- The affected schools have lost education materials and books partially or fully. In addition, schools used by the community as a shelter are also reported lost or destruction of education materials

Responses:

- 300 EiE kits will be mobilized to meet the requirement upon request by sector members.
- In the month of May, 187 teachers of pre-primary and primary level have been trained (145 women and 42 men).
- In total, 15,761 children (including 3,391 additional children during the reporting month) are receiving education at ECD, Pre-primary, and Primary level. Among them 7,528 are registered refugee children, 2,008 are UMN/Bangladeshi children living with the host community and 6,125 are UMN children living in makeshift settlements.
- School feeding programme has reached 108,321 Children (57,280 girls and 51,041 boys) in COX's Bazar including for Rohingya and host community children. In addition, 92,948 children were provided dates on the occasion of Ramadhan during the reporting period.
- Parenting education provided to 4,908 parent in registered camps and 2,734 parent in host community



Nutrition

Needs:

- As majority of the households are affected in makeshifts, the domiciliary services particularly nutrition counselling by community nutrition workers to PLW was hampered. Partners are closely monitoring the situation.

Responses:

- Ongoing programmes would be strengthened in the coming days, all under five children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are targeted under existing emergency nutrition activities being implemented by the partners.
- Wet meals resumed in Leda makeshift settlement, targeting at 401 individuals (PLW U5).
- Local health authority will share an overview on nutrition impacted (to be impacted) by the tropical cyclone MORA with specific recommendations for action with ministry of health and family planning particularly for Kutobdia, Moheskhal, Teknaf and Saint Martin's Island. UNICEF is requested to provide support on this aspect.