

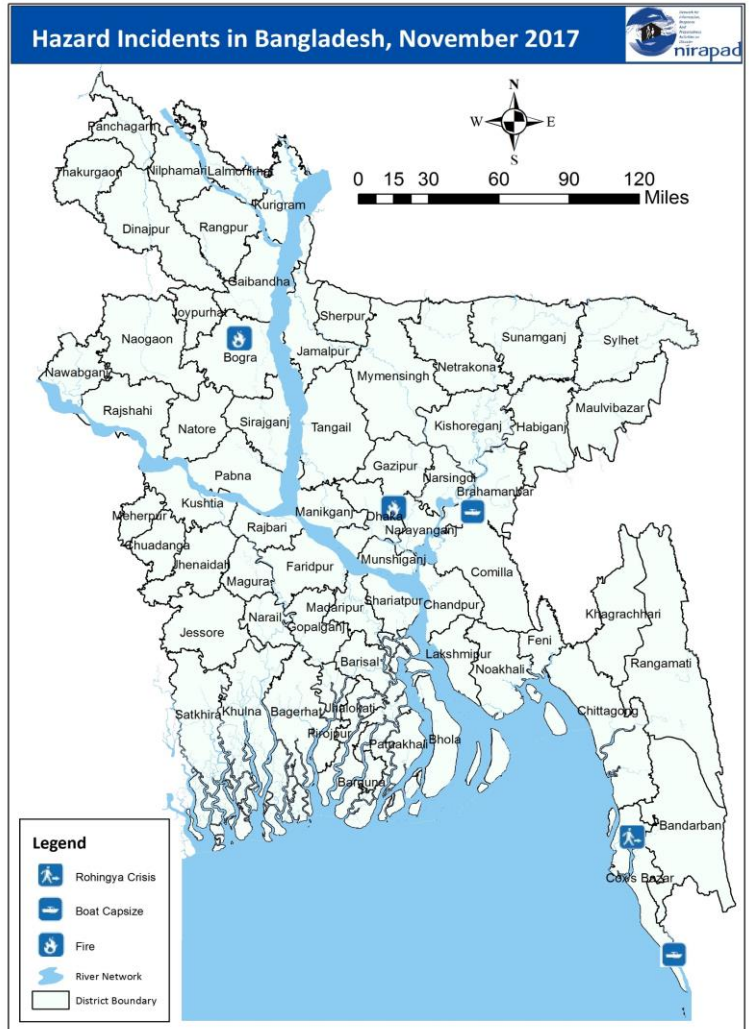


Overview of Hazard Incidents in November 2017

In November, 3 incidents occurred among which only earthquake was the natural and 2 were manmade (fire and boat capsized). Incidents in November are low at number and almost all of these are localized in scale. Despite of being low in frequency, these incidents took 9 lives in 2 districts.

November, 2017						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			🚢 🚢 1	2	3	4
5	6	7	🔥 🚑 8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	🔥 17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		
NOTE	🔥 Fire	🚢 Boat Capsize		🚑 Earthquake		

Beside these, another most concerned humanitarian issue, Rohingya crisis ("Level 3 Emergency" declared by UNHCR), has been continuing since 25th August 2017. According to "Situation Update: Rohingya Refugee Crisis Cox's Bazar, 07 December 2017, ISCG", 646,000 new arrivals are reported as of 7 December. Since the last situation report on 12 November, there have been 5,500 new arrivals.



Date of Creation: December 05, 2017
Source: NDRCC reports and national dailies

Description of the Incidents in November 2017

Fire

In November, there are reported two fire incidents – one other in Dhaka airport and another in Bogra Sadar which caused severe property losses but the fire incidence in Dhaka airport was caused damage of an aircraft.

Table 1: Loss and damage by Fire hazard in November 2017

Date	Location		Impact	Source
	District	Upazila		
November 8	Bogra	Bogra Sadar	Property loss of BDT 7 million, rescued property BDT 100 million	NDRCC Report, November 08, 2017
November 17	Dhaka	Uttara	One passenger carrier aircrafts wheel damaged	The Dhaka Tribune, November 17, 2017
Total	Property loss of BDT 7 million, Rescued property BDT 100 million One passenger carrier aircrafts wheel damaged			

Earthquake

According to the NDRCC report of November 8, an earthquake was noticed at Tripura in India. It was 75 km from Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Agargaon and the magnitude was 4.7 in the Richter scale.

Boat Capsize

In November, two Boat capsizes were reported – one Brahmanbaria and another in Cox's Bazar caused 2 deaths and 2 injuries in Brahmanbaria and 7 loss of life of Rohingya refugees.

Date	Location		Impact	Source
	District	Upazila		
November 1	Brahmanbaria	Nabinagar	2 died and 2 people were injured.	<i>The Daily Prothom Alo</i> November 01, 2017
	Cox's bazar	Teknaf Sadar	7 Rohingya refugee died	<i>The Daily Prothom Alo</i> November 01, 2017
Total			9 people died and 2 injured	

Rohingya Crisis

According to "Situation Update: Rohingya Refugee Crisis Cox's Bazar, 07 December 2017, ISGC", 646,000 new arrivals are reported as of 7 December- 55% of them are children and 3% are elderly. Child Protection actors identify 1,398 separated children and 1,194 unaccompanied children. As well, they identify that more than 50% children, sometimes sleeping under trees with limited access to clean water and food for days.

Settlement Type	Location in Cox's Bazar District		Total Influx of Refugee Population
	Area		
Makeshift Settlement / Refugee Camps	Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site		546,531
	Kutupalong RC		22,24
	Leda MS		15,123
	Nayapara RC		23,065
	Total		606,960
New Spontaneous Settlements	Hakimpara		32,967
	Thangkhali		43,331
	Unchirang		23,318
	Jamtoli		48,786
	Moynarghona,		19,539
	Chakmarkul		5,349
Total		173,290	
Host Community	Cox's Bazar Sadar		9,185
	Ramu		1,904
	Teknaf		63,486
	Ukhia		3,765
	Total		78,340
Grand Total			858,590
Source: ISGC Situation Report , December 07, 2017			

Responses in November, 2017

Humanitarian Response in Rohingya Crisis:

GoB Response: As of 18 November, the Bangladeshi Immigration and Passports Department (DIP) has registered 563,350 people through biometric registration. The Armed Forces Division (AFD) has completed the first stage (soil work) of 6.32 of the 22 Kilometre roads throughout the mega camp. They have also completed 515 metres of brick work including two small bridges. The Rural Electrification Board (REB) is currently working on the installation of 17 new light fixtures.

Other Humanitarian Organizations' Response: According to "Situation Report: Rohingya Refugee Crisis Cox's Bazar, 19 November 2017", in collaboration with Government, 11 Non-government organizations are currently operating sector wise in Cox's Bazar such as Education (UNICEF/SCI), Food Security (WFP), Protection with GBV (gender-based violence) and Child Protection Sub-Sectors (UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF), Health (WHO), WASH (ACF/UNICEF), Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (WFP), Shelter & NFI (IOM), Site Management (IOM), and Multi-Sector (for the registered refugee response in *Naya Para* and *Kutupalong* Registered Refugee Camps, in place since the early 1990s, under UNHCR) along with two working groups - Communication with Communities and Information Management. The response activities on Rohingya situation by these stakeholders are briefly given below:

Education: During the reporting period of November 19, 25 classrooms were built in camps ensuring access to an additional 2,865 girls and boys to education. 6,790 children received education supplies (books, pencils etc.). Since 25th of August, 302 teachers have been recruited. A partner outside Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) set up 13 classrooms reaching 972 children, recruited and trained 13 teachers.

Food Security: Cumulative coverage for 2016's arrivals with food assistance is 68,495. So far, total 85,659 HHs have received food assistance. During the reporting period, 115 HHs reached by one-off emergency distribution with dry food. Hot meals were distributed with a daily average of 35,000 to the new arrivals. Since the start of the influx, 288,291 individuals have received fortified biscuits.

Nutrition: Response on nutrition status is given below:

- 46,234 children under 5 were screened for acute malnutrition. Among them, 1,624 were identified as SAM (severe acute malnutrition) and were admitted to in- and outpatient settings for treatment (cumulative: 10,584). In addition, 389 children 6-59 months were identified as MAM (moderate acute malnutrition) and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (cumulative: 7,877).
- 59 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were identified as MAM and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (cumulative: 550). 3,607 PLW received counseling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (cumulative: 43,466).
- 12,127 children of 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation (cumulative: 84,191). 3,428 PLW received Iron Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 19,053).
- 423 adolescent girls received Iron Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 2,751).
- 5,644 children of 6-59 months were admitted to Blanket supplementary feeding program (Cumulative: 9,660).
- 1,833 PLW were admitted to Blanket supplementary feeding program (Cumulative: 7,081).
- 1 Breast-milk Substitute (BMS) violations reported (cumulative: 12).

Protection: A total of 4,594 men, women, boys, and girls received GBV service information through outreach and awareness raising sessions conducted. During the reporting period, 3,250 dignity kits were distributed. Thus far, a total of 19,924 dignity kits were distributed to refugee women and girls. Child protection actors reported reaching 76,900 children with psychosocial support since the beginning of the crisis, and 5,884 adolescent boys and girls received life skills sessions this week.

Shelter/NFI: Sector agencies have commenced shelter upgrade distributions in accordance with phase 2 objectives. To date, 115 HHs have received shelter upgrade kits including tools. Over 197,000 acute emergency shelter kits (tarp(s) and rope) have been distributed. 18,200 households have been reached with Emergency Shelter kits including bamboo. Alternative fuel of compressed rice husks (10Kg per HH) has been distributed to over 12,000HHs. Additional NFI assistance for winter is on-going with partners distributing additional blankets, clothes and sleeping mats.

Health: A recommended package of minimum essential primary health services for health posts and health care centers was finalized, approved by MoHFW and shared with all health sector partners. An inter-agency mapping of all health and nutrition service providers in the camps was completed (8-14 November). MoHFW made a clear request to partners that mobile clinics/dispensaries should not operate without registered medical doctors. So far 719 children have been vaccinated against polio, 589 children against measles and 476 pregnant women against tetanus. Micro planning for a measles vaccination campaign has started, targeting 360,000 children (start date: 18 November). 78 health care workers were trained on Helping Babies Breathe. A task force has been established to strategize on how to utilize and train traditional birth attendants to address the low facility-based delivery rates. Critical NCD equipment was donated to Ukhia and Teknaf Health Complex.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Collectively the sector has reported 4,877 tube wells are installed and out of which 3,389 are currently functional (69%). For sanitation, 27,595 temporary emergency latrines have been built out of which 17,987 are functional (65%). At least 6 partners have started the process of dislodging and decommissioning of latrines. 86,878 hygiene kits/NFIs have been distributed in the major spontaneous sites, makeshift settlements, and refugee camps as well as in some nearby host communities. WHO has mobilized 6 teams to carryout water quality testing of all the water points and at household (HH) level and analysis of the results of the 1,959 samples indicated that contamination level at household is around initial 62% (1218/1959). (Source: *ISCG Situation Report*, 17 November, 2017).

Conclusion

Disaster frequency was very low in the month of November. Although there was low intensity disasters in different parts of the country e.g. fire, the boat capsized, at the beginning of the month caused lots of lives loss. Although, boat capsized took 9 lives, no response were taken to these incidents by government in this month. On the other hand, currently operating response initiatives are insufficient for the large number of Rohingya population. However, all the sectors working for Rohingya crisis minimize liaison with relevant Government counterparts: Ministries, Departments or other authorities, and ensure clear linkages with the national level clusters to serve better. Sectors are underpinned by the principles of the cluster approach, allowing for a more effective coordination, the establishment of sector standards, needs assessments and analysis, technical issues, and monitoring needs and gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance.