

CAMP 11 FIRE INCIDENT

IN-DEPTH RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

ROHINGYA REFUGEE RESPONSE, COX'S BAZAR BANGLADESH

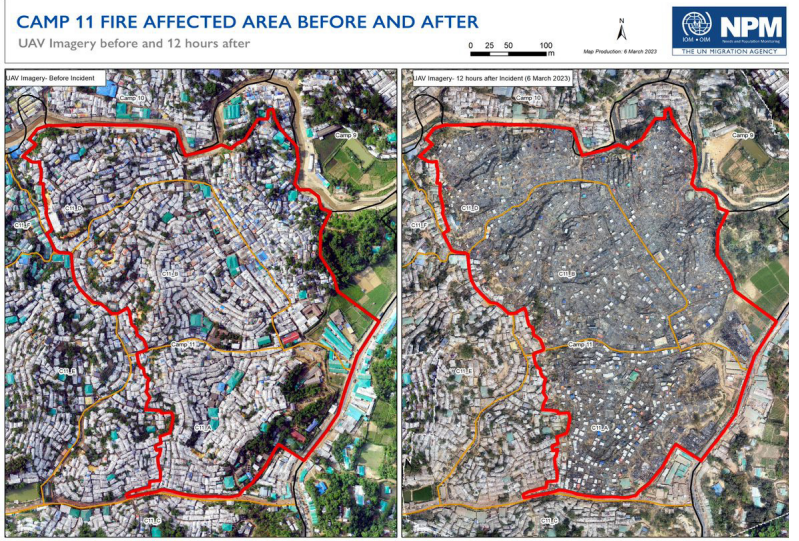
DATA COLLECTION: MARCH 7, 2023





1. Key Highlights

Camp 11 Affected camp			A,B,D Affected blocks
15,926 Affected individuals			3,011 Affected households
5,274 Displaced Individuals			4,366 Returned individuals
2,664 Fully Damaged Shelters			141 Partially Damaged Shelters
1 Individuals missing			0 Individuals died
212 Injured Individuals			762 FCN Lost
March 7 Data collection			68 Key Informants



2. Overview:

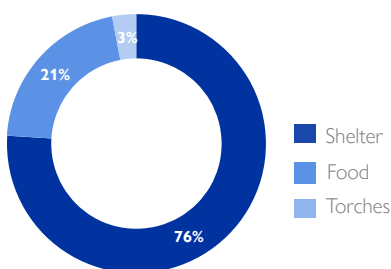
A massive and devastating fire that broke out through Camp 11 on 5th March 2023, affected nearly 16,000 Rohingya refugees and causing severe damage to certain areas of the world’s largest refugee camp in Cox’s Bazar. Of these over 5,000 Rohingya refugees were temporarily displaced and moved to nearby camps and host communities. The fire destroyed thousands of shelters and affected many refugees who were left with nothing. IOM in close coordination with local authorities and the fire brigade immediately dispatched the response teams right away to help the refugees and control the situation.

Following the initial rapid assessment conducted on 6th March, and to support an effective decision making in meeting the needs and requirements of the affected populations, and to inform an immediate response. NPM has carried out an in-depth rapid needs assessment on 7th March using the JNA tool (Joined Needs Assessment) to better ascertain the most pressing needs and priorities, access to basic services and available resources in the affected blocks.

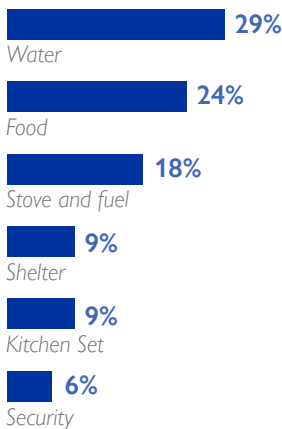
3. Priority Needs:

The first priority that was reported to be most important across all three blocks was shelter needs, which was mentioned by 76% of respondents. The following other needs that were considered to be the highest priority were food (21%) and shelter (3%). Water was mentioned as the second most important priority in 29% of responses. The other two second main priorities were food (24%) and cooking fuel (18%). Food (29%) was mentioned as the third most important priority, followed by water (18%) and stove and fuel (18%).

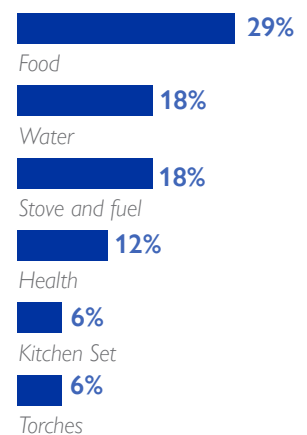
Graph 1: Current First Priority Needs



Graph 2: Current Second Priority Needs



Graph 3: Current Third Priority Needs

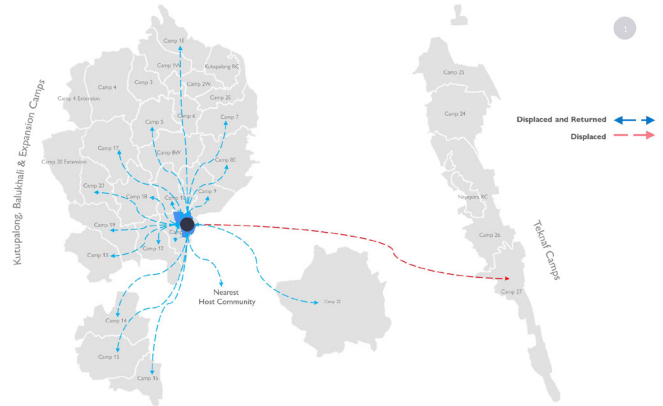




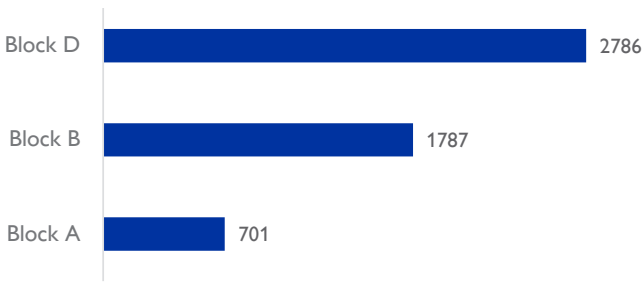
4. Population Movement

The majority of the Key Informants (85%) stated that a large number of people (5,274 individuals) were temporarily displaced and moved to different camps, and small portion of the displaced individuals moved to the host community as well. The findings indicates that none of the movement was facilitated/organized by authorities, army, or humanitarian organizations.

Map: In and Out Flow: Population Movement Map



Graph 4: Displaced Individuals by Block



Graph 5: Movement Facilitation

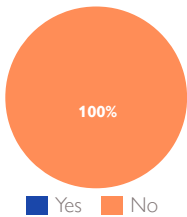
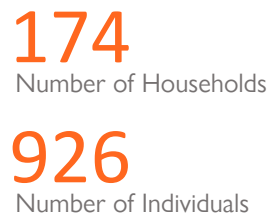


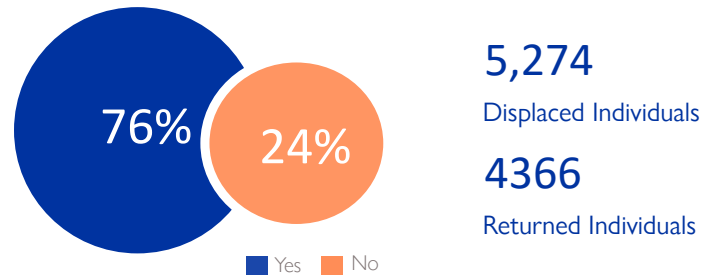
Figure 6: Movement to HC



Return to the Camp

Many people who were displaced because of the incident have reportedly returned home, as reported by 76% of KIs. There have been a total of 882 households repopulated by 4,366 individuals have returned to the affected blocks. According to the findings, most of the displaced households who returned to their original blocks were from camp 11 and 20Ext. The large number of Key Informants (91%) stated that the movement was not facilitated or organized by the authorities, the army, or any humanitarian organizations.

Graph 8: Return to Sub-block



Movement to Host Community

According to 9% of Key Informants, a small number of displaced individuals have moved into the host community since the incident. The majority were from block D, with a few from block A. The number of individuals who moved to the host community area was 926 (174 households).

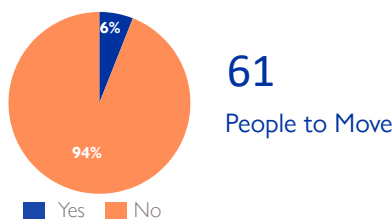
Population Movement Intention:

The majority of KIs (94%) said they had no plans to leave their sub-block in the next 48 hours, while 6% said yes. People who were planning to move most of them were from block D and the number of households and individuals was 11 and 61 respectively. They intended to move other blocks in Camp 11 and Camp 20Ext. A large proportion of KIs (97%) stated that they do not require assistance from authorities, the army, or humanitarian organizations to relocate.

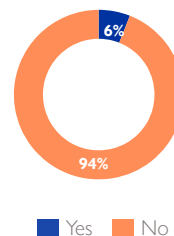
Separated Families/ Children who Lost Parents or Caregivers

Furthermore, 6% of KIs reported that a few families had been separated, with a total of 33 households, and 100% of male KIs reported that no children had lost their parents/caregivers as a result of the incident.

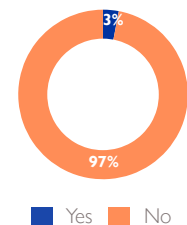
Graph 7: Population Intention to Move in Next 48 Hours



Graph 9: Separated Families



Graph 10: Children who have Lost Parents or Caregivers





5. Access and Search & Rescue

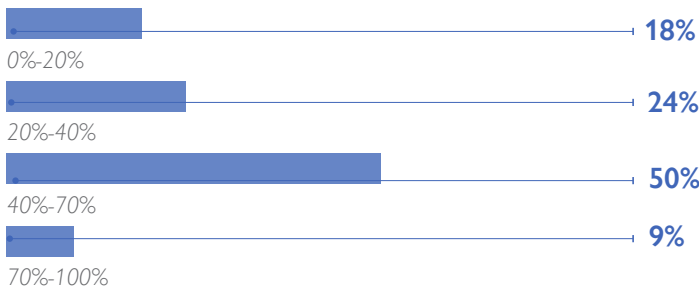
The location was mostly accessed by foot (94% of responses), followed by tum tum (3%). The vast majority of KIs stated that there is no need for a search and rescue team.

6. Access to Basic Services

Access Safe Drinking Water:

50% of KIs reported that 40% - 70% of the proportion of people do not have access to safe drinking water, which was especially prevalent in Block D. According to 24% of KIs, 20%-40% of the population lacks access to safe drinking water. Only 18% of KIs stated that None or 0% - 20% of people have lack of access to safe drinking water.

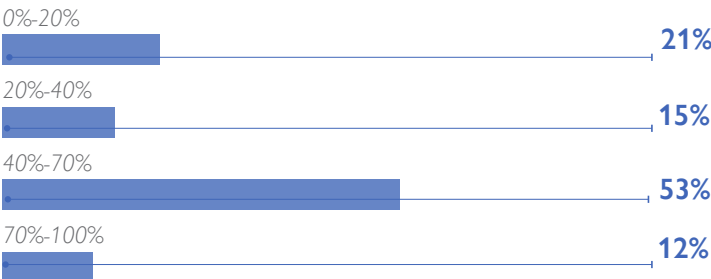
Graph 11: Percentage of KIs Reporting what Proportion of the Population who do not have Access to Safe Drinking Water



Access to Functional Latrines:

Concerning the availability of functional latrines, more than half of the KIs (53%) reported that between 40% and 70% of people, in particular those living in block D, do not have access to functional latrines. This was followed by 15% of KIs who stated that between 20% - 40% people do not have access to a functional latrine.

Graph 12: Percentage of KIs Reporting what Proportion of the Population who do not have Access to Functional Latrines



Access to Food Distribution:

Regarding food distribution, nearly half of male KIs reported that 0%-20% of people do not have access to their usual food distribution points or GFD/e-voucher Outlets, followed by 31% of the KIs reported that 20%-40% of people do not have access.

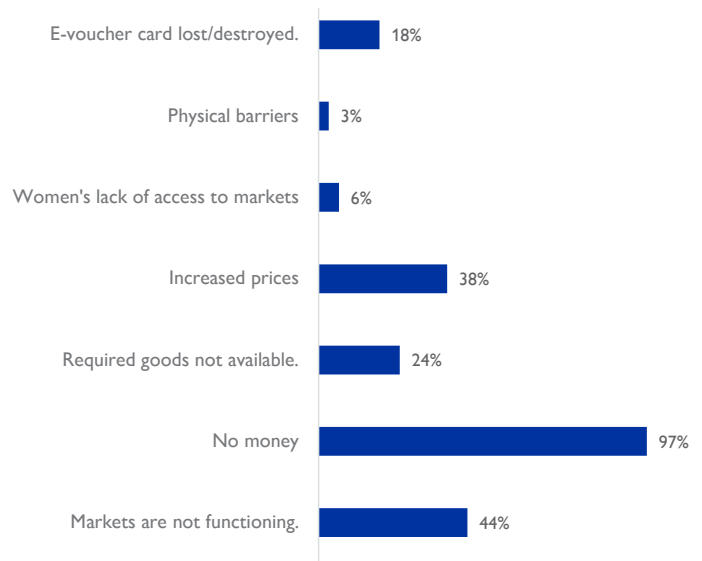
The vast majority of the KIs, 77%, revealed that between 70% - 100% of people do not have enough food stock to meet their requirements for the next five days'.

Graph 13: Percentage of KIs reporting on the Proportion of the Population who do not have Food Stocks to Cover the Next Five Days



Furthermore, when KIs were asked about the main barriers to accessing food or markets, 97% of the responses indicated that people do not have enough money to buy food. Markets functioning was mentioned in 44% of responses. Moreover, 38% of respondents stated that the price has risen.

Graph 14: Main Constraints in Accessing Food/Market



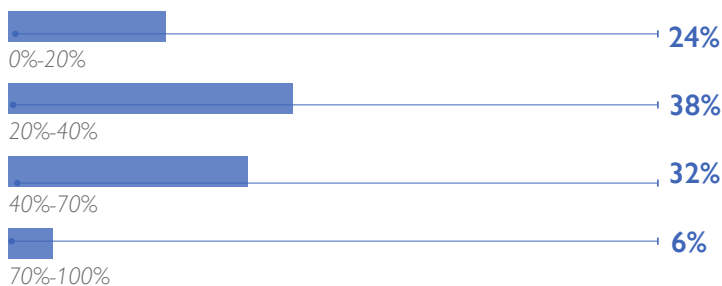
24% of responses indicated that all items were unavailable for purchase, and the top three basic goods unavailable for purchase were vegetables, eggs, and water.

Access to Health Facilities:

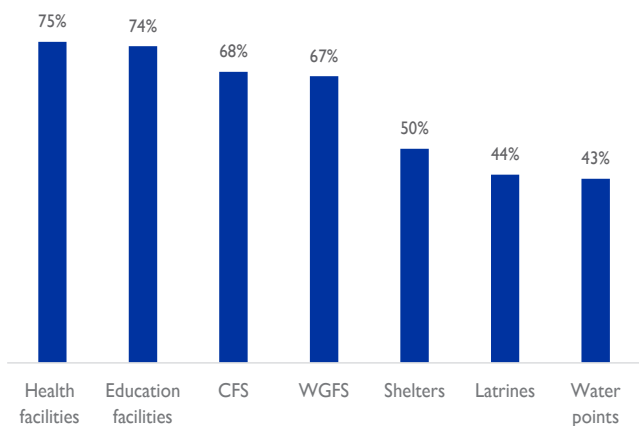
The findings indicate that 40%-70% of the population, according to 32% of KIs, followed by 20%-40% of the population not having access to health facilities, reported by 38% of KIs. However, access to specialized healthcare needs (26%) and emergency medical care (26%), diseases (29%), short- and long-term mental effects (18%), and injuries (71%), rather than diseases, were the top medical concerns.



Graph 15: Percentage of KIs Reporting what Proportion of the Population who do not have Access Health Facilities



Graph 16: Proportion of the Facilities that are Non-Functional



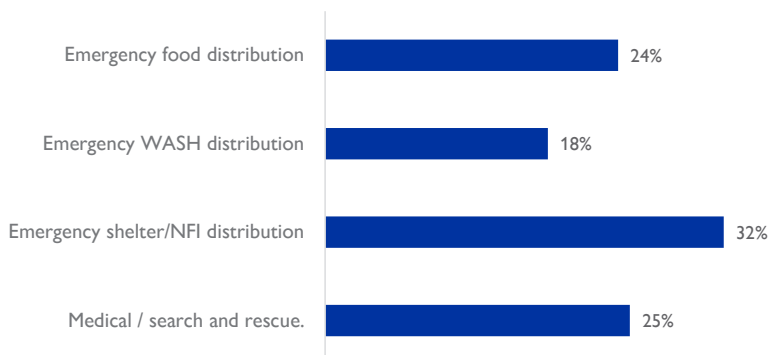
Available Resources and Support Required

The “serious need of assistance” was described by 91% of KIs as the immediate overall relief needs in the affected blocks.

Provided Responses:

According to the KIs, 32% of responses indicated that an emergency shelter or NFI distribution had already been established in the aftermath of the incident. Emergency food distribution was mentioned in 24% of responses, followed by medical assistance and search and rescue efforts (25%) and emergency WASH distribution (18%).

Graph 17: Type of Responses already Implemented after the Incident



Access to Information:

According to 35% of the male KIs, the top topic for information requests, as reported by every affected block was food. Access to services information requests was also mentioned by KIs and accounted for 19% of responses. Furthermore, a request for information on health and cooking fuel was found in 12% of the responses. Family tracing, security information regarding GBV or child protection, and relocation or evacuation were the least requested information issues by male members of the community in all three blocks.

In addition, cooking fuel (28%) was the most requested information needed by female members of the affected refugees, followed by sanitation (21%) and food (20%). Family tracing, relocation or evacuation, and waste management were the least requested topics for information by female members of the affected refugees in all three blocks.

Table 1: Information Requests by Male and Female Members in the Camp

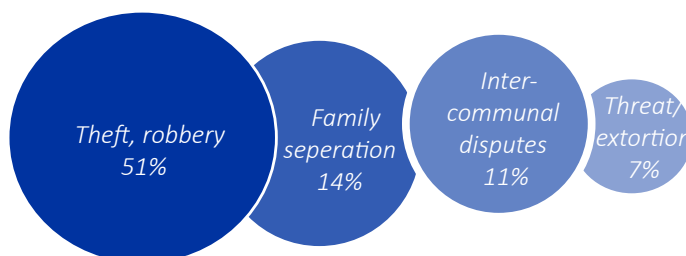
Type of Information Request	Male	Female
Food	35%	20%
Access to services	19%	4%
Sanitation	5%	21%
Health	12%	12%
Cooking fuel	12%	28%

Security

Security Concerns:

51% of responses indicated that the affected population was extremely concerned about theft or robbery in each of the three blocks. Family separation was also mentioned in 14% of responses, and inter-communal dispute was mentioned in 11% of responses, both of which are quite high in the affected blocks. In all three affected blocks, physical assault, extortion threats, and human trafficking remained as security concerns.

Graph 18: Top Security Concerns

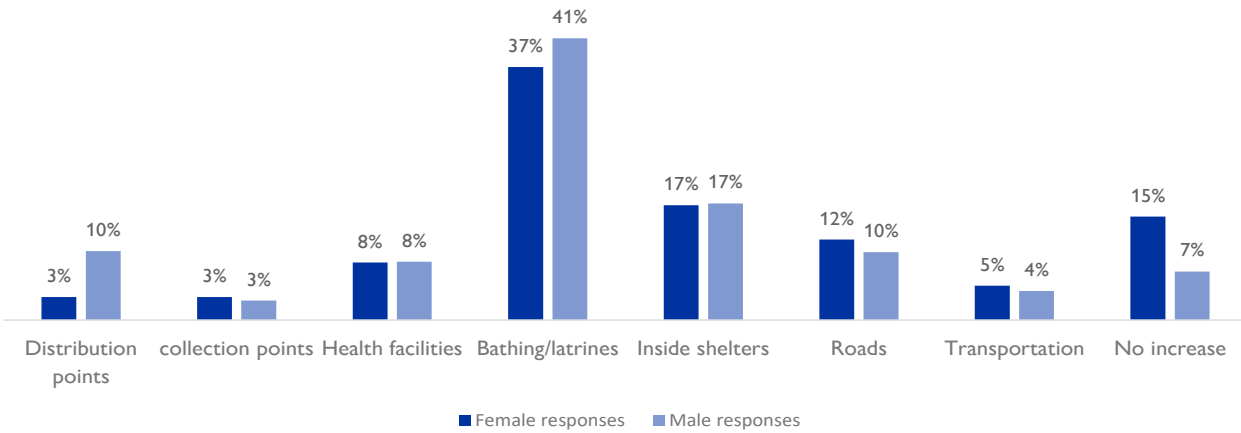




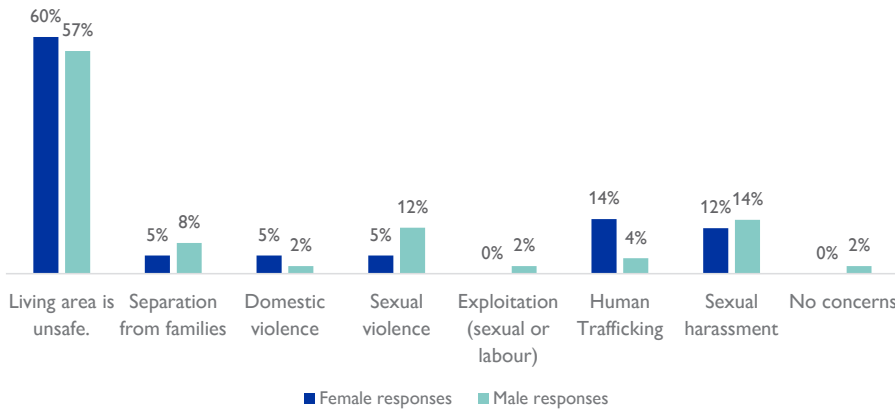
Women's Safety and Security

Following the fire, the risk of violence or harassment was thought to have increased in bathing cubicles and latrines. This was the most dangerous time for women to face violence or harassment. Male and female responses were nearly equal in this regard. Inside the shelter, women faced increased risks of violence or harassment, which were equally reported in all three blocks. Roads, health facilities, and distribution points were also mentioned as places where women were more likely to face violence or harassment. However, a small proportion of respondents (7%) stated that there was no increase in risks reported for women, particularly in Block B.

Graph 19: Main Places where the Risk of Violence or Harassment for Women Increased | Based on Male and Female Responses



Graph 20: Main Concerns for Women's Safety | Based on Male and Female Responses

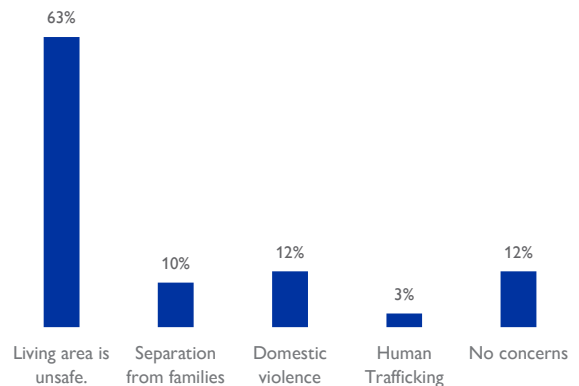


Living areas were deemed unsafe for women by both male and female KIs. This was the most pressing concern for women's safety. All three blocks, particularly Block B, had the highest percentage of KIs who were informed that there was a concern about unsafe living conditions. Among the remaining women's safety concerns were sexual harassment, separation from families, and sexual violence.

Children's Safety and Security

The current living area, which was deemed unsafe in 63% of responses and was quite highly reported in block B compared to the other two blocks, was the main source of concern for children's safety. This was the top concern for children's safety, followed by family separation, human trafficking, and domestic violence, which was especially prevalent in Block A and D. 12% of responses, particularly in Block A, specifically mentioned that there were no safety concerns for kids after the fire.

Graph 21: Main Concerns for Children Safety





Methodology

In order to support an effective decision making and to inform the immediate response, within 24 hours NPM in close collaboration with the IOM’s SMSD unit mobilized 60 enumerators and conducted an initial rapid assessment through conducting 15 Key Informant Interviews over the 15 sub-blocks in the three affected blocks in camp 11.

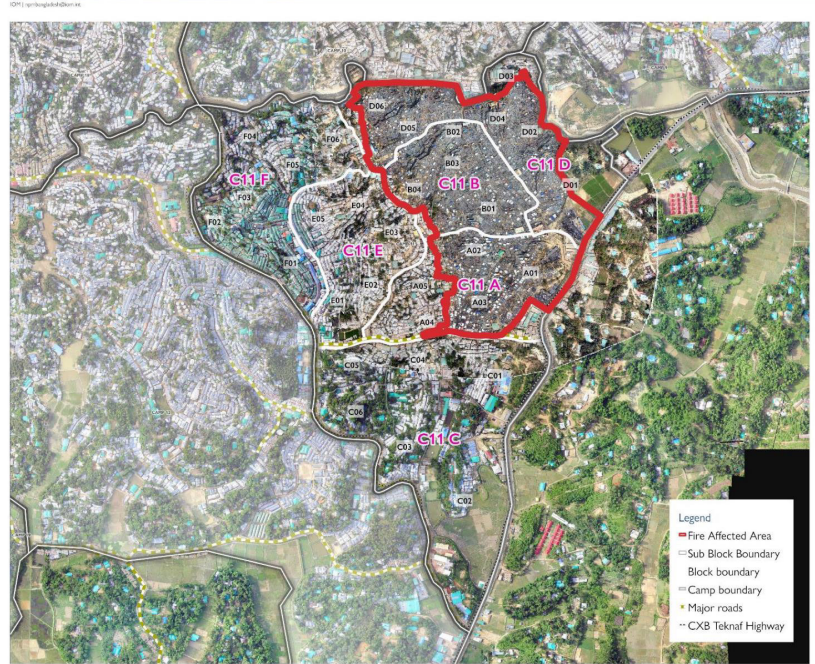
Within 48 hours, following the ‘Initial Rapid Assessment conducted on 6th March, NPM has carried a ‘In-depth rapid needs assessment’ on March 7th to determine the most urgent priority needs of the affected population for assistance at the sectoral level, as well as to identify gaps and other concerns so that humanitarian actors could make a quick and effective decision to support the Rohingya refugees in the affected areas. The assessment was conducted through Key Informants interviews with 68 KIs including Majhi and Women representation at the sub-block level in the three affected blocks in camp 11.

Caveats and limitations:

The assessment was conducted within the 48 hours after the fire incident. The responses to perception-based questions are highly susceptible to the preconceptions and prejudices of the KIs. Depending on the perception of the KIs, the responses to certain questions might be exaggerated or understated, therefore, deemed necessary to consider these biases while interpreting the data.

CAMP 11 FIRE AFFECTED AREA

KUTUPALONG, UHKIYA, COX’S BAZAR, BANGLADESH



Drone Image © IOM NPM

ABOUT NPM

NPM is part of IOM’s global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programming. DTM is IOM’s information management system used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the evolving needs of displaced populations. At Cox’s Bazar, NPM was first launched in early 2017 and has been a key data provider in the Rohingya humanitarian response.

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) unit works to support evidence-based humanitarian decision-making and prioritization by tracking needs and vulnerabilities in Cox’s Bazar, among both Rohingya and the host communities. Through NPM’s broad information management framework, service providers are able to access and make use of comprehensive data and analysis on the needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations, promoting more informed and nuanced humanitarian programming. NPM works closely with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), the Sectors, other IOM units, and various organizations, especially through designing and conducting a wide range of assessments and by providing technical mapping capacity.

