

CYCLONE MOCHA

72 HOURS JOINT NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Rohingya Refugee Response, Cox's Bazar Bangladesh

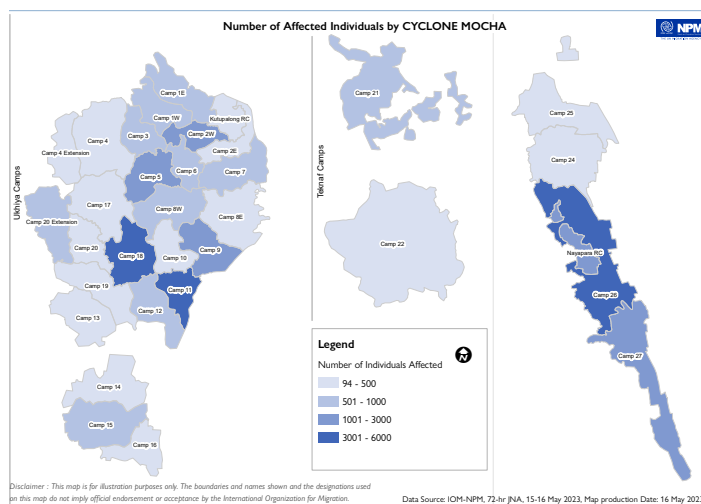
Data Collection: 15th May-16th May, 2023












OVERVIEW

On May 14 at around 15:00 hrs., Cyclone Mocha hit the coastal areas along the Bangladesh-Myanmar border. Many blocks throughout the camps were significantly affected, especially in Teknaf, and the risk of a potential landslide in the affected areas remains unavoidable even though the Rohingya camps escaped substantial damage and the storm did not reach landfall as previously anticipated. Around ten thousand Rohingya refugee households in Cox’s Bazar have been affected by the cyclone, and over 1,000 individuals were displaced and moved to the nearest blocks. 19 Rohingyas were also injured during the cyclone. Besides the shelter damages learning centers, health centers, and mosques were also affected by the cyclone. Several humanitarian actors are working closely to provide immediate responses to the affected households.

To inform an immediate response, NPM in close coordination with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Shelter-CCCM sector conducted a 72-hour Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) on 15th and 16th of May in order to support an effective decision-making in meeting the needs and requirements of the affected populations.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

	Affected Camps	33
	Affected Blocks	150
	Affected Households	8,063
	Affected Individuals	36,907
	Displaced Households	256
	Displaced Individuals	1,125
	Casualties	00
	Individuals Injured	19
	Number of Key Informants	150

Methodology

This assessment was carried out in collaboration and response to the request from ISCG and Shelter-CCCM sector with the objective of providing humanitarian partners on the cyclone’s effects and damages to inform immediate response and operational decision making in the affected camps. A total of 52 enumerators assessed 150 affected blocks across 33 camps through interviews with 150 key informants. Meanwhile, throughout the assessment process, the information on the number of affected population was cross-checked and validated with UNCHR and IOM’s site management support agencies at the camp level.

Caveats and Limitations:

The assessment was conducted within the 48 hours after the cyclone event. 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. Majority of the KIs were male since KIs like Majhi, block leaders are mostly represented by male members of the community.

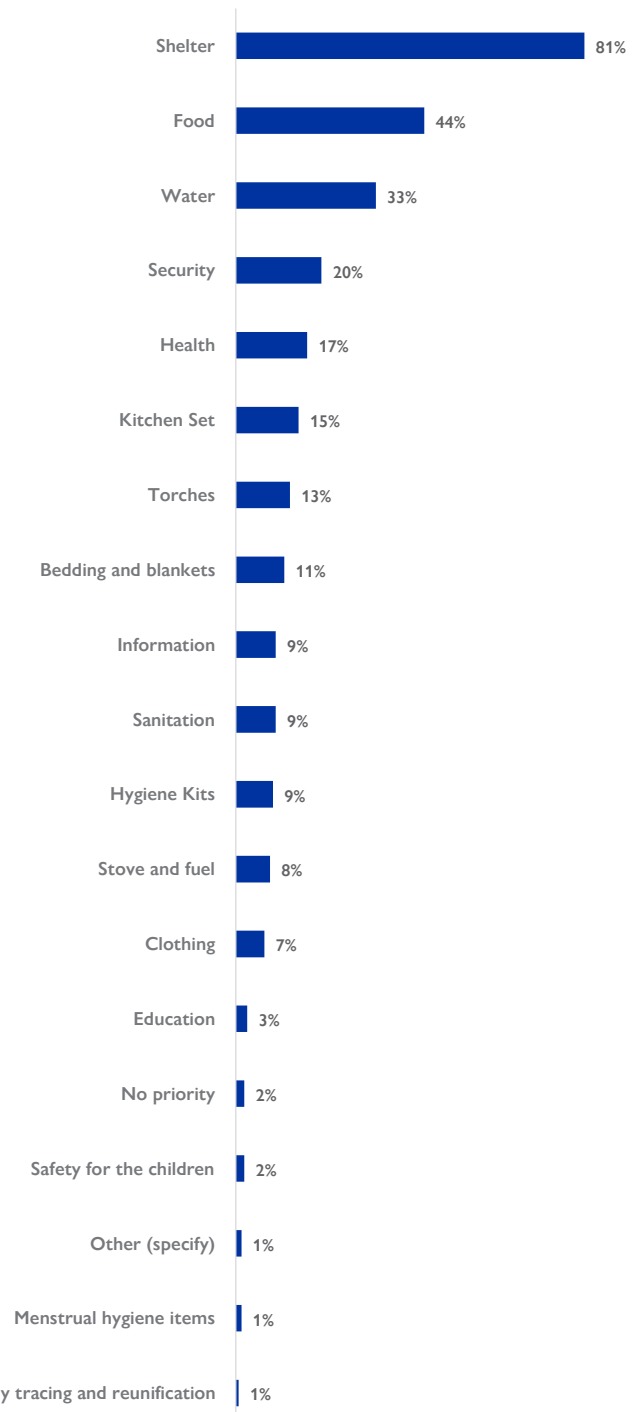
Table 1: Number of Affected Households and Affected Individuals by Camps

Camp	Affected Households	Affected Individuals
CAMP 1E	211	592
CAMP 1W	183	862
CAMP 2E	81	368
CAMP 2W	408	1,877
CAMP 3	153	609
CAMP 4	55	230
CAMP 4 EXT	85	428
CAMP 5	641	2,929
CAMP 6	175	775
CAMP 7	128	563
CAMP 8E	19	94
CAMP 8W	174	849
CAMP 9	535	2,889
CAMP 10	104	454
CAMP 11	1,337	5,596
CAMP 12	110	530
CAMP 13	82	337
CAMP 14	42	221
CAMP 15	150	610
CAMP 16	86	453
CAMP 17	77	341
CAMP 18	610	3,035
CAMP 19	35	177
CAMP 20	68	340
CAMP 20EXT	107	585
CAMP 21	194	950
CAMP 22	30	152
CAMP 24	31	157
CAMP 25	26	108
CAMP 26	1,022	4,831
CAMP 27	640	2,300
KRC	24	125
NRC	440	2,540
TOTAL	8,063	36,907

PRIORITY NEEDS

The first priority that was reported to be most important across all affected camps was shelter, which was mentioned by (81%) of KIs. Food (44%) and water (33%) were ranked as the second and third most priorities among other needs.

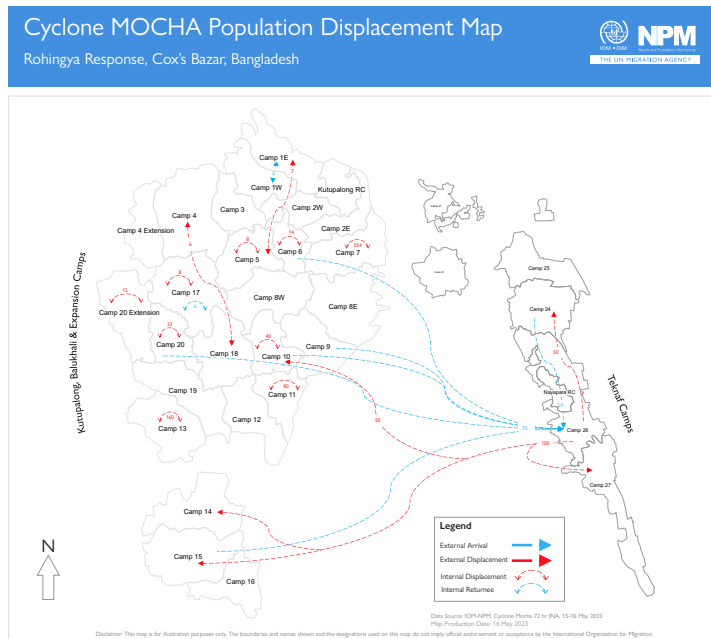
Graph 1: Current Top Priority Needs*



*Note- Responses were multiple choices, the percentages were calculated based on the total number of respondents that will not add up to 100%

POPULATION MOVEMENT

Few Key Informants (15%) stated that many people (1,125 individuals) were temporarily displaced and moved to different camps. The number of displaced individuals was highest in Camp 7 and Camp 26. The findings indicate that 45% of KIs reported the displacement was facilitated/organized by authorities, the army, or humanitarian organizations.



Moving to Host Community

No displaced individuals have moved into the host community since the incident.

Movement Intention in Next 48 hours:

The majority of KIs (98%) said they had no plans to leave their camp/site in the next 48 hours.

ACCESSIBILITY

The location was mostly accessed on foot mentioned by (100%) respondents which is followed by car (82%) and tom-tom or motorbikes (55%).

Access Mode to the Affected Location



SHELTER DAMAGE

(Table 2) The majority of KIs (77%) stated that none or few (0–20%) shelters have been damaged, while 22% of KIs mentioned that some (21–40%) shelters have been damaged of the incident, with camp 26 having the highest percentage.

Table 2: Proportion of Shelters are Non-functional Because of the Event

Response Options	Percentage
Every or nearly every (81%-100%)	0%
Most (61%-80%)	0%
About half (41%-60%)	1%
Some (21-40%)	22%
None or few (0%-20%)	77%
Total	100%



Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Image : Shelter Damage in Camp 20



Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Image : Shelter Damage in NRC



Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Image : Shelter Damage in Camp 20

INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE

(Table 3) Overall, most KIs (88%) said that none/few (0-20%) infrastructures (non-shelters) are non-functional/ whereas 11% of KIs mentioned some (21-40%) infrastructures are non-functional because of the incident particularly camp 12 and 13 are being higher.

Table 3 : Proportion of Infrastructures (non-shelter) are Non-functional Because of the Event

Response Options	Percentage
Every or nearly every (81%-100%)	0%
Most (61%-80%)	0%
About half (41%-60%)	1%
Some (21-40%)	11%
None or few (0%-20%)	88%
Total	100%

(Table 4) Majority KIs (98%) also reported none or few (0%-20%) health infrastructures are non-functional.

Table 4 : Proportion of Health Infrastructures are Non-functional Because of the Event

Response Options	Percentage
Every or nearly every (81%-100%)	0%
Most (61%-80%)	0%
About half (41%-60%)	1%
Some (21-40%)	1%
None or few (0%-20%)	98%
Total	100%

(Table 5) Regarding water points, only 9 per cent of respondents reported (21-40%) of the water points are non-functional and 90% said it is none or few (0%-20%).

Table 5 : Proportion of Water-points are Non-functional Because of the Event

Response Options	Percentage
Every or nearly every (81%-100%)	0%
Most (61%-80%)	0%
About half (41%-60%)	1%
Some (21-40%)	9%
None or few (0%-20%)	90%
Total	100%

None or few (0%-20%) latrines, education infrastructure, women-friendly spaces, and child-friendly spaces are non-functional reported by almost all respondents.



Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Image : Bathing Facility Damage in Camp 16



Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Image : Latrine Point Damage in Camp 20

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Access to Safe Drinking Water:

79 per cent of KIs reported that (0% - 20%) of the proportion of people do not have access to safe drinking water, according to 19% of KIs, some people (21%-40%) of the population lack access to safe drinking water. Only 2% of KIs said that between (41% and 60%) of affected people don't have access to safe drinking water which was especially prevalent in camps 10 and 1E.






Access to Functional Latrines:

10 per cent of KIs reported that 21-40 per cent of the affected population, most apparent in Camp 1E, do not have access to functional latrines. However, majority of KIs (90%) reported that none or few (between 0-20%) of the affected population do not have access to a functional latrine.

Access to Food Distribution:

Regarding food distribution, 7% of KIs reported that some people (21%-40%) of people do not have access to their usual food distribution points or GFD/e-voucher Outlets and the percentage was higher in affected blocks in camp 1E. 91 per cent of KIs reported none or few (0-20%) of the population have a lack of access to food distribution points.

Response Options

Questions	Response Options					
	Everyone or nearly everyone (81%-100%)	Most people (61%-80%)	About half of people (41%-60%)	Some people (21-40%)	None or few (0%-20%)	Do not know
 <p>Currently, what proportion of the population do not have access to safe drinking water?</p>	0%	0%	2%	19%	79%	0%
 <p>Currently, what proportion of the population do not have access to functional latrines?</p>	0%	0%	0%	10%	90%	0%
 <p>Currently, what proportion of the population do not have access to their usual food distribution points, GFD/e-voucher outlet?</p>	0%	0%	1%	7%	91%	1%
 <p>Currently, what proportion of the population do not have food stocks to cover food needs in the next 5 days?</p>	0%	1%	4%	15%	81%	0%
 <p>What proportion of the population that do not have access to health services?</p>	0%	0%	1%	7%	92%	0%

#Note: Numbers are rounded and may not sum to 100%

15 per cent of the KIs revealed that between (21% - 40%) of the people do not have enough food stock to meet their requirements for the next five days, particularly camp 1E and 10 being higher. However, 81 per cent of the affected population reported..... only 0%-20% of the people do not have food stocks.

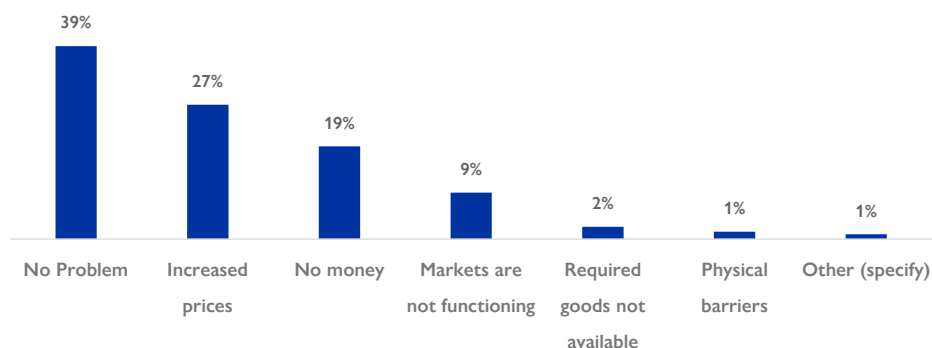
Access to Health Facilities:

According to 7% of the KIs, the findings show that (21%–40%) of the population lacks access to health facilities, while 92% of the KIs claimed that only (0%–20%) do not have access to health care. However, access to emergency medical care including ambulances (5%), and reproductive health (6%) were the top reported medical concerns and the majority of the KIs mentioned no concerns (90%).

Access to Food/Markets:

Furthermore, when KIs were asked about the main barriers to accessing food or markets, 27% of the responses indicated that the price has risen, and 19% of responses referred that people do not have enough money to buy food. 7% of responses referred that the marketplaces that weren't functioning at the time of data collection. Moreover, 39% of responses referred to no problem.

Graph 2: Main Constraints in Accessing Food/Market#



The top three basic goods unavailable for purchase were vegetables (15%), fish (21%), and poultry (13%). Almost one-third of the responses (30%) indicated that there were no problem.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND SUPPORT REQUIRED

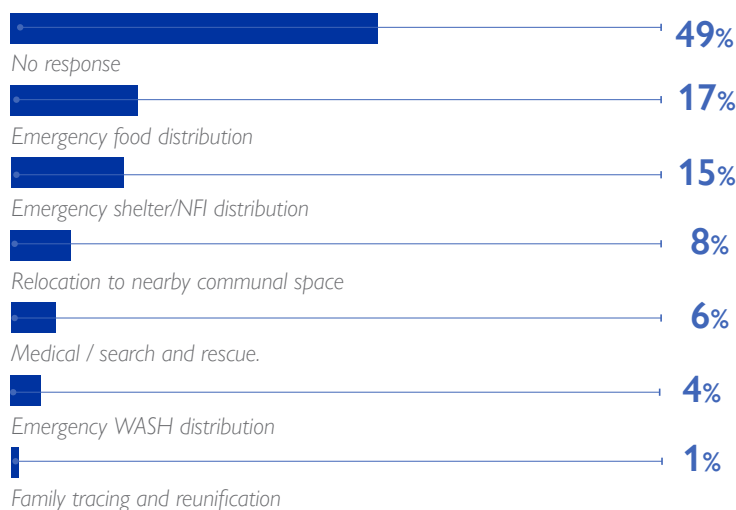
A majority of the respondents (82%) reported 'some need of assistance' as the immediate overall relief needs in the affected areas in the coming days and weeks. The "serious need of assistance" was described by only 9% of KIs and 9% said needs can be managed with resources currently available in the camp.

Implemented Response:

Half of the response (49%) referred that no responses have been provided to the affected population at the time of data collection.

Emergency food distribution was mentioned in 17% of responses According to the KIs, 15% of responses indicated that an emergency shelter or NFI distribution had already been established in the aftermath of the incident which is followed by relocation to nearby communal space (8%).

Graph 3: Type of Responses already Implemented after the Incident



#Note- Responses were multiple choices, percentages were calculated based on the total number of responses (not the total of respondents) so that totals add up to 100 percent.

Access to Information:

According to 23% of the male KIs, the top topic for information requests, as reported by every affected block was food. Access to security information requests was also mentioned by KIs which accounted for 20 per cent of the responses. Furthermore, a request for information on weather forecast was also found in 17 per cent of the responses followed by access to services (14%). 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 affected camps.

In addition, food (23%) was the most requested information needed by female members of the affected refugees, followed by security information (19%) and weather forecast (11%). Family tracing, relocation or evacuation, and waste management were the least requested topics for information by female members of the affected refugees in all affected camps.

Table 6: Information Requests by Male and Female Members in the Community

Type of Information Request	Male	Female
Food	23%	23%
Security information	20%	19%
Weather forecast	17%	11%
Access to services	14%	11%
Sanitation	7%	7%
Health	7%	9%
Relocation/Evacuation	3%	1%
Other	2%	1%
Family Tracing	2%	1%
Cooking fuel	2%	10%
Waste management	1%	1%
Information and services related to GBV	1%	4%
Information and services related to child protection	1%	1%

SECURITY

Overall Safety and Security:

89% of responses indicated that there were no security concerns as a result of the event. Very few responses (6%) referred to concern about theft or robbery in a few camps.

Women's Safety and Security:

Following the incident, the majority of the responses (79%) found the risk of violence or harassment for women have not increased. Roads (4%) and water points (3%), bathing/latrines (3%) were mentioned as places where women were more likely to face violence or harassment found in only a very few responses.

Children's Safety:

A high majority of the responses (92%) found the risk of violence or harassment for children have not increased.

DATA COLLECTION PHOTOS



Image: NPM Enumerators were Interviewing Key Informants (Majhi and Block Leader) in Camp 22 and Camp 26

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.

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