SHELTER AND CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT SECTOR DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2023

OVERVIEW

Established in 2023 as part of the Rohingya response rationalization process (the Site Management Site Development Sector and Shelter and Non-Food Items Sector were merged), the Shelter and Camp Coordination Camp Management (SCCCM) Sector has resulted in a more cohesive and rationalized planning of activities, and better integration of SCCCM assistance delivery, that included the Preparedness and response to CCCM, Shelter and NFI needs to the Rohingya Refugees and including the provision of cooking energy through the distribution of liquified petroleum gas (LPG), timely emergency shelter support and life-saving non-food items for households affected by disasters.

DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this report is for general information purposes only. The information in this report is the result of data provided by the SCCCM partners and complements information provided and generated by governmental and other entities in Bangladesh. The SCCCM Sector and NPM endeavors to keep this information as up-to-date and accurate as possible.

No part of the publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher. The publication is comprised of the data owned by IOM and UNHCR for their respective Areas of Responsibility.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SCCCM Sector and NPM Team expresses its gratitude to the Site Management Support Agencies for their work in collecting the data; their tireless efforts are the groundwork of this report.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Rohingya Refugee Response

Shelter CCCM Sector

Coordination Hub, Motel Road, Cox's Bazar

Robert Odhiambo

Sector Co-Coordinator

Tel: +880 1885 946 963

Email: robert@iscgcxb.org

Christopher Dagnall

Sector Co-Coordinator

Tel: +880 1896 036 395

Email: chris@iscgcxb.org

Technical Support and Report Developer

Needs and Population Monitoring | Cox's Bazar

Parjatan Luxury Cottage-1, Motel Road

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Tel: +88 02 5504 4811 - 13

Email: npmbangladesh@iom.int

NPM Products: http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KEY DEFINITION

Refugee- Refugees are people who have fled war, violence, conflict, or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country.

Household- A household is a group of people who live together under the same shelter and share food from the same pot.

Majhi- Majhis are government appointed community representatives who assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance for Rohingya refugees.

Partially Damaged HHs:

Structural damage to the frame (1-3 big bamboo posts/are broken). Damage to the roof (tarpaulin roof gone or has tears/holes larger than half a foot). If the roof cannot be fixed by the household and needs operational/humanitarian partner intervention. Roof damage does not include tarpaulins that are leaking due to their age or quality.

- Damage to the tarpaulin walling is not to be considered partial damage unless the tarpaulin has completely gone.

- If the shelter or part of the shelter is still habitable.

- If the shelter does not require temporary relocation of the household.

Fully Damaged HHs:

- If 4 or more big bamboo posts and/or beams are broken, or the shelter is destroyed (unsalvageable).

- If the shelter is uninhabitable and requires temporary or permanent relocation.

- Requires re-build or replacement.

Damaged Facilities: Damages that affect the regular services of facilities are considered 'Damaged facilities.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DTM- Displacement Tracking Matrix

FCN- Family Counting Number

GPS-Global Positioning System

HHs- Households

IOM- International Organization for Migration

ISCG- Inter Sector Coordination Group

JNA- Joint Needs Assessment

KRC- Kutupalong Registered Camp

NFI- Non-food Items

NPM- Needs and Population Monitoring

NRC-Nayapara Registered Camp

SMS- Site Management Support

SCCCM Sector- Shelter and Camp Coordination Camp Management*

UNHCR- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

* SNFI (Shelter and NFI) sector and SMSD (Site Management and Site Development) were merged into the SCCCM sector in January 2023.

BACKGROUND

Rohingya refugees live in the world's largest refugee settlement in Bangladesh's southeastern district of Cox's Bazar. The Myanmar military attack on Rakhine state in August 2017 forced thousands of Rohingya Muslims to escape to Bangladesh. Previous influxes were recorded in October 2016, when approximately 87,000 people crossed into Bangladesh, and other waves were registered during the previous decades. The total number of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, including those residing in the district prior to August 2017 is estimated to be 971,904[1] individuals. They live in difficult conditions, entirely depending on humanitarian aid.

In the cramped conditions of camps, besetting with other issues regarding accessing different services, refugees' torments rise during the cyclone and monsoon seasons every year because the population is concentrated in extremely congested sites within Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar district, which is well-known to be vulnerable due to annual monsoon and cyclone seasons. Most of the shelters where the refugees live are made of tarpaulin sheets and bamboo in areas that are either hilly or low-lying. The combination of densely populated sites and unsustainable shelter material exposes the refugee population to serious risks associated with heavy rains and high winds, such as flooding and landslides.

To support the Rohingya refugee response during the cyclone and monsoon seasons the SCCCM Daily Incident Report (formerly known as the SM Category 1 Daily Incident Report) was established in May 2018. This system was developed by the SCCCM Sector in coordination with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), IOM, and UNHCR. Through this assessment, Site Management Support (SMS) Agencies systematically collect information across all camps in Cox's Bazar affected by small and large-scale weather-related and man-made incidents. The incidents captured through this mechanism refer to small or large-scale localized events (such as landslides, floods, windstorms, heavy rain and fire) that cause minor to severe, even complete damage and have little to no impact outside of the locally affected area. In case of Level 2 or 3 events[2], of larger scope, the ISCG would trigger a JNA. The purpose of the system is to track any daily incidents across all camps, and their impact on the affected population.

Overall, the SCCCM Incident Reporting aims to:
- Collect the initial information on the damages and displacement caused by small and large-scale weather-related and man-made incidents across all the camps on a daily basis.
- Report the initial information for immediate action.
- Provide a comprehensive overview by producing reports and datasets on a Daily & Weekly basis to convey key information on the impact and damages caused by weather-related and man-made incidents across the camps.
- Support a timely and adequate Rohingya refugee response throughout the year, particularly during the cyclone and monsoon seasons.

METHODOLOGY

Every day, the SCCCM Sector, with technical support from NPM, collates reports received from Site Management Support (SMS) Agencies at the camp level. SMS Agencies receive incident information from partners that are collected by volunteers working in the camps and complete a questionnaire following incident verification by SM focal.

The questions are derived from the ISCG JNA tool, developed in coordination with all sectors. The questionnaire was developed to capture key information to be collected within the first 24 hours after an incident. SMS Agencies submit a KoBo survey form before 20:00 hours on each day (including weekends) to a centralized server, managed by NPM.

Map 1: Number of Incidents at Camp Level
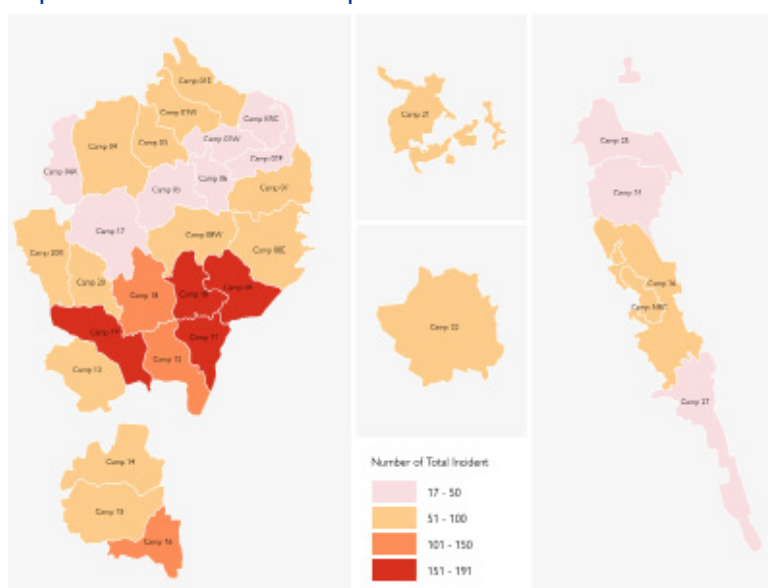
1. Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet, December 2023

2. Level 2- An event that disrupts all or most of the refugee settlements but does not affect surrounding communities e.g., major flooding incidents. Level 3- A major disaster that adversely affects the entire area, and the surrounding communities e.g., cyclone.

All numbers are considered indicative and were captured to inform mobilization of the first response. Information collected covers: the type of incidents e.g., fire, flood, slope failure, etc., and location; affected and displaced households and individuals, fatalities, injuries, partially and fully damaged shelters, and damaged facilities.

DATA CLEANING AND REPORTING

NPM regularly cleans data before sharing it with the SCCCM Sector everyday morning. All irregularities, perplexing, or especially serious entries are checked over the phone with the relevant agency focal points as part of the daily cleaning procedure. By 10 a.m. every day, a final, clean dataset and a factsheet with a summary of incidents, their immediate impact, and their needs are distributed and shared with the SCCCM Sector, ISCG.
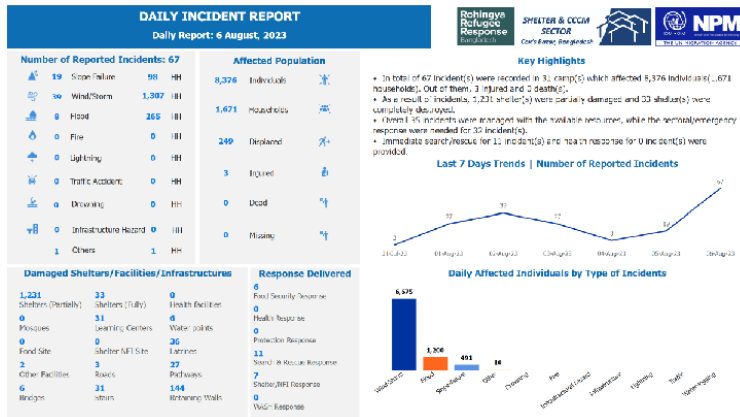

Image: Daily Incident Report that is Shared on a Daily Basis

In addition to the factsheet, NPM updates an online interactive portal[3] that summarizes the daily incidents.

LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

Not Providing In-depth Analysis: The information displayed in this report gives a brief outline of all incidents reported by SMS agencies between January and December 2023. It does not provide any in-depth analysis of the cyclone and monsoon season. The methodology focuses purely on daily incidents.

Staff Turnover: The frequency of response rates from the SMS Agencies varied, with lower reporting rates recorded over the weekend. In addition, reporting duties were often undertaken shared, or passed on by a wide variety of staff within each SMS Agency, and gaps in reporting occurred.

Under or Over-Reporting of Shelter Damage: Every day, the reported incidents were referred to Shelter/NFI partners for their verification of the damage to the shelter to determine further assistance. At the same time, the information is also shared with the SCCCM Sector. On many occasions, the verified

shelter damage data showed that there were instances of over as well as under-reporting through the daily incident mechanism. For example, a greater number of damaged shelters were identified by the shelter partners or vice versa, less damage was identified through the shelter sector verification. The interpretation of certain information may have varied between agencies undertaken by a wide variety of Site Management staff, who held various levels of training and experience with the SCCCM daily reporting system. As such it is likely that some SMS Agencies over-reported the impact of the incident (especially about partial shelter damage) while other agencies under-reported.

Inaccuracy of GPS: The GPS coordinates captured during the reporting of the incidents may not be accurate as the points are collected using smartphones which may not have high precision. Moreover, there are times when the areas of the incidents are not accessible, hence the GPS coordinates are manually fed into the KoBo form.

Lastly, the incidents reported are weather-related - multiple factors make an area more susceptible to incidents such as topography, population density, etc. Hence comparing camps based on the higher or lower number of incidents is discouraged. Furthermore, the data does not reflect the quality of humanitarian or governmental assistance.

FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT

Bangladesh experiences one monsoon and two cyclone seasons each year. As aforementioned, the SCCCM daily incident report tracks the impact caused by wind/rain/storm, landslide/soil erosion, flood, fire, and lighting.

This report will present the findings disaggregated by the type of event (wind/-rain/storm, slope-failure, fire etc.) and the four distinct parts:

- January to March
- April to May
- June to September, and
- October to December

The analysis will also be segregated by camps to highlight trends across the entire area of operation. It is acknowledged that there is some overlap across the time frames outlined above. For example, monsoon season could start late and continue for longer. However, for the purpose of this report and to prevent double counting, the time frame specified above will be used.

3. https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiYWNhNTY5MzItNmYzZS00YWE0LWE0MDgtYTQ0OTYzMGU5ZGYwIiwidCI6IjE1ODgyNjJkLTIzZmItNDNiNC1iZDZILWJjZTQ5YzhlNjE4NiIsImMiOjh9

SHELTER AND CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT SECTOR DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2023

OVERVIEW ANALYSIS

Key Highlights:

Data Collection	Participating Agencies	Camp Coverage	Number of Incidents	Month with Highest Incidents	Top Incident
365 Days	**7** agencies	**33** Camps	**2,561** Incidents	**August** (611)	**1,302** Wind/rain/ storm
January -December	Number of participating SMS agencies	Covered in Ukhia and Teknaf	Reported by SMS Agencies	Most incidents were reported in August	Reported as top incident

Casualties	Injury	Affected HHs	Affected Individuals	Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged
20 Casualties	**175** Injured	**38,288** Affected households	**194,282** Affected individuals	**1,096** Fully damaged shelters	**32,574** Partially damaged shelters
Most of the deaths happened due to traffic accidents and drowning	A majority of the injuries were related to fire incidents (57) and traffic accidents (63)	A high number of HHs were affected due to wind/rain/ storm incidents (33,930)	A high number of individuals were affected due to wind/ rain/storm incidents (170,386)	Most of the shelters were damaged fully due to fire incidents (100)	Most of the shelters were damaged partially due to wind/rain/storm incidents (31,170)

Displaced HHs	Displaced Individuals	Damaged Facilities	Damaged Facilities	Damaged Facilities	Damaged Facilities
4,663 Displaced HHs	**25,059** Displaced individuals	**219** Learning centers	**1,054** Latrine	**74** Water points	**154** Bridges
Most of the shelters were damaged due to wind/rain/storm incidents (2,266)	Majority of the individuals were displaced due to fire incidents and Camp 11 (12,084) had the highest number	Most of the learning centers were damaged due to wind/ rain/storm (152)	Most of the latrine points were damaged due to wind-storm incidents (841) and camp 26 had the highest number (281)	Most of the water points were damaged due to fire incidents and Camp 5 had the highest number (15)	The highest number of bridges were damaged in Camp 18 (29)

Trends:

- Wind/rain/storm remained the top reported incident 1,302 wind/rain/storm that affected 33,930 households.
- The highest number of incidents were reported in August (611) 2023, while in 2022 most incidents were rported in June (477)
- Camp 11 (7,767) remained with the highest number of affected households as last year.
- The number of displaced households has increased in 2023 (4,663) which was 991 in 2022. The reason behind this difference is that Windstorms (2,266) and fire (2,070).
- Fire incidents have increased remarkably in 2023 (529) in comparison to 2022 (250).
- The number of slope failure incidents slightly decreased to 553 in 2023, compared to 362 in 2022.

SHELTER AND CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT SECTOR DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2023

Number of Incidents (Overall):

From January to December 2023, more than 11,000 survey forms were submitted by the Site Management Support Agencies. Out of the total forms submitted, 2,561 were reporting incidents. The remaining surveys that were submitted were classified as "no incidents". Across all months in different seasons, the highest reporting of incidents occurred in August (611) followed by June (328), and July (311). Out of all incidents, wind/rain/storm (51%) made up the largest percentage, followed by slope failure (22%) and fire (21%).

Graph 1: Percentage of Incidents Occurred

- Wind/rain/storm
- Slope-failure
- Fire
- Other
- Traffic accidents
- Flood
- Drowning
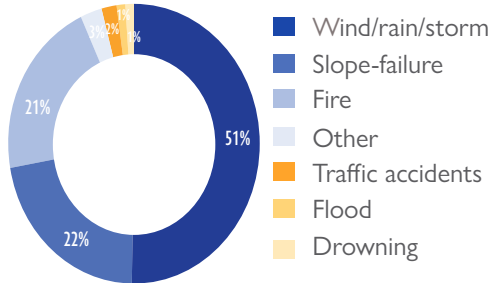
Graph 2: Number of Incidents Reported by Months
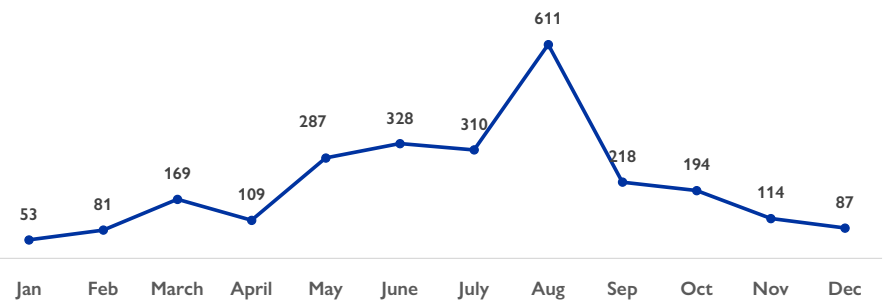
The following graphs show the percentage of different incidents that occurred in different seasons throughout the year:

Graph 3: January-March
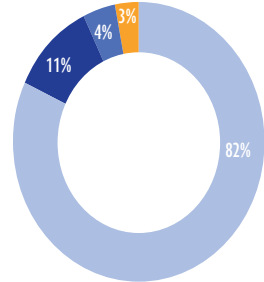
Graph 4: April-May
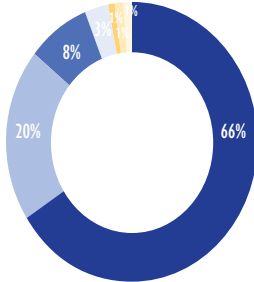
Graph 5: June-September
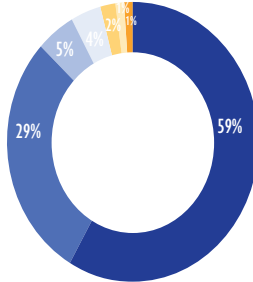
Graph 6: October-December

- Wind/rain/storm
- Slope-failure
- Fire
- Other
- Traffic accidents
- Flood
- Drowning
- Lightning
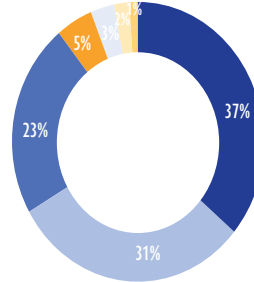
Table 1: Number of Incidents, By Camps

Camp No.	Count of Incidents	Camp No.	Count of Incidents
CAMP 01E	91	CAMP 14	93
CAMP 01W	100	CAMP 15	85
CAMP 02E	23	CAMP 16	118
CAMP 02W	48	CAMP 17	32
CAMP 03	88	CAMP 18	121
CAMP 04	80	CAMP 19	189
CAMP 04 EXT.	31	CAMP 20	68
CAMP 05	17	CAMP 20 EXT	80
CAMP 06	28	CAMP 21	54
CAMP 07	61	CAMP 22	75
CAMP 08E	60	CAMP 24	39
CAMP 08W	59	CAMP 25	27
CAMP 09	191	CAMP 26	54
CAMP 10	164	CAMP 27	33
CAMP 11	153	KRC	36
CAMP 12	136	NRC	54
CAMP 13	73		
Total	**2,561**		

(Table 1) Camp 9 (191) had the highest number of incidents reported between January and December 2023, followed by Camp 19 (189) and Camp 10 (164).

(Graph 7) As the SCCCM Daily Incident Reporting has been operating for six years, it is possible to compare differences between the reported incidents and their impact in 2023 and 2022. Overall, there were more incidents reported in 2023 (2,561) compared to 2022 (1,975). The number of incidents increased particularly in August in 2023 than in 2022.

Graph 7: Number of Incidents (Comparison Between 2023 and 2022)
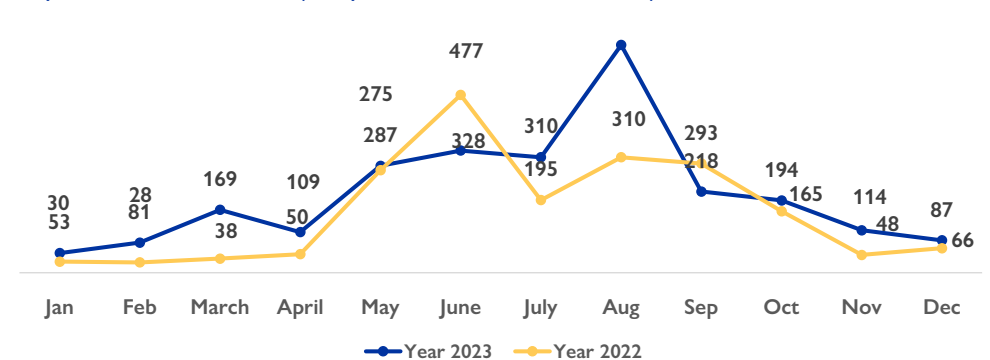
Year 2023 — Year 2022

Table 2: Number and Type of Incidents in Last 6 Years

Year	Wind/Rain/Storm	Slope-failure	Fire	Traffic incidents	Drowning	Flood	Landslide	Infra-structure	Light-ning	Wa-ter-log-ging	Other	Total
2018	218	424	39	-	-	52	-	-	2	50	3	**788**
2019	500	338	49	-	-	37	-	-	2	-	-	**926**
2020	975	275	82	67	16	30	-	9	1	-	-	**1,455**
2021	1,108	261	150	57	17	67	-	4	5	-	5	**1,674**
2022	1,246	362	250	68	19	12	5	3	3	-	7	**1,975**
2023	1,302	553	529	39	24	27	0	2	6	0	79	**2,561**
Total	**4,047**	**1,660**	**570**	**192**	**52**	**198**	**5**	**16**	**13**	**50**	**15**	**9,379**

Type of Incidents:

The wind/rain/storm incident was the top type of incident which had the highest number of affected households 33,930 and individuals 170,386. After wind-rain/storm fire and slope failure incidents had the highest number of households and individuals affected. Fire incidents affected 2,547 households and 14,836 individuals.

Graph 8: Number of Incidents by Type

51% Wind/rain/storm reported as top incident

Highest	Lowest
1,302	**8**
Wind/rain/storm	Lightning, Infrastructure Hazard
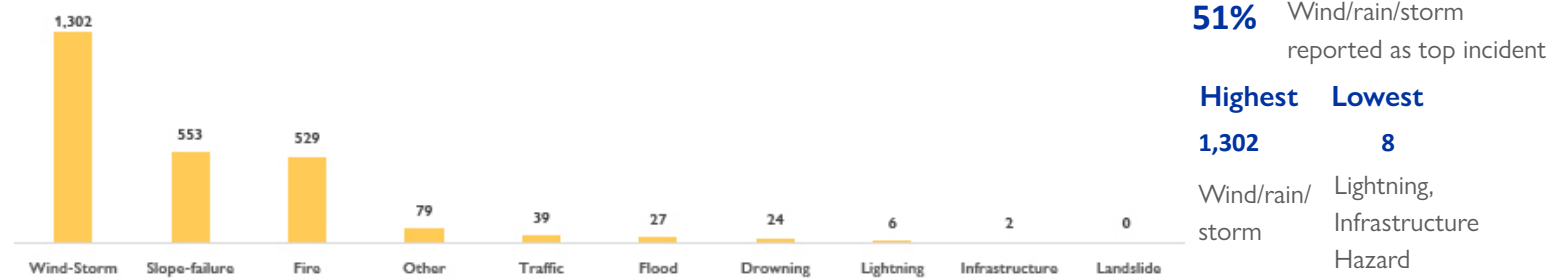
Due to increasing rainfall levels, wind/rain/storm events continued to be more frequent in 2023. The number of slope failure incidents decreased slightly in 2023. However, there was a concerning rise in fire incidents, with 529 reported in 2023 compared to 250 in 2022.

Graph 9: Type of Incidents (Comparison Between 2023 and 2022)
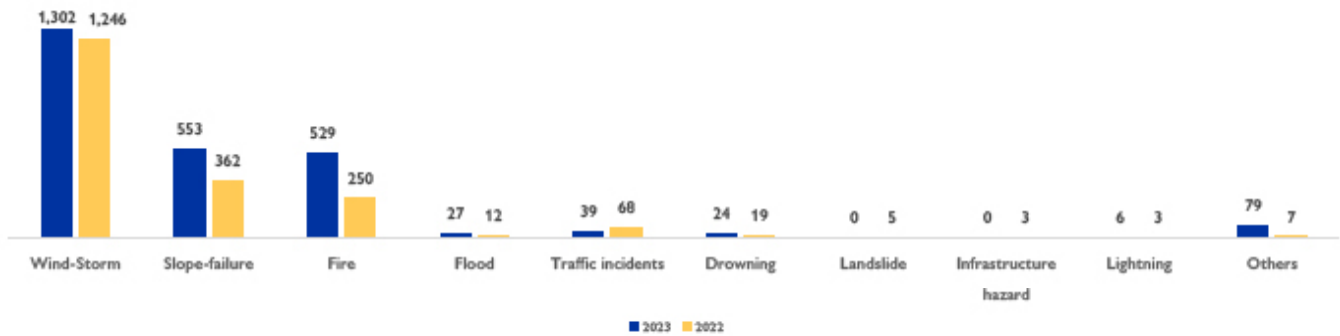
Affected Households: (Overall):

Wind/rain/storm (83%) had the highest for affected households followed by fire (7%) and slope failure (3%). Overall, 38,288 households were reported as affected by daily incidents.

Graph 10: Percentage of HHs Affected | by Different Type of Incidents

- Wind/rain/storm
- Slope-failure
- Fire
- Flood
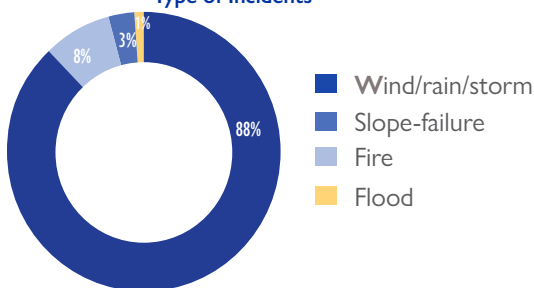
Graph 11: Number of Affected HHs| Reported by Months
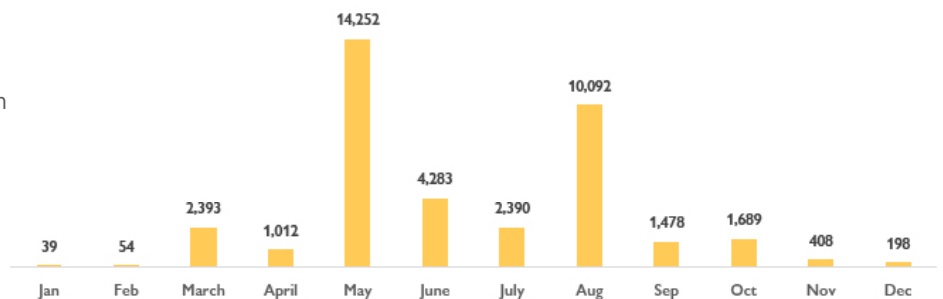
Camp 11 (7,767) had the highest number of households affected by SCCCM daily incidents followed by Camp 12 (3,183), and Camp 1E (2,259).

Table 3: Number of Affected HHs| by Type of Incidents and by Camp

Camp	Wind-Storm	Slope-failure	Fire	Flood	Other	Light-ning	Traffic	Drown-ing	Infra-structur-al hazard	Water-log-ging	Land-slide	Grand Total
Camp 1E	2,218	19	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2,259**
Camp 1W	1,566	1	39	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**1,628**
Camp 2E	982	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**994**
Camp 2W	1,473	40	21	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,583**
Camp 3	967	31	18	126	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	**1,155**
Camp 4	1,788	6	17	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,921**
Camp 4 Ext.	103	0	22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**126**
Camp 5	164	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**168**
Camp 6	836	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**854**
Camp 7	1,653	82	17	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1,761**
Camp 8E	162	49	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	**228**
Camp 8W	245	14	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**269**
Camp 9	1,435	22	22	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,488**
Camp 10	1,726	526	24	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2,284**
Camp 11	5,615	112	2,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**7,767**
Camp 12	2,995	181	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3,183**
Camp 13	555	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**562**
Camp 14	195	12	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**221**
Camp 15	301	15	14	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**349**
Camp 16	234	11	9	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	**260**
Camp 17	136	0	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	**148**
Camp 18	1,886	0	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,927**
Camp 19	848	13	19	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**924**
Camp 20	270	72	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**349**
Camp 20 Ext.	400	11	3	11	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	**434**
Camp 21	508	10	54	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**574**
Camp 22	38	0	8	47	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	**117**
Camp 24	116	2	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**171**
Camp 25	107	3	9	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**129**
Camp 26	1,584	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,595**
Camp 27	1,046	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1,055**
Kutupalong RC	237	1	11	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	**252**
Nayapara RC	1,541	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,553**
Grand Total	**4,047**	**1,660**	**570**	**192**	**52**	**198**	**5**	**16**	**13**	**50**	**15**	**9,379**

SHELTER AND CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT SECTOR DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2023

There were comparatively fewer households affected in 2023 (38,288) compared to 2022 (29,674). The number of households affected increased in May (14,252) and August (10,092) in comparison to the previous year.

Graph 12: Number of Affected HHs| Comparison Between 2023 and 2022

Jan: 39 | 421
Feb: 54 | 36
March: 2,393 | 516
April: 1,012 | 563
May: 14,252 | 4,144
June: 4,283 | 10,261
July: 2,390 | 1,740
Aug: 10,092 | 4,074
Sep: 1,478 | 5,332
Oct: 1,689 | 2,457
Nov: 408 | 60
Dec: 198 | 70

■ HH affected in 2023   ■ HH affected in 2022
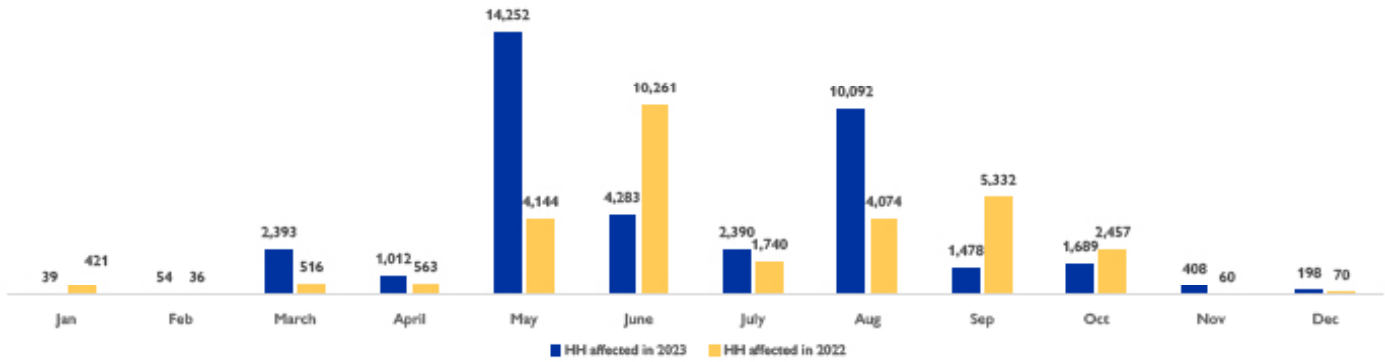
Affected Individuals: (Overall):

The highest number of individuals were affected by wind/rain/ storm incidents (170,386) followed by fire (14,836) and slope failure (6,310). The number of affected individuals was higher in Camp 11 (39,366) and Camp 12 (16,718).

Graph 13: Number of Affected individuals by Months

January: 190
February: 276
March: 13,997
April: 5,275
May: 72,112
June: 21,715
July: 11,997
August: 49,915
September: 7,339
October: 8,396
November: 2,062
December: 1,008
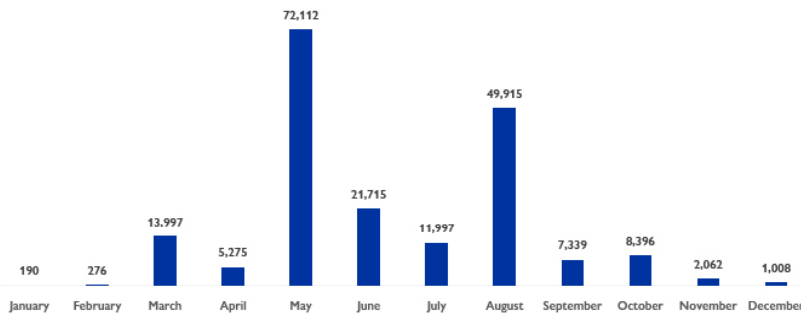
Graph 14: Number of Affected Individuals by Type of Incident

Wind-Storm: 170,386
Fire: 14,836
Slope-failure: 6,310
Flood: 2,101
Other: 546
Traffic: 41
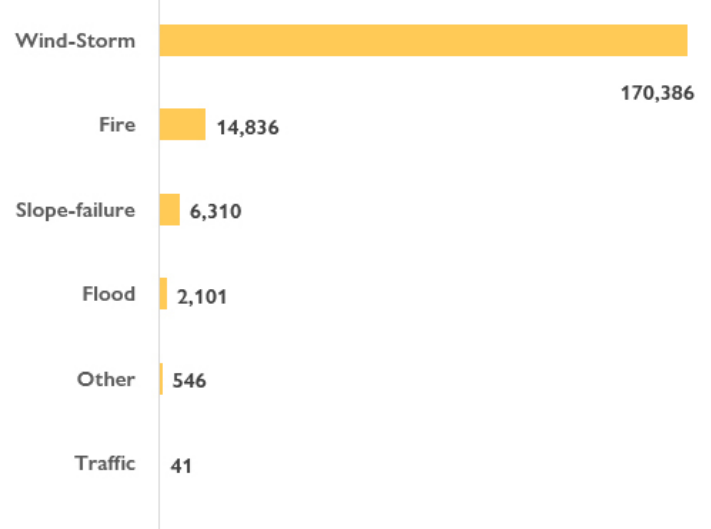
Shelter Damage:

There were 32,574 partially and 1,096 fully damaged shelters reported between January to December 2023. The highest number of partial damages occurred in May (13,157) due to wind/rain/storm and the highest number of fully damaged shelters happened in May (699) caused by wind/rain/storm. Wind/rain/ storm incidents had a greater impact on shelter damage than any other weather-related events. Overall, wind/ rain/storm incidents caused partial (31,574) and full damage (971) to many shelters compared to other types of events.

Image: Partially Damaged Shelter in Camp 19

Image: Fully Damaged Shelter in Camp 18

Graph 16: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters| Reported by Months

Jan: 37 | 2
Feb: 49 | 2
March: 381 | 29
April: 875 | 62
May: 13,157 | 699
June: 4,015 | 52
July: 2,224 | 37
Aug: 8,400 | 149
Sep: 1,406 | 18
Oct: 1,487 | 27
Nov: 371 | 5
Dec: 172 | 14

■ Partially Damaged Shelters   ■ Fully Damaged Shelters

Graph 15: Percentage Shelter Damages

3%
97%

■ Partially Damaged Shelters
■ Fully Damaged Shelters
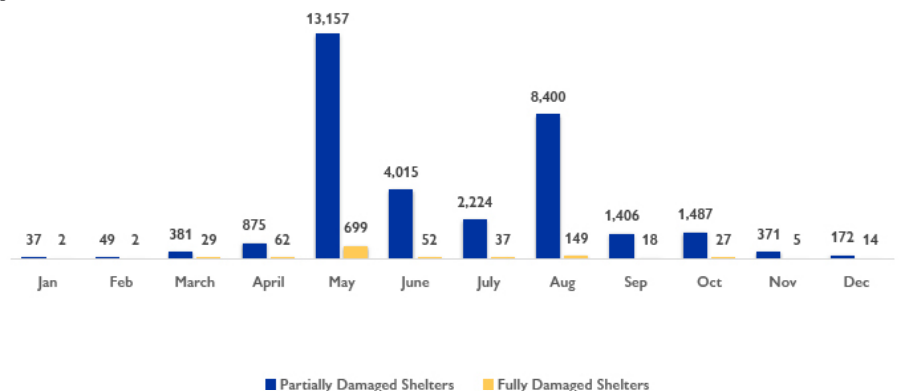
WIND/RAIN/STORM ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

An atmospheric state that indicates strong winds accompanied by rain, snow, or other precipitation and thunder. 1 form per storm. All numbers are accumulated and sent in 1 form e.g. storm affects 2 HH at 10 pm and 3 HH at 11:20 pm, this is aggregated and submitted as 1 form with 5 HH.

Table 4: Wind/Rain/Storm Incidents at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of incidents	1,302
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	August (354)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 9(92)
Affected HH	33,930
Affected Individuals	170,386
Displaced HHs	2,266
Individuals displaced	11,066
Partially damaged shelters	31,170
Fully damaged shelters	971
Individuals dead	0
Individuals injured	44

Map 2: Prevalence of Wind/Rain/Storm Incidents at Camp Level
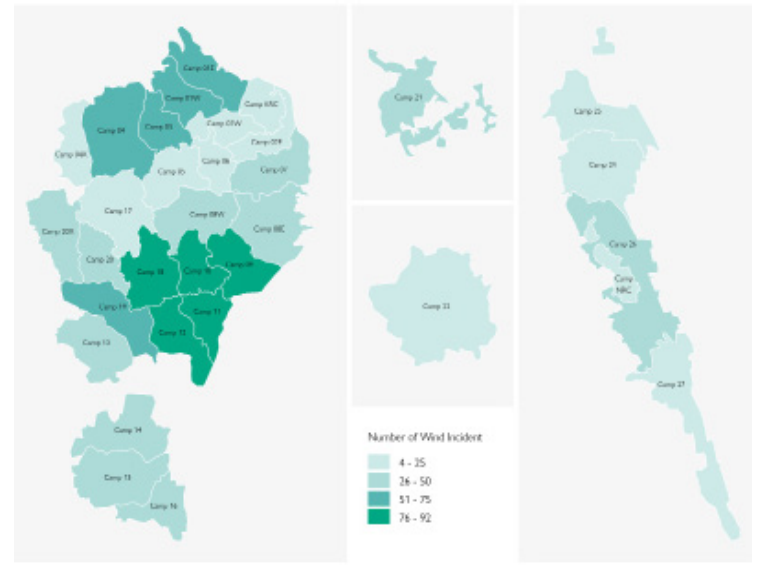
Overall, 1,302 wind/storm/rain incidents were reported across all camps between January to December 2023. The highest number of incidents related to wind/rain/storm took place in Camp 9 (92), followed by Camp 18 (90), and Camp 11 (81). August was the month with the highest number of incidents (354) reported, followed by May (215) (250) and June (214). Across all camps, 33,930 households were affected by wind/rain/storm from January to December out of which 2,266 households were displaced. Overall, there were 31,170 partially damaged shelters and 971 fully damaged shelters due to wind/rain/storm incidents during the reporting period.

January-March 2023

There were 32 incidents reported relating to wind/rain/storm during the months of January to March. In Bangladesh, generally, these are cool dry season months.

April-May 2023

Across all camps, 475 incidents related to wind/rain/storm were reported during this season. Most incidents (215) occurred in May. Across all camps, 15,010 households were affected by incidents related to wind/rain/storm out of which 1,501 households were displaced. Camp 11 (3,270) had the highest number of households affected. 13,876 shelters were partially damaged and 695fully damaged shelters were reported.

Graph 17: Number of Wind/Rain/Storm Incidents | Reported by Months

June-September 2023

The monsoon season had the highest number of wind/rain/ storm-related incidents reported across all camps (864 incidents). Most of the incidents occurred in August (354). Generally, the rainfall levels are also recorded as the highest during this reporting period.

Overall, across all camps, 16,642 households were affected by incidents related to wind/rain/storm during the monsoon season out of which 594 of these households were displaced. Between June and September, Camp 11 (2,205) had the highest number of households affected. 15,232 shelters were partially damaged, and 236 shelters were fully damaged in this period.

Graph 18: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Wind/Rain/Storm Reported| by Months

Month	Value
Jan	0
Feb	0
March	269
April	838
May	14,172
June	4,016
July	2,118
Aug	9,113
Sep	1,395
Oct	1,549
Nov	350
Dec	110

Graph 19: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Wind/Rain/Storm Reported by Months

Month	Partially Damaged Shelters	Fully Damaged Shelters
Jan	0	0
Feb	0	0
March	253	8
April	784	3
May	13,092	692
June	3,828	50
July	2,058	33
Aug	7,995	135
Sep	1,351	18
Oct	1,380	27
Nov	319	5
Dec	110	0

October-December 2023

During the second cyclone season, overall, 145 incidents related to wind/rain/storm were recorded. Almost all incidents were recorded in October (94).

Overall, 2,009 households were affected by incidents related to wind/rain/storm during the second cyclone season out of which 162 households were displaced. Camp12 (362) had the highest number of households affected and there were 1,809 partially damaged and 32 fully damaged shelters in this period.

Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Image: Photos Were Taken During Wind/rain/storms that occurred in Camp 4Ext. 18, and 1W which Caused Severe Damage to Fences and Shelters

Cyclone Mocha and Cyclone Hamoon

In 2023 there were two major cyclones. Cyclone Mocha hit on 14 May 2023 and caused intense rainfall and powerful winds triggered landslides, causing extensive damage to homes and facilities across all 33 Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar and nearby Bangladeshi communities. The storm left 40,000 Rohingya refugees with shelters constructed from bamboo and tarpaulin, either damaged or destroyed. Another one was Cyclone Hamoon struck on 24 October 2023 which brought strong winds and heavy rainfall. For Cyclone Mocha NPM produced a dashboard[4] updated hourly and shared daily incident reports every 2/3 hours. For Cyclone Hamoon NPM produced daily incident reports and shared them with relevant partners, sectors, and agencies.

4https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiYWEzMWExNTgtZDdkOS00NDQ1LTkwYzEtNTcyYWIzOGMxZWU4IiwidCI6IjE1ODgyNjJkLTIzZmItNDNiNC1iZDZlLWJjZTQ5YzhlNjE4NiIsImMiOjh9

SLOPE-FAILURE ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

The rapid downward movement of a mass of rock, earth, or artificial fill on a slope. If there are multiple slope failure Incidents and each affects 4 HH or less, this is grouped in 1 form. However, the maximum limit to 1 form is 15 slope failure incidents with less than 4 HH affected by each. Any slope failure Incident that affects 5 or more households or causes death is submitted in 1 form.

Table 6: Slope-failure Incidents at a Glance

|	Number
Number of incidents	553
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	August (198)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 10 (526)
Affected HH	1,238
Individuals affected	6,310
Individuals displaced	935
Partially damaged shelters	775
Fully damaged shelters	20
Individuals dead	3
Individuals injured	10
Individuals injured	44

Map 3: Prevalence of Slope-failure Incidents at Camp Level
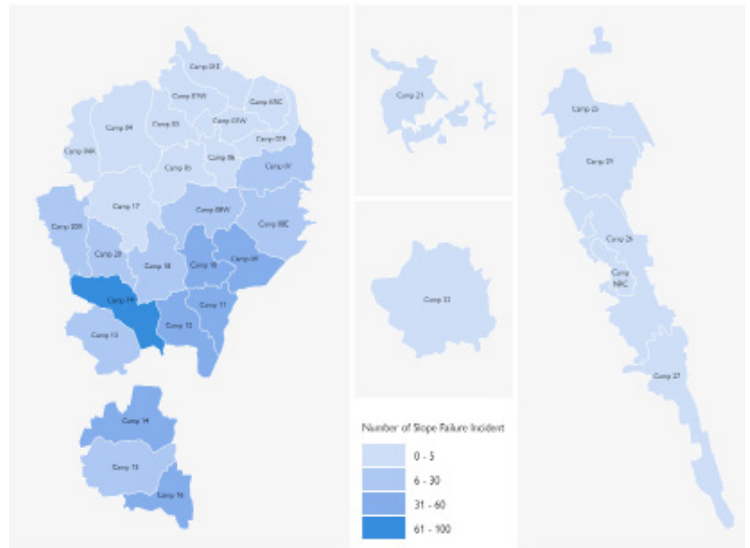
January-March 2023

Only 12 incidents were reported slope failure-related incidents occurred and 15 households were affected during the reporting

Graph 20: Number of Slope-failure Incidents Reported by Months
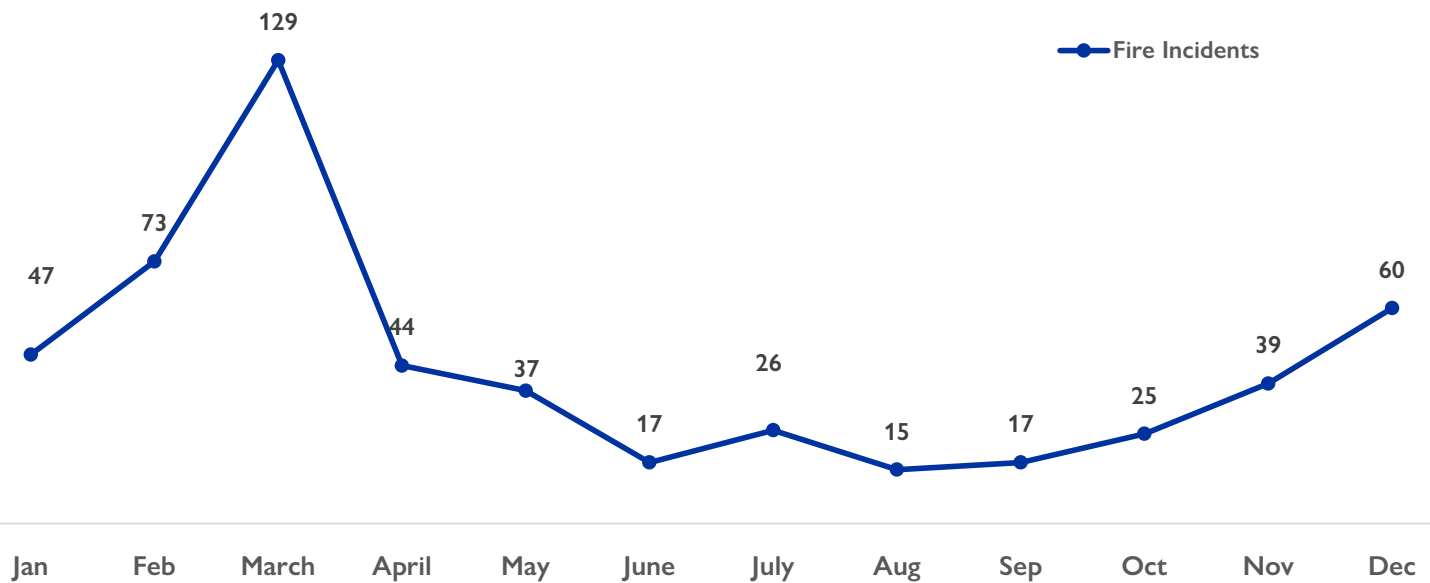
April-May 2023

Across all camps, 31 incidents of slope failure were reported during this season. Most of the incidents (21) during the first cyclone season occurred in May.
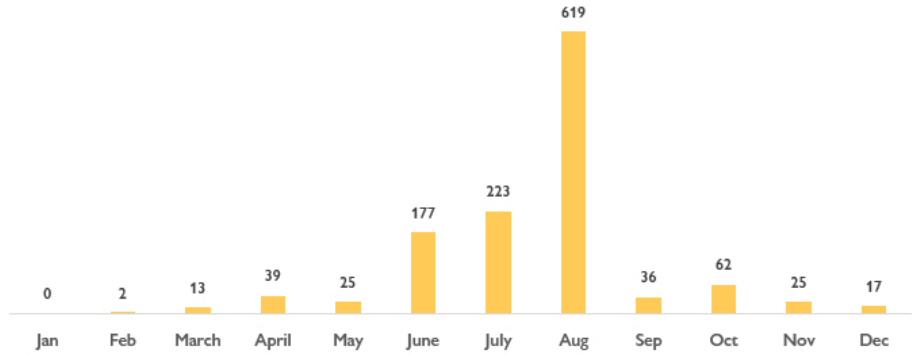
Overall, 64 households were affected by slope failure in this period out of which 5 households were displaced. In this period, there were 57 partially damaged and 3 fully damaged shelters due to landslide/soil erosion.
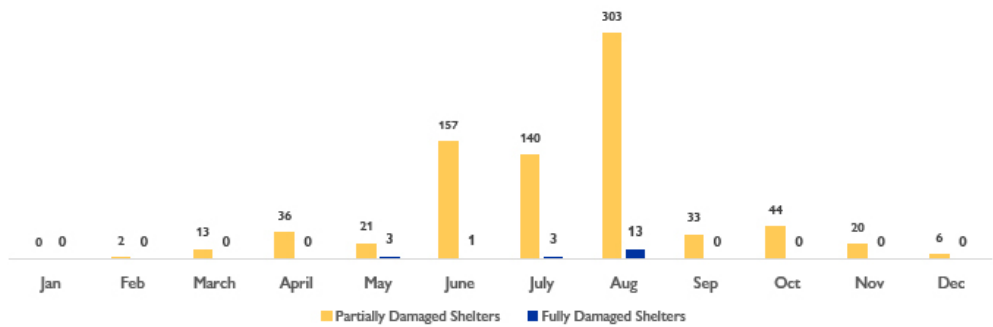
June-September 2023

This period is the monsoon season in Bangladesh. Overall, across all camps, 420 slope failure incidents were reported in the monsoon season. There were 65 incidents reported in June, 101 in July, 198 in August, and 56 in September across all camps. Specifically, Camp 19 (81) had the highest number of landslides/soil erosion reported in this period followed by Camp 10 (41). Overall, as June to September had the highest number of slope failure incidents it caused the highest number of households affected (1,055) during this period across all camps.

Out of which (169) households were displaced. Camp 10 had (447) affected households, followed by 132 households in Camp 12. Overall, from June to September, there were (633) partially and (17) fully damaged shelters caused by slope failure incidents.

Graph 21: Number of Affected HHs|Caused by Slope-failure Reported by Months

Month	Value
Jan	0
Feb	2
March	13
April	39
May	25
June	177
July	223
Aug	619
Sep	36
Oct	62
Nov	25
Dec	17

Graph 22: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Slope-failure Reported by Months

Month	Partially Damaged Shelters	Fully Damaged Shelters
Jan	0	0
Feb	2	0
March	13	0
April	36	0
May	21	3
June	157	1
July	140	3
Aug	303	13
Sep	33	0
Oct	44	0
Nov	20	0
Dec	6	0

October-December 2023

The months of October and November are the second cyclone season in Bangladesh. Overall, 90 slope failure incidents were reported in the second cyclone season. Most of the incidents were reported in October (56) and the highest number of incidents were found in Camp 19 (17).

Across all camps, 104 households were affected by slope failure from October to December out of which 8 households were displaced. There were 72 partially and no shelter was fully damaged in these three months.

Image: Slope-failure Incidents occurred in Camp 9 and Camp 8W

FIRE ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

Any incidents that are caused by fire, significant enough to get the attention of SMS staff, regardless of its type, source, and extent of the damage. Incidents that are brought to SMS's knowledge by either the community or volunteers are recorded. 1 form is submitted for 1 incident.

Table 7: Fire Incidents at a Glance

| Camp	Wind-Storm
Number of incidents	529
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	March (129)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 1E (38)
Affected HH	2,547
Individuals affected	14,836
Individuals displaced	12,379
Partially damaged shelters	446
Fully damaged shelters	100
Individuals dead	0
Individuals injured	57
Individuals injured	44

Map 4: Prevalence of Fire Incidents at Camp Level
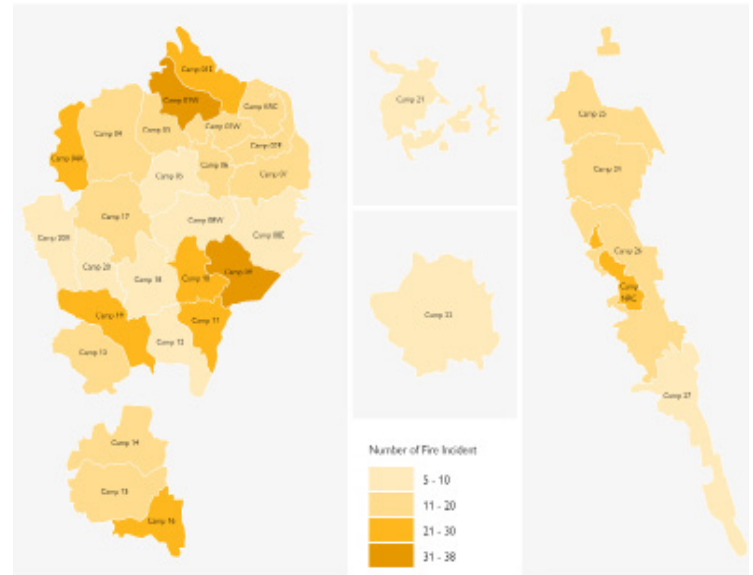
January-March 2023

From January to March a total of 249 fire incidents were reported in different camps. March had 129 incidents that affected 2,111 households. Camp 9 and Camp (16) had the highest number of incidents reported in the period.

Graph 23: Number of Fire Incidents Reported by Months
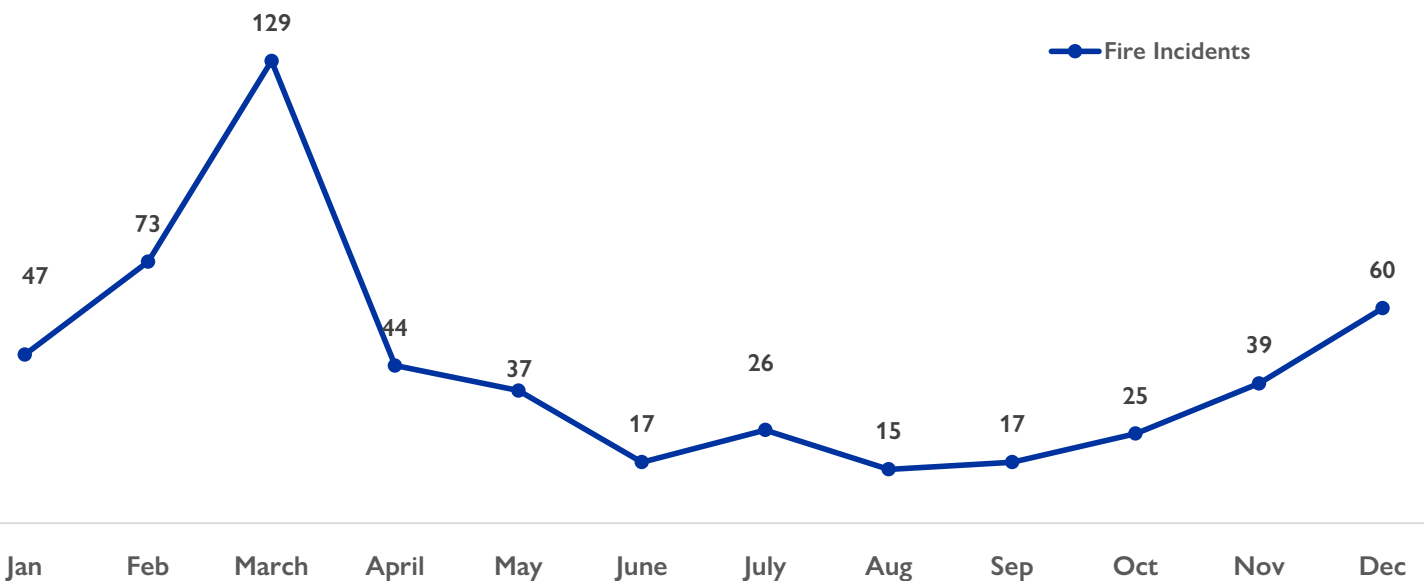
April-May 2023

A total of 81 fire incidents were reported between April to May Camp 4Ext. (9) reported a higher number of fire incidents relative to other camps. Overall, 155 households were affected by fire incidents in this period out of which 52 households were displaced. A large majority of households affected by fire incidents resided in Camp 21 where 50 households were affected and were reported in this period. There were 74 partially damaged shelters and 60 fully damaged shelters between April and May.

June-September 2023

Overall, 75 incidents of fire were reported between June and September 2023. Camp 1W (7) had the highest number of fire incidents reported in this period.

Across all camps, 67 households were affected by fire incidents in this period. There were 65 partially damaged shelters and 1 fully damaged shelter reported between June and September due to fire incidents.

Graph 24: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Fire Incidents| Reported by Months

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
39	52	2,111	126	29	13	24	13	17	20	32	71

October-December 2023

Overall, 124 incidents were reported in October-December. The highest number of incidents occurred in December (11).

A total of 123 households were affected by fire incidents in this period, out of which 1[5] households were displaced. There were 10[8] partially damaged shelters and 14 fully damaged shelters.

Graph 25: Number of Affected HHs, Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Fire Incidents Reported by Months

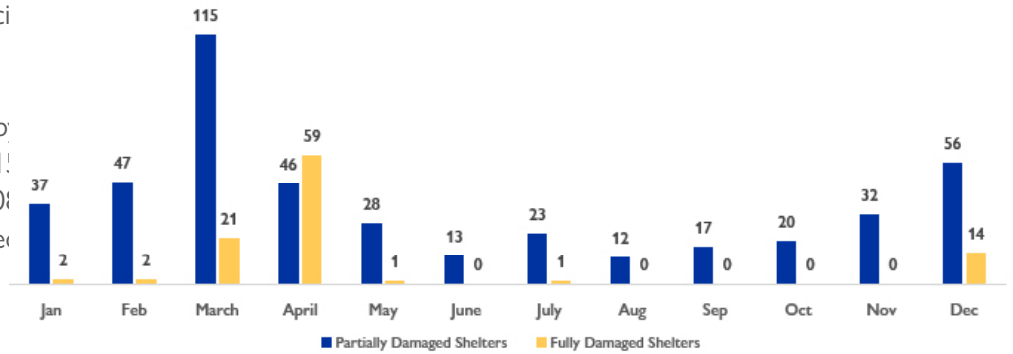|	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Partially Damaged Shelters	37	47	115	46	28	13	23	12	17	20	32	56
Fully Damaged Shelters	2	2	21	59	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14

Photo Credit: SMS Agencies

Image: Fire Incidents in Camp and 20 Ext.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

An accident involving vehicles (tom-toms, cars, trucks, motor-bikes) that: 1. Results in serious personal injury (hospitalization) or death and/or 2. Resulting in damage or destruction of shelters or facilities.

Table 8: Traffic Incidents at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of incidents	39
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	November (7)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 9 (8)
Affected HH	9
Affected individuals	41
Individuals displaced	3
Partially damaged shelters	5
Fully damaged shelters	0
Individuals dead	5
Individuals injured	35
Individuals injured	44

FLOOD ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

The overflowing of water of the normal confines of a stream or other body of water, or the accumulation of water by drainage over areas, which are not normally submerged. If there are multiple floods and each affects 4 HH or less, this is grouped in 1 form.

Table 9: Flood Incidents at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of incidents	27
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	August (23)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 19 (5)
Affected HH	442
Affected individuals	2,101
Individuals displaced	118
Partially damaged shelters	91
Fully damaged shelters	0
Individuals dead	0
Individuals injured	0
Individuals injured	44

Overall, 27 flood incidents were reported between January to December. According to reporting guidelines* if there are multiple flood incidents and if each affects 4 households or less, this could be grouped in 1 kobo form during reporting. This approach saves time by not uploading a single kobo from each slope failure incident. Considering this grouping the total number of flood incidents was XX between January to December.

Image: Flood Incident in Camp 25

DROWNING ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:
Severe injury (resulting in hospitalization) or death caused by submersion and inhalation of water.

Table 10: Drowning Incidents at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of incidents	24
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	June (6)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	NRC (8)
Affected HH	4
Individuals affected	28
Individuals dead	12
Individuals injured	3
Individuals dead	0
Individuals injured	25
Individuals injured	35
Individuals injured	44

LIGHTNING ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:
A flash of bright light in the sky produced by electricity moving within or between clouds, or between clouds and the ground. Overall, 6 incidents of lightning were reported in the reporting period from January to December 6 persons were injured and 1 incident caused death for 1 individual.

FACILITIES DAMAGE:

Table 9: Flood Incidents at a Glance

Type of Facilities	Count of Damage	Incidents that Caused Major Damage	Camp with the Highest Damage
Latrine	1,054	Wind-rainstorm (841)	Camp 26 (281)
Learning centers	219	Wind-rainstorm (152)	Camp 11 (28)
Water points	74	Wind-rainstorm (40) and Fire (25)	Camp 11 (15)
Bridges	154	Wind-rainstorm (119)	Camp 18 (29)
Health facilities	7	Wind-rainstorm and Fire (3)	Camp 11 (3)
Food distribution point	1	Traffic (1)	Camp 9 (1)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SCCCM Daily Incident Reporting system is a useful framework for combined data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Using a coordinated approach several agencies collect data efficiently to reduce duplication of data and ensure that every camp in Cox's Bazar district is covered. The information is frequently disseminated and updated daily during the monsoon and cyclone seasons. As a result, it is available to all partners, industries, and government organizations, enabling prompt recommendations when necessary. In particular, the ISCG uses it as a major data source for their weekly Monsoon Situation Reports. Additionally, it serves as a baseline for the SCCCM sector Shelter/NFI partners' comprehensive shelter verification exercises.

Moreover, in the case of significant incidents, this reporting system serves as an effective means to promptly gather incident information. For instance, during the occurrence of Cyclone Mocha in May 2023, the NPM promptly requested SMS agencies to report incident numbers by collaborating with the SCCCM sector, and updating a Cyclone Mocha dashboard hourly. This facilitated swift strategic decision-making for relevant partners and agencies, providing a comprehensive overview of the situation. In certain instances, this reporting serves as a foundational element for Joint Needs Assessment.

This report presents an analysis of 2,561 incidents reported by Site Management Support Agencies between January and December 2023 through the SCCCM Daily Incident Reporting System. Findings from the incident reporting highlight that most incidents were reported in August followed by June. Events caused by wind/rain/storm were the most reported incidents and this incident remained the same as the last few years. Remarkably, fire incidents have increased in comparison to last year.

Overall, 38,288   households were reported as affected by SCCCM daily incidents, out of which 4,663 households were displaced. There were 32,574 partially and 1,096 fully damaged shelters reported between January and December 2023. August had a higher number of reported incidents as the rainfall level was higher and it had the highest number of households affected in this month. The SCCCM Daily Incident Report will once again be used as the common tool to capture incidents in 2024. Before starting daily reporting SCCCM sector will arrange a workshop for SMS agencies with support from NPM.