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SHELTER & CCCM SECTOR
Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

SHELTER & CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT SECTOR (SCCCM)
DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2025

REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025

OVERVIEW

SCCCM Sector 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.

This Yearly Daily Incidents Report provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of both small and large-scale incidents reported across the Rohingya refugee camps throughout 2025. It consolidates daily incident data collected through established reporting mechanisms to identify key trends, seasonal patterns, and the scale and nature of damages, as well as the impacts on affected populations from both weather-related and human-made events. The report further highlights temporal changes, geographic variations, and the most common hazard types. Its purpose is to support evidence-based planning, preparedness, and prioritization among sectors and humanitarian partners.

DISCLAIMER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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

BACKGROUND

The Rohingya population resides in the world's largest refugee Camp, located in Cox's Bazar district in southeastern Bangladesh. Following the Myanmar military assault on Rakhine state in August 2017, thousands of Rohingya Muslims fled to Bangladesh. Earlier influxes had already taken place, including one in October 2016 when nearly 87,000 individuals crossed the border, along with several waves in previous decades. As of December 2025, the total number of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, including those who were already living there before August 2017, is estimated at 1,143,464 people. They survive under extremely challenging conditions, relying entirely on humanitarian assistance.

Life in the camps is marked by overcrowding and limited access to essential services, with hardships intensifying during the annual monsoon and cyclone seasons. The refugee population is concentrated in highly congested areas within Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar, which are particularly vulnerable to seasonal hazards. Most shelters are constructed from bamboo and tarpaulin sheets and are located on hilly or low-lying terrain. This combination of fragile shelter materials and dense settlement patterns exposes refugees to severe risks during heavy rainfall and strong winds, including flooding and landslides.

To strengthen the response during these hazardous seasons, the SCCCM Daily Incident Report (previously called the SM Category 1 Daily Incident Report) was introduced in May 2018. Developed by the SCCCM Sector in collaboration with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), IOM, and UNHCR, the system enables Site Management Support (SMS) Agencies to systematically gather data on both small and large-scale incidents affecting the camps. These incidents include localized events such as landslides, floods, windstorms, heavy rainfall, and fires, which can range from minor damage to large-scale destruction. The Daily Incident Reporting system captures initial information on all incident categories (Categories 1–3), regardless of scale or impact, enabling real-time monitoring of incidents across all camps. This reporting mechanism supports the timely assessment of impacts on affected populations and informs immediate coordination and response planning. Where required, more detailed assessments will be conducted to further inform sectoral and inter-sectoral decision-making.

The Daily Incident Reporting system is aims to:

• Gather initial details on damages and displacement caused by both small and large-scale weather-related or man-made incidents across all camps on a daily basis.

• Share this information promptly to enable immediate response and coordination actions.

• Provide a broader 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.

• Strengthen the Rohingya refugee response throughout the year, with particular focus during cyclone and monsoon seasons when risks are highest.

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 Households:
• 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 Households:
• 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

Definition of Incident Category:

1. Category 1: Category 1 incidents are classified as minor events with relatively low impact, for which the response can be managed in a timely and effective manner by existing capacities and partners within the camp.

2. Category 2: An event that disrupts all or most of the refugee settlements but does not affect surrounding communities e.g., major flooding incidents.

3. Category 3: A major disaster that adversely affects the entire area, and the surrounding communities e.g., cyclone.

METHODOLOGY

On a daily basis, the NPM team compiles incident information submitted by Site Management Support (SMS) agencies (IOM and UNHCR) at the camp level through an established data-sharing mechanism and shares the compiled report with the SCCCM Sector. The SCCCM Sector subsequently disseminates the report widely among relevant stakeholders and partners. SMS agencies collect incident details from partners, based on information initially reported by trained volunteers working within the camps. These details are verified by the Site Management focal points before being submitted through a standardized questionnaire.

The Daily Incident Reporting questionnaire was first developed in 2018, drawing on the ISCG Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) tool and in close collaboration with sector partners. It is designed to capture essential incident information within the first 24 hours. The tool was further revised in 2022 to ensure that critical information for both small- and large-scale incidents is collected in a timely, consistent, and operationally relevant manner. SMS agencies are required to submit a KoBo survey form by 20:00 hours daily, including weekends, to a centralized server overseen by NPM. The figures reported are indicative and are intended to guide the mobilization of initial response. Information collected includes the type of incident (e.g. fire, flood, landslide), its location, the number of households and individuals affected or displaced, fatalities and injuries, as well as shelters and facilities that are partially or fully damaged.

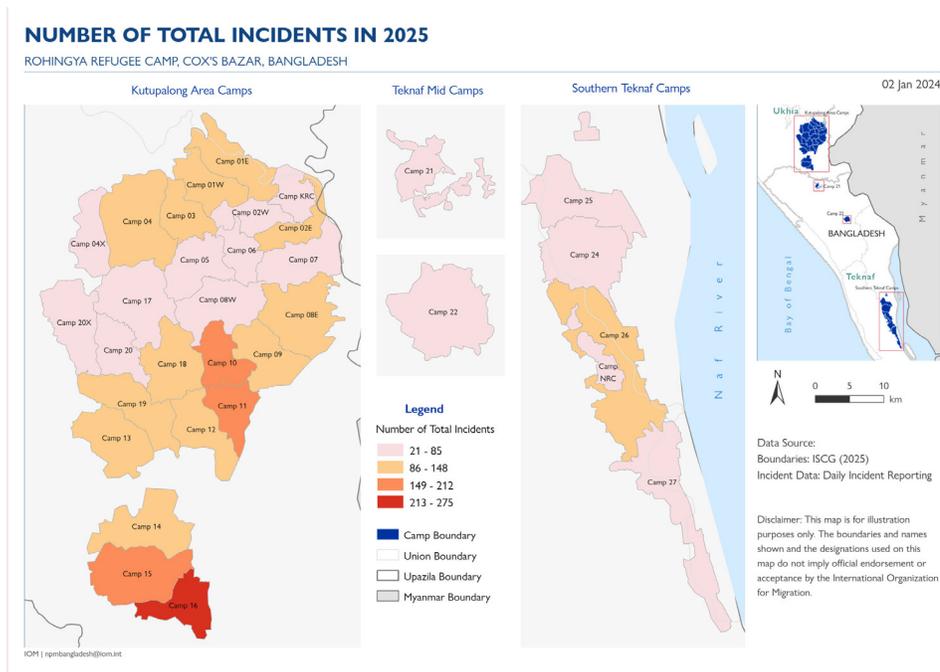Map 1: Number of Incidents at Camp Level in 2025


Image: Incident Data Collection

Image: Landslide Damaged Location in Camp

Image: Fire Incident at Night

DATA CLEANING AND REPORTING

NPM conducts a thorough data cleaning process before sharing information with the SCCCM Sector daily. Any irregular, unclear, or particularly serious entries are verified directly with the respective agency focal points over the phone as part of this routine. By 10:00 a.m. each day, a finalized dataset along with a factsheet summarizing incidents, their immediate impacts, and identified needs is prepared and shared with the SCCCM Sector and ISCG. In addition to the factsheet, NPM also maintains and updates an online interactive portal that provides a daily overview of reported incidents.


Image: Daily Incident Report and QRcode of Daily Incident Dashboard
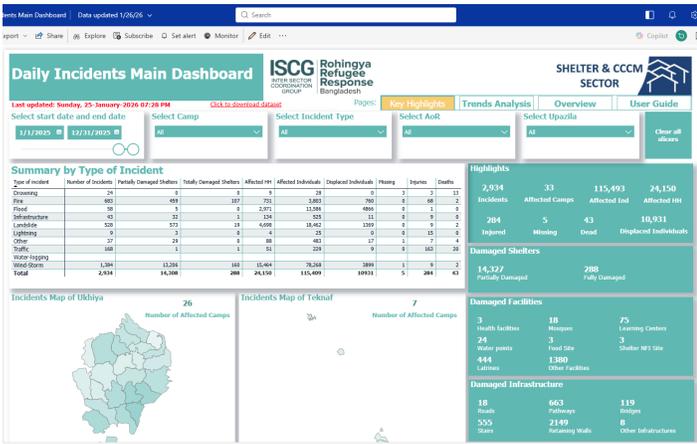
LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

Not Providing In-depth Analysis: The report provides only a brief summary of incidents reported by SMS agencies between January and December 2025, without offering detailed analysis of cyclone or monsoon seasons. The methodology is centered solely on documenting daily incidents.

Staff Turnover: Reporting consistency varied due to staff turnover within SMS Agencies, with lower submission rates observed over weekends. Responsibilities for reporting were often shared or rotated among different staff members, which led to occasional gaps in data collection.

Under or Over-Reporting of Shelter Damage: In terms of shelter damage, incidents were referred daily to Shelter/NFI partners for verification to determine the level of assistance required, while the same information was also shared with the SCCCM Sector. Verified data frequently revealed discrepancies, with both over-reporting and under-reporting occurring through the daily mechanism. For instance, shelter partners sometimes identified more damaged shelters than initially reported, or conversely, fewer damages than those recorded. These variations stemmed from differences in interpretation among Site Management staff, who had varying levels of training and experience with the SCCCM reporting system. As a result, some agencies tended to overstate impacts, particularly regarding partial shelter damage, while others understated them.

Finally, since the incidents reported are weather-related, factors such as terrain, population density, and other local conditions influence susceptibility. Therefore, comparing camps based on higher or lower incident numbers is discouraged. Moreover, the data does not provide an indication of the quality of humanitarian or government assistance delivered.
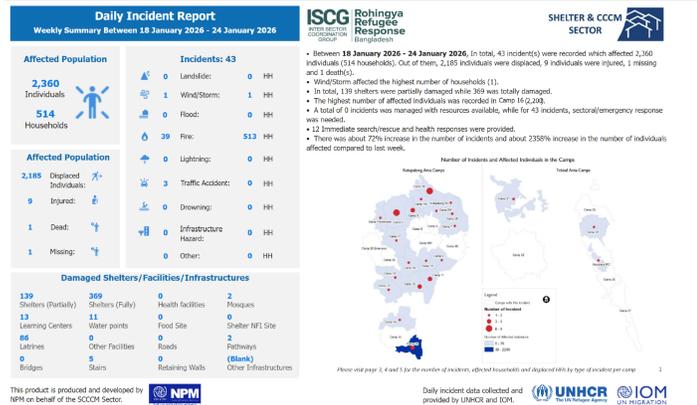
FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT

Bangladesh faces one monsoon season and two cyclone seasons annually. As noted earlier, the SCCCM daily incident report documents the impacts of wind, rain, storms, landslides, floods, fires, and lightning.

The findings in this report are organized by type of event (such as wind/rain/storm, landslide, fire, etc.) and divided into four specific timeframes:

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

Additionally, the analysis is broken down by camps to highlight patterns across the entire operational area. It is recognized that these timeframes may overlap, as the monsoon season can sometimes begin later or extend longer. However, for consistency and to avoid double counting, the above time divisions will be applied throughout the report.
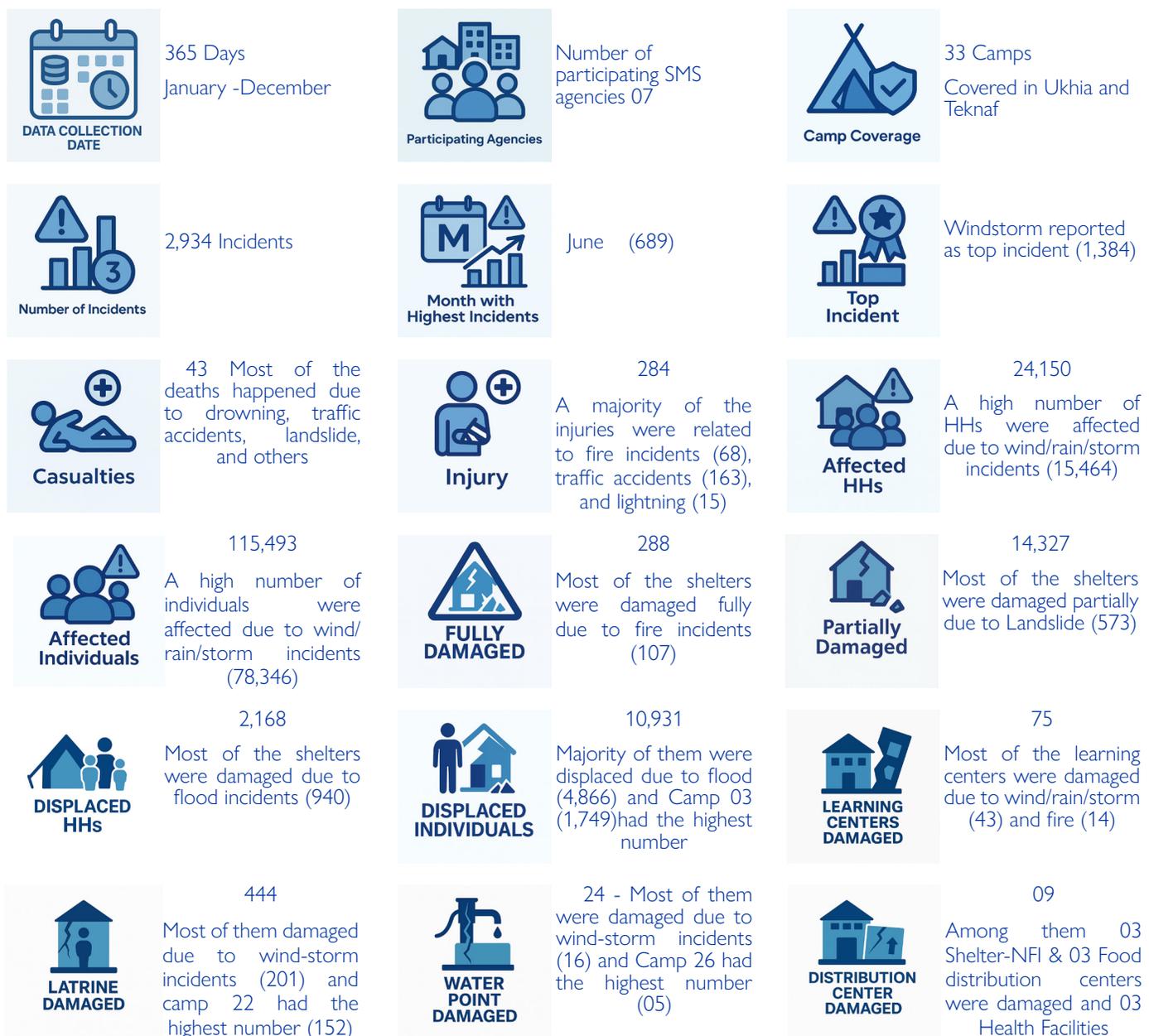
SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2025

OVERVIEW ANALYSIS

Key Highlights:

DATA COLLECTION DATE
365 Days
January -December

Participating Agencies
Number of participating SMS agencies 07

Camp Coverage
33 Camps
Covered in Ukhia and Teknaf

Number of Incidents
2,934 Incidents

Month with Highest Incidents
June (689)

Top Incident
Windstorm reported as top incident (1,384)

Casualties
43 Most of the deaths happened due to drowning, traffic accidents, landslide, and others

Injury
284
A majority of the injuries were related to fire incidents (68), traffic accidents (163), and lightning (15)

Affected HHs
24,150
A high number of HHs were affected due to wind/rain/storm incidents (15,464)

Affected Individuals
115,493
A high number of individuals were affected due to wind/rain/storm incidents (78,346)

FULLY DAMAGED
288
Most of the shelters were damaged fully due to fire incidents (107)

Partially Damaged
14,327
Most of the shelters were damaged partially due to Landslide (573)

DISPLACED HHs
2,168
Most of the shelters were damaged due to flood incidents (940)

DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS
10,931
Majority of them were displaced due to flood (4,866) and Camp 03 (1,749)had the highest number

LEARNING CENTERS DAMAGED
75
Most of the learning centers were damaged due to wind/rain/storm (43) and fire (14)

LATRINE DAMAGED
444
Most of them damaged due to wind-storm incidents (201) and camp 22 had the highest number (152)

WATER POINT DAMAGED
24 - Most of them were damaged due to wind-storm incidents (16) and Camp 26 had the highest number (05)

DISTRIBUTION CENTER DAMAGED
09
Among them 03 Shelter-NFI & 03 Food distribution centers were damaged and 03 Health Facilities

Trends:

- Wind/rain/storm remained the top reported incident with 1,384 wind/rain/storm incidents that have affected 15,464 households.

- Most incidents were reported in June (689) 2025, while in 2024 most incidents were reported in July (824).

- In 2025, Camp 10 reported as the highest affected with 6,369 households affected like the last year 2024.

- The number of displaced households has deccreased in 2025 (2,168) which was 5,393 in 2024.

- Comparing to last year, fire incidents have slightly increased in 2025 with 683 and in 2024 reported incidents were 640.

- Though landslide incidents not increased in 2025 (528) compared to 2024 (634), yet households got affected largely in 2025 (4,698 HHs) due to landslides compared to last year 2024 (1,587 HHs).

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2025

Overall Overview of the Incidents:

From January to December 2025, a total of 2,934 incidents were documented across the Rohingya refugee camps. Both Ukhiya and Teknaf camps experienced a range of seasonal hazards, causing both natural and human-made causes. June recorded the highest number of reported incidents (689), followed closely by July with 618, while May recorded 440 incidents. In terms of overall distribution, wind, rain, and storm-related events accounted for 47%, landslides represented 23%, and fires made up 18% of the total incidents.

Seasonal shifts in both Ukhiya and Teknaf camps bring recurring patterns of natural and human-induced hazards. The incident distribution for 2025, as depicted in the pie chart, reveals that windstorms were the most dominant threat, comprising 47% of all reported cases. This underscores the extensive damage and disruption caused by wind-related events across the camps. Fires emerged as the second most frequent hazard, making up 23% of incidents, pointing to persistent gaps in fire prevention infrastructure and public awareness. Landslides followed closely at 18%, highlighting the susceptibility of certain camp zones to terrain instability, especially during intense rainfall.

Floods, though less frequent, accounted for 2% of the total, yet they remain a serious concern due to their potential to displace residents and damage shelters. Traffic-related incidents contributed 6 %, while drowning cases were recorded at 1%, reflecting on ongoing safety risks that can escalate during emergencies. In addition, there were 43 documented instances of infrastructure failure and nine lightning strikes. Another 1% of incidents fell under miscellaneous or less common categories.

One subtle but noteworthy detail from the chart is that water-logging incidents were recorded at 0%. This could suggest either effective drainage systems in place or underreporting of such cases, especially considering the region's vulnerability to heavy rainfall.

Graph 1: Percentage of Incidents Occurred in 2025

- Drowning
- Fire
- Flood
- Infrastructure
- Landslide
- Lightning
- Other
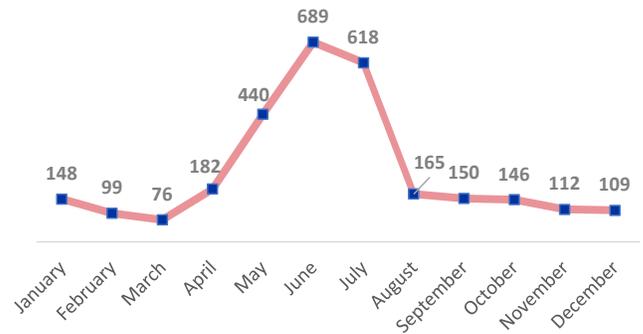- Traffic
- Water-logging
- Wind-Storm
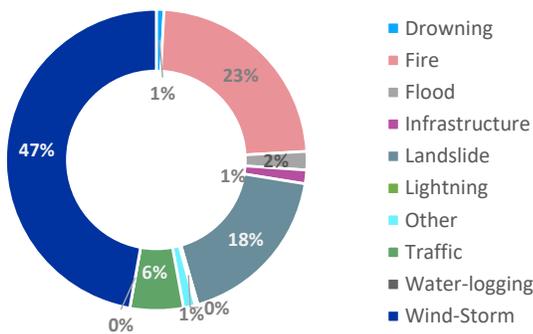
The line chart presents the monthly distribution of incident reports from the Rohingya refugee camps in 2025, accounting for a total of 2,934 incidents over the year. The year opened with comparatively low figures, beginning with 148 cases in January, then dropping to 99 in February and 76 in March. A noticeable upswing started in April, when incidents climbed to 182, followed by a sharp escalation in May (440) and reaching the annual peak in June at 689 incidents, the highest single-month count.

After June, reports showed a gradual decline falling to 618 in July, then dropping significantly to 165 in August, and continuing downward through 150 in September, 146 in October, and 112 in November, with a slight further dip to 109 incidents in December.

This trend highlights that the months spanning April to August

are the period of highest hazard exposure, which closely aligns with the monsoon season when risks such as flooding, landslides, and windstorms typically intensify. In contrast, both the early year (January–March) and the closing months (September–December) recorded fewer incidents, pointing to relatively reduced seasonal threats during those intervals.

Graph 2: Number of incidents reported by month in 2025

During the first quarter of the year, fire incidents overwhelmingly dominated all reported cases, making up 84% of the total. Traffic related events represented 9%, while windstorm incidents contributed 2%. Landslides were also recorded at 2%, and drowning cases accounted for 1% of the overall reports. Flood related incidents appeared at 0.31% which could reflect either seasonal conditions or effective preparedness measures early in the year. In addition, another 2% of cases fell under various miscellaneous incident categories reported during this three month period.
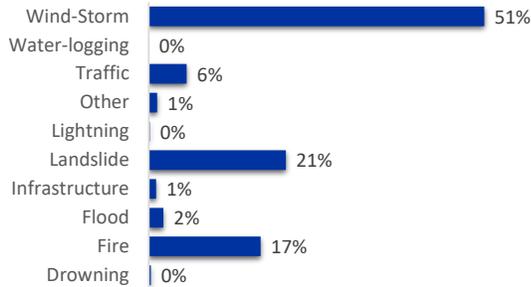
Graph 3: January-March 2025
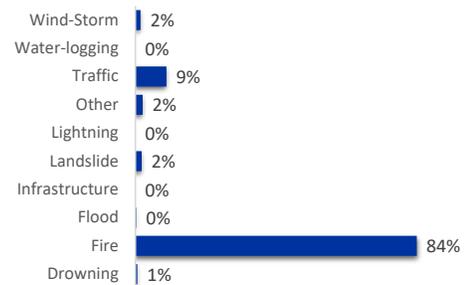
Bangladesh experiences two cyclone seasons annually, occurring between March–May and September–December, and Graph-4 presents the impact observed during the first cyclone window. Windstorms generally start after mid-April and strengthen in the subsequent weeks, which is reflected in the sharp rise of windstorm-related incidents from 2% in January–March to 51% during April–May.

The monsoon season, spanning from June to October, often causes landslides in hilly regions such as Ukhiya and Teknaf due to intense rainfall, with reported landslide incidents increasing from 2% in the January–March period to 21% in April–May. Fire-related incidents remained notably high throughout this reporting phase, accounting

for 17% of total incidents. Flood occurrences also rose, increasing from 0.31% in January–March to 2% in the reporting months, likely as a result of heavy rainfall causing localized flash floods. Traffic-related incidents constituted 6% of reported cases during the quarter, while infrastructure damage and miscellaneous incidents each represented 1%. No incidents related to drowning or lightning were recorded during this period.

damage incidents each constituted 1%. An additional 1% of incidents fell under miscellaneous or "Other" classifications.

The analysis shows the dominance of fire incidents compared to all other categories. This could be emphasized to underline heightened fire risk during the post-monsoon and winter months, potentially linked to drier conditions, increased use of cooking stoves, or denser shelter arrangements.
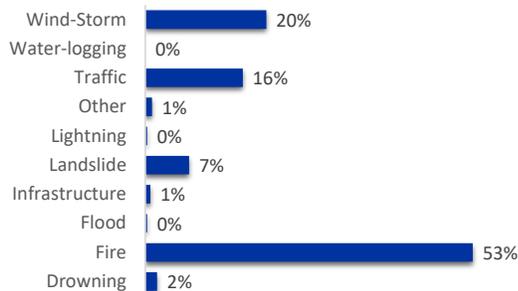
Graph 4: April-May 2025

According to Graph 4, windstorm activity in Bangladesh occurs in two phases, spanning from March to July and again from September to December, with Graph 5 showing a clear escalation in both the frequency and severity of windstorm-related incidents as the season progresses. Over the four-month period under review, windstorms accounted for approximately 61% of all reported incidents, making them the most dominant hazard category. Strengthening the early-warning system, or damage mitigation planning should be emphasized in this regard.

Landslide events represented around 23% of incidents during the same timeframe, largely attributed to persistent heavy rainfall, strong winds, and flood-like conditions that weakened soil stability and increased landslide within the camps. Flood incidents constituted about 3%, while fire-related incidents accounted for 7%. Additionally, traffic accidents made up roughly 3% of reported cases, and drowning incidents were recorded at 1% across various camp locations. Infrastructure damage was reported in 2% of incidents, with a further 1% classified under miscellaneous categories.

Graph 6: October-December 2025

Graph 7 presents a year-to-year comparison of incidents recorded through the SCCCM Daily Incident Reporting system, which has been in operation for eight years, allowing a meaningful comparison between 2024 and 2025. Overall, the total number of reported incidents was lower in 2025, with 2,934 cases, compared to 3,076 cases in 2024. Although incident numbers in 2025 were higher than those of 2024 during the months of April, May, and June, a clear decline is observed from July onward when compared with the same period in 2024. The comparative trend lines highlight notable contrasts between the two years; for example, July 2024 recorded 824 incidents, whereas July 2025 reported only 618 incidents, marking a substantial reduction. June 2025 stands out as the month with the highest number of incidents for that year. A further contrast is seen in August, where 165 incidents were reported in 2025 compared to 585 in August 2024, reinforcing the overall downward trend in 2025. The 2025 trend line demonstrates a steady increase in incidents from January through June, followed by a consistent decline from July onward, in contrast to the higher and more prolonged mid-year peak observed in 2024.
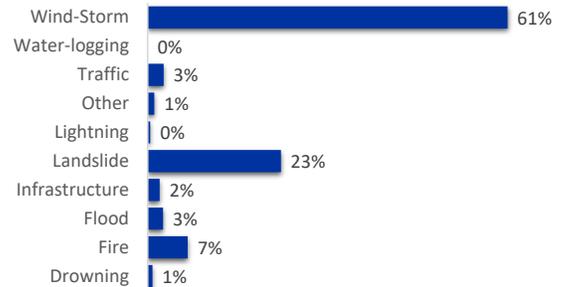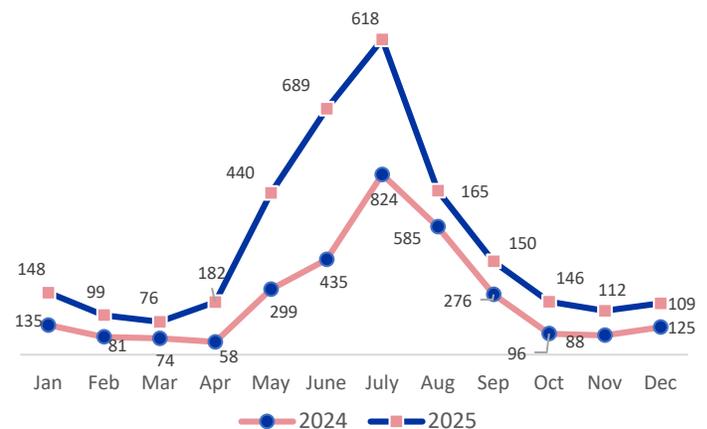
Graph 5: June-September 2025

Between October and December 2025, fire incidents emerged as the most dominant hazard, comprising 53% of all recorded cases during the period. Windstorm-related events followed as the second most common incident type, accounting for 20% of the total. Traffic-related accidents represented 16% of reported incidents, while landslides contributed 7%. Drowning incidents were relatively limited, making up 2% of cases, whereas both flood-related and infrastructure

Graph 7: Number of Incidents (Comparison Between 2024 and 2025)

Key insights (Graph 7):

Comparative Incident Trend: The comparison indicates that both years experienced a mid-year surge in incidents, although the peak occurred earlier in 2025, reaching 689 incidents in June, whereas 2024 peaked later, with 824 incidents in July. While 2025 showed a sharper rise in incidents during the first half of the year (January–June) compared to 2024, the overall annual incident count remained significantly lower. In both years, incident numbers dropped markedly after August, with the lowest levels recorded between October and December.

A steeper decline in incidents after July 2025 compared to 2024, this scenario may indicate improved mitigation measures, response capacity, or seasonal conditions in the latter half of 2025.

Seasonal Pattern: The observed seasonal pattern suggests a strong link between increased incidents and the monsoon or windstorm season, particularly between June and August, underscoring the need for focused preparedness and risk mitigation during these high-risk months.
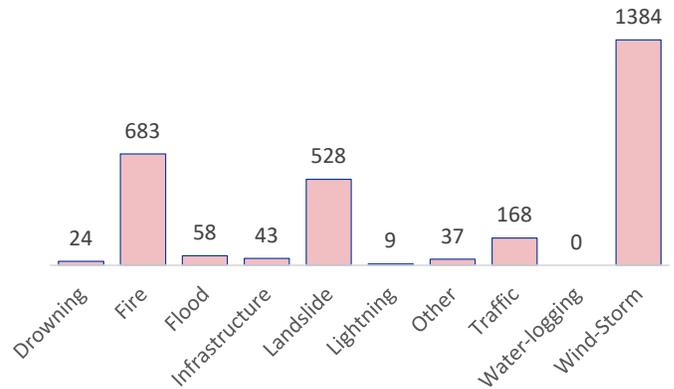
Table 1: Number of Incidents, By Camps in 2025

Camp No.	Count of Incidents	Camp No.	Count of Incidents
Camp 01E	88	Camp 14	109
Camp 01W	86	Camp 15	167
Camp 02E	89	Camp 16	275
Camp 02W	63	Camp 17	44
Camp 03	111	Camp 18	117
Camp 04	113	Camp 19	88
Camp 04 Ext.	32	Camp 20	45
Camp 05	39	Camp 20 Ext	42
Camp 06	45	Camp 21	58
Camp 07	62	Camp 22	41
Camp 08E	103	Camp 24	43
Camp 08W	84	Camp 25	35
Camp 09	148	Camp 26	100
Camp 10	150	Camp 27	46
Camp 11	166	Kutupalong RC	21
Camp 12	126	Nayapara RC	66
Camp 13	132		
Total	3,076		

Graph 8: Type and Number of Reported Incidents 2025

The bar chart (Graph 8) illustrates the distribution of reported incidents by category for the year 2025, revealing a clear predominance of climate and weather related hazards. Wind-storms were by far the most frequently recorded event, with 1,384 incidents highlighting a sub-stantial exposure to severe weather patterns, particularly during monsoon periods.

Fire-related events were the second most common, totaling 683 cases, which reflects ongoing vulnerabilities in congested camp environments where open flames, electrical issues, and com-bustible shelter materials remain widespread.

Landslides ranked third with 528 incidents, a trend frequently associated with unstable ground conditions and intense rainfall, often occurring alongside windstorm seasons.

Traffic accidents also accounted for a noticeable number of reports at 168 cases, signaling per-sistent challenges related to road safety and overall movement risks within the camps.

Key Insights:

Overall, the three leading hazards are windstorm, fire, and landslide that collectively represent the majority of all documented incidents, emphasizing the need to prioritize preparedness and mitigation in these areas. The data further underscores the importance of seasonal readiness, effective early warning systems, strengthened fire prevention measures, and improved slope stabilization efforts in high risk zones.

Table-01 illustrates the distribution of reported incidents across individual camps, highlighting notable variations in incident frequency. Camp 16 recorded the highest number of incidents with a total of 275 cases, followed by Camp 15 with 167 and Camp 11 with 166 incidents. Camps 10 and 09 also reported high numbers, registering 150 and 148 incidents, respectively.

These were followed by Camp 13, which recorded 132 incidents, and Camp 12 with 126 cases. Camp 18 reported 117 incidents, while Camp 04 and Camp 03 completed the list of the ten most affected camps with 113 and 111 incidents, respectively.

Graph 9 compares the number of reported incidents across various categories in the Rohingya refugee camps for 2024 and 2025, showing notable shifts both increases and reductions in between the two years. Wind/rain/storm incidents continued to be the most common hazard in both years, although the total declined from 1,492 cases in 2024 to 1,384 in 2025, which corresponds with rising rainfall patterns that intensified weather related pressures on the camps.

Fire related incidents experienced a slight increase, moving from 640 cases in 2024 to 683 in 2025, indicating that fire risks remain persistent in the high density camp setting.

Landslide occurrences dropped from 634 in 2024 to 528 in 2025, suggesting improvements in efforts to reduce exposure to unstable slopes during the monsoon period.

Flood events also decreased significantly, falling from 129 in 2024 to 58 in 2025, which may reflect either lower rainfall levels or enhanced drainage and flood control measures within the camps.

Traffic related incidents rose sharply, with 168 cases reported in 2025 compared with 68 in 2024, highlighting the growing need for stronger traffic regulation, better camp boundary management, and increased awareness about road safety.

Drowning incidents decrease from 30 in 2024 to 24 in 2025, indicating minor improvement but showing that water related risks persist. Lightning cases increase from 2 in 2024 to 9 in 2025, still representing one of the least reported hazards. Infrastructure related incidents increased from 8 in 2024 to 43 in 2025. The "Other" incident category decreases sharply from 73 in 2024 to 37 in 2025, which may indicate reduced miscellaneous hazards or improvements in specific sectors previously grouped under this category.

Graph 9: Type of Incidents (Comparison Between 2024 and 2025)
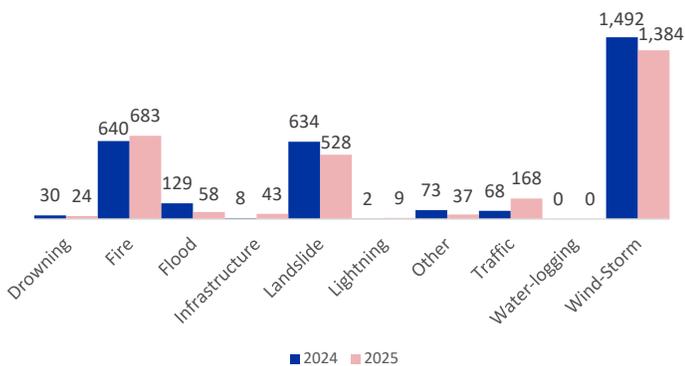
Graph 10 illustrates the key incident types that affected households in 2025, showing that windstorms were overwhelmingly the most significant hazard, impacting 64% of all households. This highlights how frequent and severe windstorm events continue to be across the camps. Landslides emerged as the second most impactful hazard, affecting 19% of households, largely during the monsoon months from May to October. Flooding accounted for 12%, ranking as the third major incident type, while fire incidents affected 3% of households, contributing to the overall risk profile despite occurring less frequently than storms and landslides. Although the chart emphasizes these four main categories, other hazards including drowning, traffic incidents, lightning, and infrastructure related

damage were also reported, though their proportions were relatively small. Overall, the data demonstrates that natural hazards, particularly windstorms and floods, were the primary sources of household level disruption in 2025.

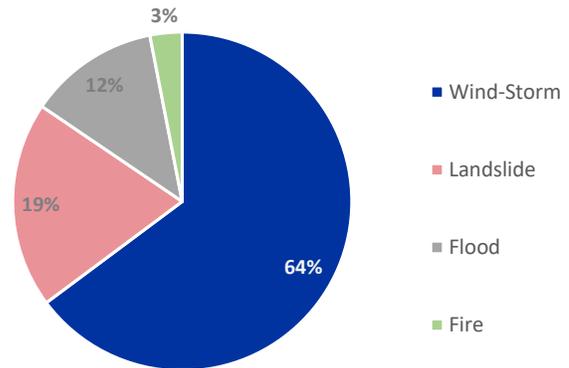Graph 10: Percentage of HHs Affected 2025 | By Type of Incidents

Table 2 presents an eight-year overview of incident types reported across the camps, offering a comprehensive picture of recurring hazards and their cumulative impact on camp populations.

The aggregated data clearly show that windstorms are the most dominant risk, with a total of 8,225 incidents recorded, far exceeding all other categories. This highlights the camps' pro-nounced exposure to seasonal weather-related hazards, particularly during periods associated with monsoon and windstorm activity.

Landslides represent the second most frequently reported incident type, with 3,380 cases, a pattern that is closely linked to intense rainfall and strong winds that weaken soil stability in hilly or poorly drained areas.

Fire-related incidents also remain a significant concern, totaling 2,425 cases over the reporting period, underscoring persistent fire safety risks in densely populated camps where shelters are often constructed from highly combustible materials.

Other hazard categories, while less frequent, still present notable risks. Traffic-related incidents accounted for 467 cases, indicating ongoing concerns around vehicle movement and pedestrian safety within the camps.

Flood incidents totaled 412, reflecting vulnerability to heavy rainfall and inadequate drainage sys-tems.

Drowning incidents were reported in 130 cases, pointing to risks associated with open water sources and limited safety awareness.

Infrastructure-related incidents were comparatively low at 69, though their potential impact on safety and service continuity remains important.

Lightning related 30 incidents reported which was rare but potentially fatal, reinforcing the importance of early warning and preparedness measures.

Waterlogging incidents totaled 50, suggesting localized drainage challenges, while 204 incidents fell under other categories, which may include events such as animal bites, electrocutions, or miscellaneous safety concerns.

Key Insights:

Overall, windstorms, landslides, and fires collectively accounted for approximately 90% of all re-ported incidents, illustrating the strong influence of environmental and seasonal factors. These findings emphasize the urgent need for strengthened disaster risk reduction measures, improved early warning systems, safer shelter designs, and enhanced community awareness, particularly in relation to windstorm preparedness, fire prevention, and landslide risk mitigation.

Table 2: Number and Type of Incidents in the Last 8 Years

Row Labels	Drowning	Fire	Flood	Infra-structure	Landslide	Lightning	Other	Traffic	Water-logging	Wind-Storm	Grand Total
2018	0	39	52	0	424	2	3	0	50	218	788
2019	0	49	37	0	338	2	0	0	0	500	926
2020	16	82	30	9	275	1	0	67	0	975	1,455
2021	17	153	67	4	261	5	5	57	0	1,108	1,677
2022	19	250	12	3	367	3	7	68	0	1,246	1,975
2023	24	529	27	2	553	6	79	39	0	1,302	2,561
2024	30	640	129	8	634	2	73	68	0	1,492	3,076
2025	24	683	58	43	528	9	37	168	0	1,384	2,934
Total	130	2,425	412	69	3,380	30	204	467	50	8,225	15,392

The graph illustrates the month wise pattern of households affected by different incidents in 2025, revealing a clear seasonal fluctuation with the majority of impacts concentrated during the monsoon period. January recorded 243 households affected, representing 1,176 individuals, mainly due to a high number of fire-related events. A comparatively low level of impact followed in the next two months, with 77 households (399 individuals) in February and 49 households (275 individuals) in March. A steady rise began in April, and by May the figures escalated sharply from 638 households (3,273 individuals) in April to 3,769 households (18,212 individuals) in May. This upward trend continued, reaching its highest point in June, when 9,462 households equivalent to 46,720 individuals were affected. Although July showed a decline from the June peak, it remained the second most severe month, impacting 6,956 households (31,337 individuals).

Following July, the numbers declined but stayed relatively high for the next two months, with 1,217 households (5,733 individuals) affected in August and 731 households (3,618 individuals) in September. A noticeable drop occurred from October onward, with impacts falling to 539 households (2,634 individuals) in October and 292 households (1,432 individuals) in November. In December, 132 households (684 individuals) were affected, primarily due to another fire inci-dent that took place during that month.

Graph 11: Number of Affected HHs in 2025 | Reported by Months
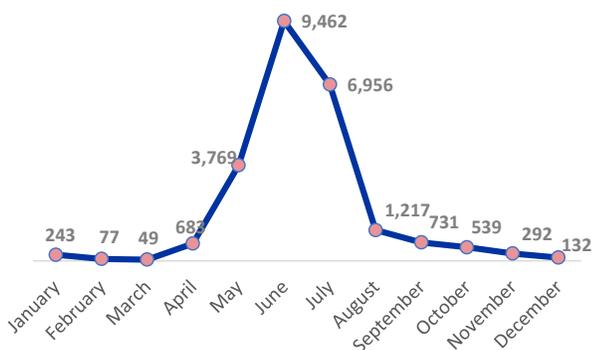
Overall, the trend clearly shows that household impacts were concentrated between April and September, with June and July emerging as the most critical months. The pattern underscores the strong influence of seasonal weather conditions particularly intense rainfall and windstorms on the scale of household disruption in 2025.

Graph 12: Number of Affected HHs| Comparison Between 2024 and 2025
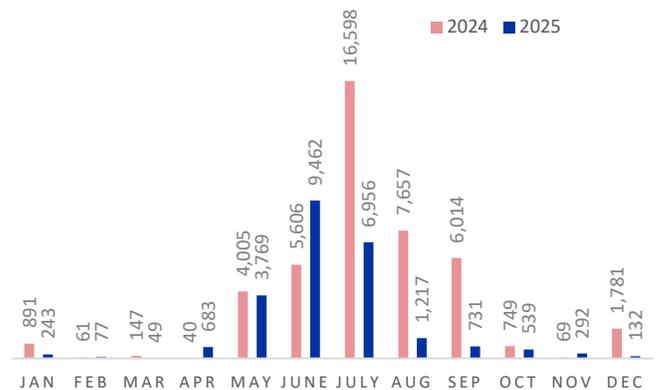
The comparison of households affected in 2024 and 2025 shows clear differences in both the intensity and seasonal pattern of impact. In 2024, the most dramatic rise occurred in July, when more than 16,598 households were affected, followed by another substantial peak in August (7,657 households) and September (6,014 households). Although May (4,005 households) and June (5,606 households) also recorded elevated figures, they remained slightly lower than the mid monsoon surge but still far higher than the rest of the year, which stayed relatively stable with smaller numbers.

In comparison, 2025 saw an overall reduction in the number of affected households, especially from July to December. However, June and July in 2025 still recorded the highest household im-pacts across both years, surpassing 16,500 households, indicating a particularly severe event dur-ing that period. Other months - April, May, August,

and September showed lower figures in 2025 compared to 2024 yet continued to stand out as the more impactful months within the 2025 calendar year. This pattern points to either more intense environmental pressures, heightened vulnerability, or recurring hazards affecting the camps. Overall, the trend underscores the increasing importance of enhanced disaster preparedness, stronger early warning systems, and sustained resilience-building efforts.

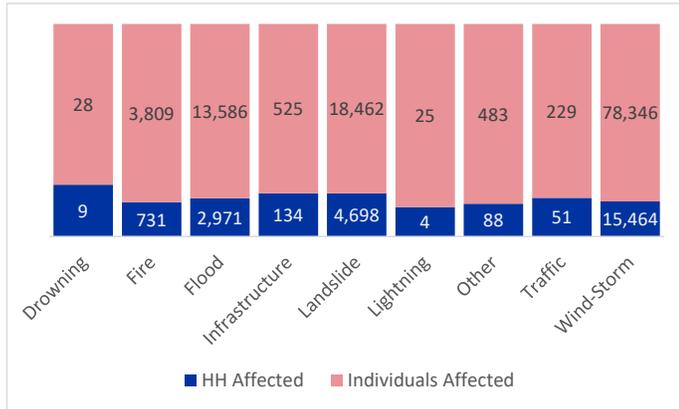Graph 13: Number of affected HH and individuals by type of incidents 2025

Chart 13 illustrates the scale of household and population impacts across the camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf, highlighting clear differences in the severity of various hazards throughout 2025. Windstorms caused the highest level of disruption by a significant margin, affecting 15,464 households and 78,346 individuals, making them the most damaging hazard of the year. Landslides ranked second, with 4,698 households and 18,462 individuals impacted. Landslides have fewer households compared to windstorms but still show a substantial number of affected individuals, suggesting larger household sizes in areas prone to landslides. Floods come in third rank, which affected 2,971 households and 13,586 individuals. Fire incidents, although less extensive than the top three hazards, still posed considerable risk, impacting 731 households and 3,809 individuals.

Other hazard categories showed much smaller proportions. Traffic related incidents are most common in camps situated closer to main roads and affected by 51 households and 229 individuals. Infrastructure related incidents were documented at 134 households and 525 individuals. Drowning cases, often linked to unsafe water locations, affected 9 households and 28 individuals, while lightning incidents were minimal, with 4 households and 25 individuals affected. No water logging incidents were recorded in 2025. Additionally, 88 households and 483 individuals were impacted by various other hazards grouped under miscellaneous categories.
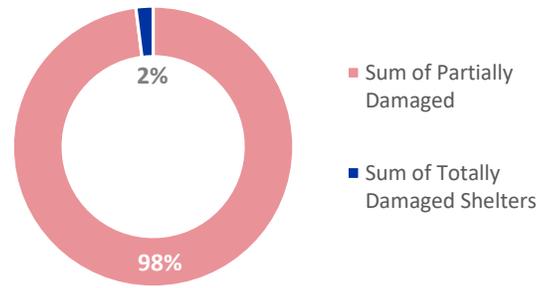
Shelter Damage:

From January to December 2025, shelters across the camps experienced varying levels of dam-age, with 14,327 shelters recorded as partially damaged and 288 shelters fully destroyed. This indicates that 98% of all damaged shelters were only partially affected, whereas the remaining 2% were completely lost, as reflected in the chart. The greatest number of partial damages occurred in June, when 5,236 shelters were impacted, largely due to wind, rain, and storm related events. In contrast, the highest count of fully damaged shelters was

reported in January, totaling 74 shelters, most of which resulted from fire outbreaks.

Throughout the year, wind/rain/storm incidents and fire hazards were the main contributors to shelter damage. Wind related hazards alone were responsible for 13,224 partial and 160 full shelter damages. Fire incidents caused an additional 460 partial and 107 full damages, while landslides accounted for 573 partial and 19 full shelter damages. Taken together, these three hazard types had the most substantial effect on shelter destruction in 2025, both in terms of how often they occurred and the severity of the impact.

Graph 14: Percentage Shelter Damages in 2025

The chart illustrates a distinct seasonal pattern in shelter damage throughout 2025, with certain months showing notably higher impacts than others. The most severe month was June, when 5,236 shelters sustained partial damage and 38 shelters were fully destroyed, largely due to strong wind, rain, and storm activity. This period alone represented the single largest concentration of damage during the year. Significant increases were also seen in July, which recorded 3,457 partial and 55 full damages, as well as in May and August, which documented 2,799 and 748 partial damages respectively, along with slightly above 36 and 6 fully damaged shelters in each month. These mid year figures reflect the heightened susceptibility of shelters during the monsoon season.

Graph 15: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters| by Months in 2025
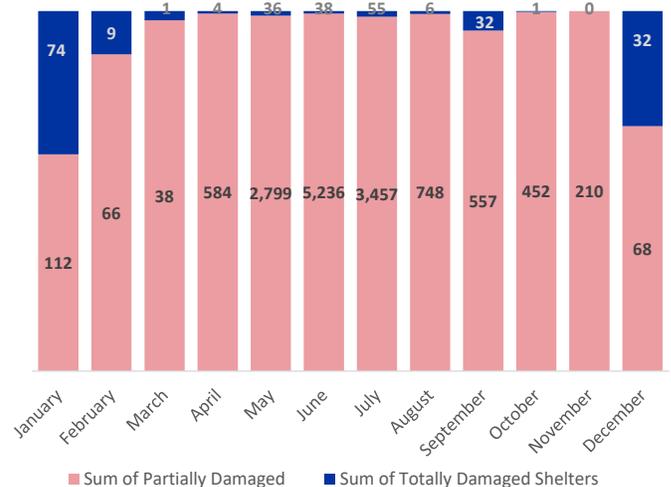
In contrast, the first quarter of the year (January–March) experienced comparatively low levels of shelter damage. January reported 216 partial and 74 full damages mostly from isolated incidents while February (9) and March (1) recorded minimal cases. Even though

June is the peak for partial damage, January stands out with the year's highest count of fully destroyed shelters, likely driven by severe fire outbreaks. This gives a clear contrast between fire driven destruction vs. monsoon driven partial collapse.

A similar decline appeared after the monsoon period, particularly in October with 452 partial and 1 full damage, and November with 210 partial and 0 full damages. In December, despite low partial damage (68), December has 32 fully destroyed shelters. This suggests another significant fire event later in the year.

Overall, the data shows that partial shelter damage was primarily driven by wind, rain, and storm events during the monsoon months (April–September), whereas full damages were most frequently the result of fire incidents, particularly between January–March and October–December. This pattern highlights the dual seasonal risks faced by the camps weather related destruction during monsoon periods and fire related devastation during the drier months.

Image: Fully Damaged Shelter in Camp

Image: Partially Damaged Shelter in Camp

Table 3: Number of Affected HHs in 2025 | By Camp and Type of Incidents

Camp	Drowning	Fire	Flood	Infrastructure	Landslide	Lightning	Other	Traffic	Wind-Storm	Grand Total
Camp 01E	0	23	133	0	39	0	25	4	70	**294**
Camp 01W	0	21	536	11	10	0	3	0	97	**678**
Camp 02E	2	15	0	0	0	1	1	18	315	**352**
Camp 02W	0	27	76	0	3	0	0	7	534	**647**
Camp 03	0	26	640	8	14	0	30	10	342	**1,070**
Camp 04	0	48	286	0	12	0	1	1	394	**742**
Camp 04 Ext.	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	14	**28**
Camp 05	2	21	0	1	0	0	1	1	14	**40**
Camp 06	1	11	364	0	6	0	0	0	187	**569**
Camp 07	1	14	159	0	44	0	6	3	1,195	**1,422**
Camp 08E	0	3	0	0	26	0	0	0	272	**301**
Camp 08W	0	13	2	0	12	0	0	1	65	**93**
Camp 09	0	17	0	28	1	0	0	0	1,262	**1,308**
Camp 10	0	24	2	71	4,062	0	0	0	2,210	**6,369**
Camp 11	0	22	0	0	96	0	0	0	1,902	**2,020**
Camp 12	0	5	0	0	198	0	0	0	1,304	**1,507**
Camp 13	0	21	3	0	40	0	1	0	1,367	**1,432**
Camp 14	0	27	3	0	42	0	1	0	38	**111**
Camp 15	0	25	8	14	52	1	13	0	187	**300**
Camp 16	0	28	0	0	9	0	1	0	836	**874**
Camp 17	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	**230**
Camp 18	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	**404**
Camp 19	1	23	5	0	2	0	0	0	760	**791**
Camp 20	0	9	2	0	1	2	0	0	119	**133**
Camp 20 Ext	1	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	204	**229**
Camp 21	0	13	0	0	7	0	1	2	76	**99**
Camp 22	1	8	527	1	0	0	1	0	77	**615**
Camp 24	0	50	42	0	5	0	0	0	11	**108**

Camp 25	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	241	**249**
Camp 26	0	151	103	0	13	0	0	0	587	**854**
Camp 27	0	11	53	0	0	0	0	1	9	**74**
Kutupalong RC	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	**24**
Nayapara RC	0	8	11	0	1	0	2	1	160	**183**
Grand Total	**9**	**731**	**2,971**	**134**	**4,698**	**4**	**88**	**51**	**15,464**	**24,150**

The table - 3 summarizes the number of households affected by different incident types across the camps in 2025, showing clear disparities in both scale and hazard exposure. Camps 10 (6,369 households), 11 (2,020 households), and 12 (1,507 households) recorded the highest impact levels, making them the most severely affected sites throughout the year. These camps faced repeated windstorm, flood, fire, and landslide events, reflecting their heightened vulnerability and location specific risks. Other camps with considerable impact included Camp 13 (1,432 house-holds), Camp 07 (1,422 households), and Camp 09 (1,308 households), where windstorms, landslides, and fire hazards accounted for a large share of household disruptions.

Conversely, some camps experienced relatively limited impacts, such as Kutupalong RC (24 households), Camp 04 Ext. (28 households), Camp 05 (40 households), and Camp 27 (74 households). These lower figures suggest either reduced hazard exposure or less severe incidents during the year. The camp level overview also reveals distinct hazard patterns: Camp 13 faced major fire outbreaks; Camps 03, 1W, 22, 6, 7, 1E, and 04 were heavily affected by flooding; while Camps 10, 12, and 11 saw substantial landslide impacts, likely tied to their hilly landscapes.

Overall, windstorms were the most widespread hazard across nearly all camps, yet the data clearly shows that certain hazards disproportionately affected specific camp locations. This rein-forces the need for tailored preparedness and risk reduction strategies that address localized vulnerabilities within each camp.

1. WIND/RAIN/STORM ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

A storm refers to an atmospheric condition characterized by powerful winds combined with rainfall, snowfall, or other forms of precipitation, often accompanied by thunder. For each storm event, only a single form is completed. The data collected during the storm is consolidated so that all figures are reported together in one submission. For instance, if a storm impacts 2 HH at 10:00 pm and later affects 3 HH at 11:20 pm, these numbers are combined, resulting in a total of 5 HH recorded in a single form.

Table 4: Windstorm Incidents in 2025 at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of Incidents	1,384
The highest number of incidents occurred (Camp)	Camp 16 (216)
The highest number of incidents occurred in (Month)	June (437)
Affected HH	15,464
Affected Individuals	78,346
Displaced HHs	866
Displaced Individuals	3,899
Partially Damaged Shelters	13,224
Fully Damaged Shelters	160
Individuals Dead	2
Individuals Injured	9

Between January and December 2025, a total of 1,384 incidents linked to wind, storm, and rain were documented across all camps. Camp 16 recorded the highest share with 216 incidents, while Camp 11 reported 94 and Camp 15 noted 91. The month of June experienced a peak in reported cases with 437, accounting for nearly

32% of the year's total, followed by July with 386 (around 28%), May with 253 (about 18%), and August with 85 (roughly 6%). Altogether, 15,464 households were impacted during this period, of which 866 households faced displacement. It is also observed that June and July together make up more than half of the total incidents reported in 2025. This suggests a seasonal concentration of wind/rain/storm activity during the monsoon period; this highlights the vulnerability of camps during mid-year months. Shelter damage was widespread, with 13,224 shelters partially affected and 160 shelters completely destroyed due to these weather events.

January-March 2025

From January to March, a total of five (05) incidents connected to wind, rain, and storms were recorded. This period in Bangladesh typically corresponds to the cooler and drier season, when such weather disturbances are less frequent. The reported incidents during these months represent a relatively small percentage of the overall annual figures, highlighting the seasonal variation in storm activity.

One notable point is that the number of incidents in these early months is significantly lower compared to the sharp rise observed from May onward. This suggests that storm activity is strongly seasonal, with minimal impact during the cool, dry months and a clear escalation as the monsoon approaches.

Map 2: Prevalence of Windstorm Incidents at Camp Level in 2025

NUMBER OF WIND/RAIN/STORM INCIDENTS IN 2025
ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMP, COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH
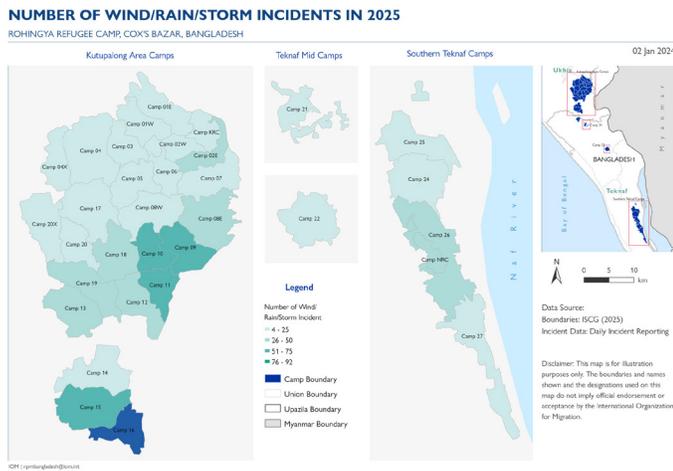
April-May 2025

During this season, a total of 318 incidents linked to wind, rain, and storms were documented across all camps. The majority of these, 253 cases, took place in May, coinciding with the monsoon period and accounting for nearly 80% of this period's total. Altogether, 3,364 households were affected, with 331 households experiencing displacement. Camp 10 reported the highest number of affected households, reaching 2,210. In terms of shelter damage, 13,224 were recorded as partially damaged, while 160 were completely destroyed due to these weather events.

Graph 17: Number of Windstorm Incidents | Reported by Months in 2025
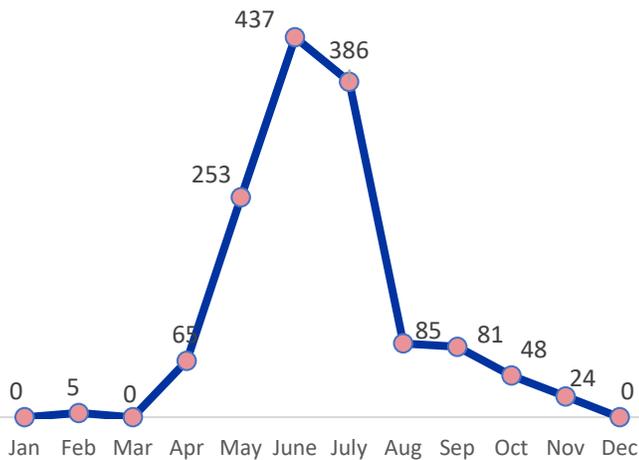
June-September 2025

During the monsoon season, wind, rain, and storm-related incidents reached their peak across all camps, with a total of 989 cases reported. June alone accounted for 437 incidents, representing nearly 44% of the seasonal total. Rainfall levels during the reporting year were notably higher compared to 2024, particularly in July (Source: The Bangladesh Meteorological Department). Altogether, 11,473 households were impacted during this season, with 532 households displaced due to the severity of the storms. Between June and September, Camp 10 recorded the highest number of

affected households, totaling 822. Shelter damage was extensive, with 9,696 shelters partially damaged and 114 completely destroyed during this period.

One clear observation is that June dominates the seasonal incident count, contributing almost half of the total. This sharp concentration suggests that preparedness measures in June could significantly reduce household and shelter losses. Additionally, the numbers also show that while July had fewer incidents than June, the rainfall intensity was higher, which may explain the widespread shelter damage despite fewer reported cases.

October-December 2025

During the second cyclone season, a total of 72 incidents associated with wind, rain, and storms were reported across the camps. The majority of these occurred in October, with 48 cases, making up more than 60% of this period total, while November accounted for 24 incidents. Altogether, 619 households were affected, of which 02 households faced displacement. Camp 11 recorded the highest number of affected households, reaching 140. In terms of shelter damage, 583 were partially damaged, and 01 was completely destroyed during this period.

Graph 18: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Windstorm Reported| by Months in 2025
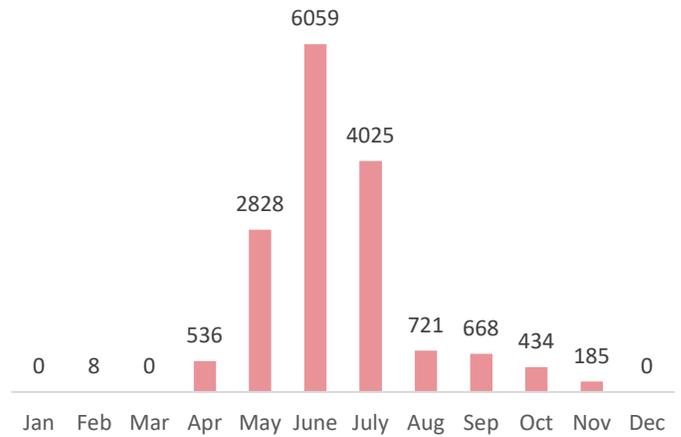
Graph 19: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Windstorm Reported by Months in 2025
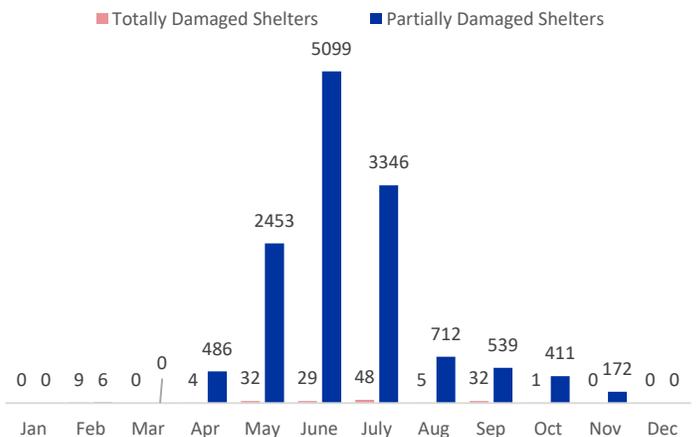
Image: Windstorm Uprooted the Tree at Camp

Image: Early warning system activated and flag raised in Camp

2. LANDSLIDE ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

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

Table 5: Landslide Incidents in 2025 at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of Incidents	528
The highest number of incidents occurred (Camp)	Camp 10(54)
The highest number of incidents occurred in (Month)	June (161)
Affected HH	4,698
Affected Individuals	18,462
Displaced HHs	262
Displaced Individuals	1,369
Partially Damaged Shelters	573
Fully Damaged Shelters	19
Individuals Dead	2
Individuals Injured	9

January-March 2025

During the reporting period, a total of 06 landslide-related incidents were documented. These events had a limited impact, with only 01 household affected overall. The figure represents a very small percentage of the total disaster-related cases recorded, underscoring the relatively minimal scale of landslide activity compared to other hazards during this timeframe.

April - May 2025

During this season, a total of 130 landslide incidents were recorded across the camps. The majority of these, 98 cases, took place in May during the first cyclone season, representing nearly 75% of the overall incidents. Altogether, 660 households were impacted, with 122 households displaced as a result. Shelter damage was also reported, with 359 shelters partially affected and 03 shelters completely destroyed due to landslide or soil erosion during this period.

One notable detail is that May stands out as the most critical month, contributing three-fourths of the landslide incidents. This sharp concentration highlights how slope instability is closely tied to the onset of the cyclone season, making May the period of highest vulnerability.

June - September 2025

During the monsoon season in Bangladesh, a total of 528 landslide incidents were recorded across all camps. Of these, 161 occurred in June, 150 in July, 33 in August, and 22 in September. Camp 10 reported the highest number of landslides or soil erosion cases with 54, closely followed by Camp 14 with 53 and Camp 12 with 51. From June to September, landslides reached their peak, affecting 3,928 households in total, which represents the highest percentage of households impacted during the year. Out of these, 139 households were displaced. Camp 14 had the largest number of affected households (39), followed by 24 in Camp 10 and 10 in Camp 08W. Shelter damage was also significant during this period, with 202 shelters partially damaged and 16 completely destroyed due to landslide incidents.

Graph 20: Number of Landslide Incidents | Reported by Months in 2025
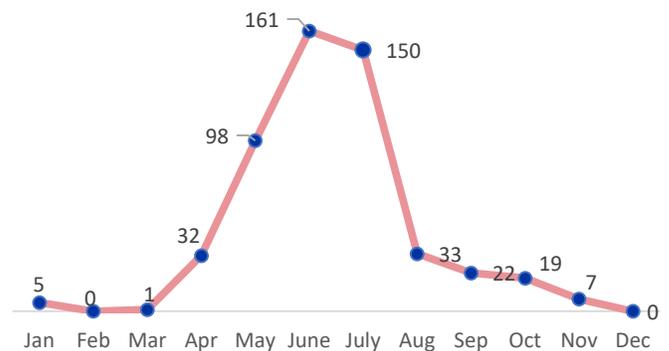

October - December 2025

During the second cyclone season, which falls in October and November in Bangladesh, a total of 26 landslide incidents were documented. Specific events were noted on October 19 and November 7. Camp 10 recorded the highest impact, with 99 households affected during this period. Altogether, from October to December, 109 households across all camps experienced the effects of landslides, with 01 household displaced. Shelter damage was relatively limited, with 11 shelters partially affected and none fully destroyed in these three months. The figures represent a small percentage of the overall disaster-related incidents reported during the year, highlighting the comparatively lower scale of landslide activity in this season.

Map 3: Prevalence of Landslide Incidents at Camp Level in 2025

NUMBER OF LANDSLIDE INCIDENTS IN 2025
ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMP, COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH
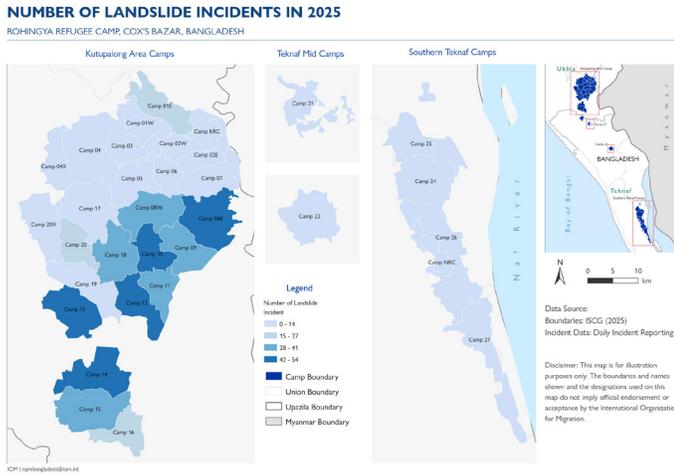
Graph 21: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Landslide Reported| by Months in 2025
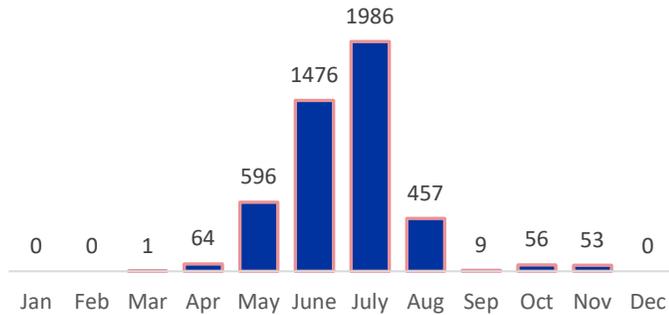
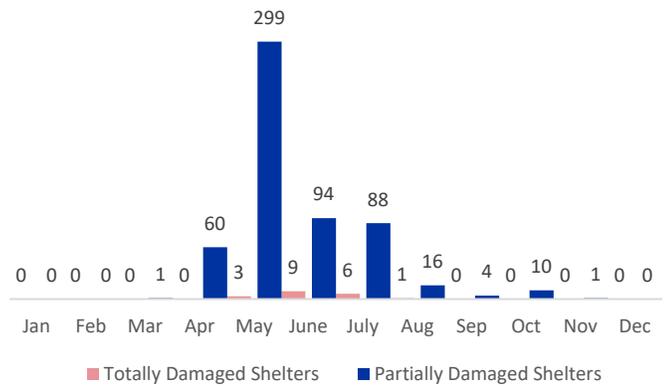Graph 22: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Landslide Reported by Months in 2025

Image: Shelters at landslide risk after heavy rains in Camp

3. FIRE ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

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

Table 6: Fire Incidents in 2025 at a Glance

| Features	Number
Number of Incidents	683
The highest number of incidents occurred (Camp)	Camp 04(45)
The highest number of incidents occurred in (Month)	January (129)
Affected HH	731
Affected Individuals	3,809
Displaced HHs	91
Displaced Individuals	760
Partially Damaged Shelters	460
Fully Damaged Shelters	107
Individuals Dead	2
Individuals Injured	68

January-March 2025

From January to March, a total of 272 fire incidents were documented across the camps. January alone accounted for 129 cases, affecting 238 households, which represents nearly 47% of the quarter's total. In February, 83 incidents were reported, affecting 67 households, while March recorded 60 incidents with 42 households impacted. Camp 26 experienced the highest impact, with 137 households affected, of which 46 households were displaced. These figures highlight that a significant percentage of fire-related damage during this period was concentrated in January and in Camp 26.

One notable observation is that January not only had the highest number of fire incidents but also the largest proportion of households affected compared to February and March. This suggests that fire risks are particularly elevated at the start of the year, possibly linked to seasonal factors such as dry conditions or increased use of firewood.

April-May 2025

Between April and May, a total of 106 fire incidents were documented across the camps. April accounted for the highest share with 58 incidents, including 08 from Camp 04 and 07 from Camp 15, while other camps reported fewer cases. Altogether, 82 households were affected during this period, with Camp 04 recording the largest impact at 12 households, followed by 07 households in Camp 15. Notably, none of the affected households were displaced. Shelter damage was also reported, with 61 shelters partially affected, while no shelters were fully destroyed. These figures show that a significant percentage of the fire-related damage during this season was concentrated in April and in specific camps.

Graph 23: Number of Fire Incidents | Reported by Months in 2025
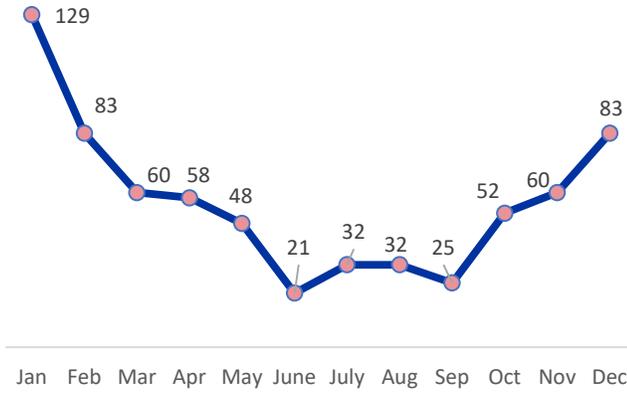

June-September 2025

Between June and September 2025, a total of 110 fire incidents were recorded across the camps. Camp 04 reported the highest impact during this period, with 17 households affected. Altogether, 92 households were affected by fire incidents across all camps, though no one experienced displacement. Shelter damage was also noted, with 60 shelters partially affected, while no shelters were fully destroyed. These figures represent a relatively small percentage of the overall disaster-related damage during the year, highlighting that fire incidents in this season were limited in scale compared to other hazards.

One observation is that while the number of fire incidents remained steady across the season, the overall household impact was relatively low compared to earlier months like January.

October-December 2025

Between October and December, a total of 135 fire incidents were recorded across the camps. December alone accounted for 68 incidents, affecting 124 households, which represents nearly 51% of the total incidents in this quarter. Camp 24 was the most affected during December, with 43 households affected, marking the highest figure among all camps in this period. In addition, November saw 47 households affected, while October reported 39. Shelter damage was also significant, with 135 shelters partially damaged and 32 completely destroyed during these three months. These figures highlight that a considerable percentage of fire-related damages were concentrated in December, both in terms of incidents and household affected.

Graph 24: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Fire| Reported by Months in 2025
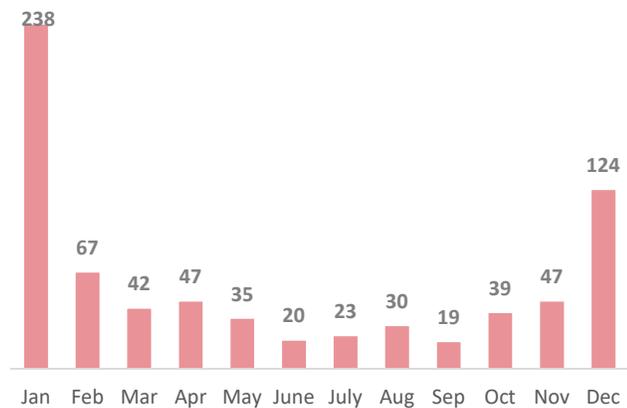
Map 4: Prevalence of Fire Incidents at Camp Level in 2025
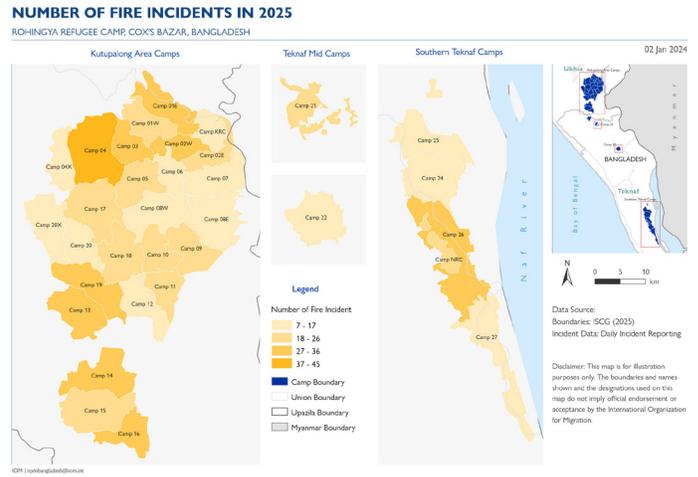
Graph 25: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Fire Reported by Months in 2025
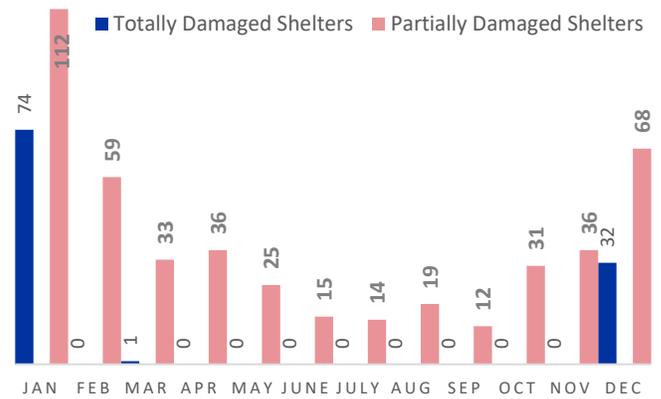

Image: Initial Situation of Fire Break-out in Camp

Image: Community Members and Firefighters are Trying to Collect Water to Douse the Fire at Camp

4. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

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

Table 7: Traffic Incidents in 2025 at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of Incidents	168
The highest number of incidents occurred (Camp)	Camp 03(33)
The highest number of incidents occurred in (Month)	May (25)
Affected HH	51
Affected Individuals	229
Displaced HHs	3
Displaced Individuals	9
Partially Damaged Shelters	1
Fully Damaged Shelters	1
Individuals Dead	20
Individuals Injured	163

5. FLOOD ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

A flood is the overflowing of water beyond the normal confines of a stream, river, or other body of water, or the accumulation of water over areas that are not normally submerged. If multiple flood incidents occur simultaneously in the same area, they will be grouped and reported in a single form. However, typically, each flood incident is reported individually as a single incident.

Image: Severe Rainfall Triggers Flooding in Camp

Overall, 58 flood incidents were reported between January and December. A total of 2,971 HHs were affected. The number of Flood hazards was highest in June (26). Overall, 940 HHs were displaced. The flood partially damaged 05 shelters and no fully damaged shelters were found.

Table 8: Flood Incidents in 2025 at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of Incidents	58
The highest number of incidents occurred (Camp)	Camp 01W (09), Camp 03(09), Camp 22(09)
The highest number of incidents occurred in (Month)	June (26)
Affected HH	2,971
Affected Individuals	13,586
Displaced HHs	940
Displaced Individuals	4,866
Partially Damaged Shelters	5
Fully Damaged Shelters	0
Individuals Dead	0
Individuals Injured	1

6. DROWNING ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

An incident in which a person suffers a severe injury or death due to submersion in water, resulting in the inhalation of water. Severe cases often require hospitalization, while fatal cases result in death. All drowning incidents will be documented, including information on the circumstances, location, and outcome of the incident.

Table 9: Drowning Incidents in 2024 at a Glance

Features	Number
Number of Incidents	24
The highest number of incidents occurred (Camp)	Camp 05 (04), Camp 27 (04)
The highest number of incidents occurred in (Month)	July (05)
Affected HH	9
Affected Individuals	28
Displaced HHs	0
Displaced Individuals	0
Partially Damaged Shelters	0
Fully Damaged Shelters	0
Individuals Dead	13
Individuals Injured	3

Image: Open Waterbodies Increase Drowning Danger in Camps

7. LIGHTNING ANALYSIS

Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

A flash of bright light in the sky is produced by electricity moving within or between clouds, or be-tween clouds and the ground.

Between January and December 2025, a total of 09 lightning incidents were recorded across the camps. These events affected 25 individuals belonging to 4 HHs. As a result, 3 shelters sustained partial damage, and 15 individuals were injured. June accounted for the highest number of incidents, with 05 cases, representing nearly 56% of the annual total. Within the reporting period from April to October, Camp 15 experienced 03 incidents, while Camp 14 reported 02, marking them as the most affected locations during this timeframe.

8. FACILITIES DAMAGE ANALYSIS

Table 10: Facilities Damage Incidents in 2025 at a Glance

Type of Facilities Damaged	Count of Damage	Incidents that Caused Major Damage	Camp with the Highest Damage
Latrines	444	Wind-Storm (201)	Camp 22 (152)
Water points	24	Wind-Storm (16)	Camp 26 (05)
Food distribution points	3	Wind-Storm (2) and Fire(1)	Camp 26 (2) and Camp 11 (1)
Health facilities	3	Wind-Storm (2) and Fire(1)	Camp 26 (2) and Camp 04 (1)
Shelter NFI Distribution	3	3 incidents happened due to Lightning (1), and Wind/Rain/ Storms (2)	Camp 26 (2)
Learning Centers	75	Windstorm (43), Fire (14), Flood (12), Land-slide (5)	Camp 22 (25)
Mosque	18	Wind-Storm (10), Landslide (5), Fire (2), Flood (1)	Camp 13 (04)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SCCCM Daily Incident Reporting system is a useful framework for combining 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. In certain instances, this reporting serves as a foundational element for Joint Needs Assessment.

This report presents an analysis of 2,934 incidents reported by Site Management Support Agencies between January and December 2025 through the SCCCM Daily Incident Reporting System. Findings from the incident report highlight that most incidents were reported in June (689) followed by July (618). Events caused by wind/rain/storm were the most reported incidents and this incident remained the same as in the last few years. Though landslide incidents not increased in 2025 compared to 2024, yet households got affected largely due to landslides compared to last year 2024.

Overall, 24,150 households were reported as affected by SCCCM daily incidents, out of which 2,168 households (10,931 individuals) were displaced. There were 14,327 partially and 288 fully damaged shelters reported between January and December 2025. June 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 2026. Before starting daily reporting SCCCM sector will arrange a workshop for SMS agencies with support from NPM.