



Overview of Hazard Incidents in December 2017

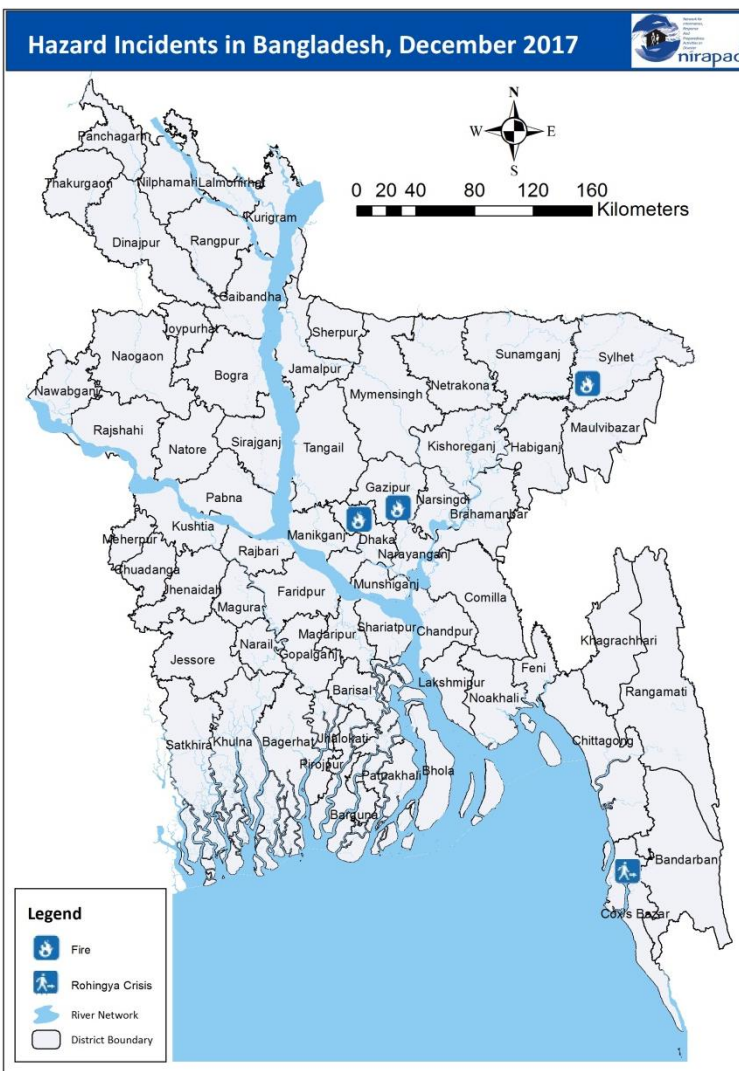
In December, fire was the only hazard that took place in several times. In these incidents, 1 people with 1 child died, 16 were injured, and 5 shops including 2 houses were also burned down, property loss of BDT 10 lac. Also, intensity of cold with fog increased from the middle of the month throughout the country.

Beside these, another most concerned humanitarian issue, Rohingya crisis (“Level 3 Emergency” declared by UNHCR), has been continuing since 25th August 2017. According to “Situation Update: Rohingya Refugee Crisis Cox’s Bazar, 07 January, 2018, ISCG”, 655,500 new arrivals are reported as of 7 December, 2018.

Description of the Incidents in December 2017

Fire

In December 2017 the dry winter season started which accelerated fire incidents, there are reported nine fire incidents – five of them are occurred within Dhaka city, three of them in Gazipur industrial area and another in Fenchuganj power station in Sylhet which caused two death, sixteen injuries and property losses.



Date of Creation: January 08, 2018

Source: NDRCC Reports and Online National Dailies

December, 2017						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						
NOTE	Fire					

Table 1: Loss and damage by Fire hazard in December 2017				
Date	Location		Impact	Source
	District	Upazila		
December 06	Dhaka	Badda	No impact reported	<i>www.dhakatribune.com</i> , December 06, 2017
December 10	Dhaka	Uttara	No impact reported	<i>www.bdnews24.com</i> , December 10, 2017
	Dhaka	Narayanganj	1 people died	<i>NDRCC Report</i> , December 10, 2017
December 11	Sylhet	Fenchuganj	No impact reported	<i>www.dhakatribune.com</i> , December 11, 2017
December 12	Gazipur	Kaliakoir	7 burnt	<i>www.thedailystar.net</i> , December 12, 2017
December 23	Dhaka	Kadamtali	7 workers injured	<i>www.banglanews24.com</i> , December 23, 2017
December 25	Dhaka	Shyampur	No impact reported	<i>www.bdnews24.com</i> , December 25, 2017
December 28	Gazipur	Tongi	1 child died, 2 injured, 5 shops including 2 houses were also burned down, property loss of BDT 10 lac.	<i>NDRCC Report</i> , December 28, 2017
December 30	Gazipur	Kaliakor	2 people injured	<i>bangla.bdnews24.com</i> , December 30, 2017
Total	1 people and 1 child died, 16 were injured, and 5 shops including 2 houses were also burned down, property loss of BDT 10 lac.			

Rohingya Crisis

According to “Situation Update: Rohingya Refugee Crisis Cox’s Bazar, 07 January, 2018, ISCG”, 655,500 new arrivals are reported as of 07 January since August 25, 2017. During the reporting period, 1,238 unaccompanied and 1,451 separated children so far have been identified and registered by the CP sub-sector actors, raising the total figures of UASC children to 2,689 children.

Table 3: Rohingya Refugee Crisis till January 07, 2018		
Location in Cox’s Bazar District		Total Influx of Refugee Population
Settlement Type	Area	
Makeshift Settlement / Refugee Camps	Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site	546,531
	Kutupalong RC	22,241
	Leda MS	15,376
	Nayapara RC	23,065
	<i>Total</i>	<i>607,204</i>
New Spontaneous Settlements	Hakimpara	32,999
	Thangkhali	43,542
	Unchiprang	23,318
	Jamtoli	48,845
	Moynarghona	19,569
	Chakmarkul	12,763
<i>Total</i>	<i>178,006</i>	
Host Community	Cox’s Bazar Sadar	9,185
	Ramu	1,904
	Teknaf	63,898
	Ukhia	3,765
	<i>Total</i>	<i>78,752</i>
Grand Total		868,051
Source: ISGC Situation Report , January 07, 2018		

Responses in December, 2017

Humanitarian Response in Rohingya Crisis:

GoB Response:

To improve the sanitation condition of the sites, the Bangladesh Army has completed construction of over 9,000 latrines. There is an ongoing discussion to construct additional 5,000 latrine and bathing facilities, however due to the congestion in the mega site, the construction work could not be initiated.

Other Humanitarian Organizations' Response:

According to "Situation Report: Rohingya Refugee Crisis Cox's Bazar, December 31, 2017", in collaboration with Government, 11 Non-government organizations are currently operating sector wise in Cox's Bazar such as Education (UNICEF/SCI), Food Security (WFP), Protection with GBV (gender-based violence) and Child Protection Sub-Sectors (UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF), Health (WHO), WASH (ACF/UNICEF), Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (WFP), Shelter & NFI (IOM), Site Management (IOM), and Multi-Sector (for the registered refugee response in Naya Para and Kutupalong Registered Refugee Camps, in place since the early 1990s, under UNHCR) along with two working groups - Communication with Communities and Information Management. The response activities on Rohingya situation by these stakeholders are briefly given below:

Food Security: The Seventh Round of the GFD began on 23rd December and will end on 8th January. During this reporting period, 57,366 households were reached with food assistance. A new methodology in food assistance for round 7.

- Family size one to three will receive 30 kg Rice, 9 kg Pulse and 3 litres oil every second round of food distribution.
- Family size four to seven will receive 30 kg Rice, 9 kg Pulse and 3 litres oil every round of food distribution.
- Family size eight or more will receive 60 kg Rice, 13.5 kg Pulse and 6 litres of oil every round of food distribution.

Three food security partners are distributing an average of 47,000 hot meals daily.

Nutrition: Response on nutrition status is given below:

- 67,412 children under 5 were screened for acute malnutrition. Among them, 1,646 were identified as SAM (severe acute malnutrition) and were admitted to in- and outpatient settings for treatment (cumulative: 19,729). In addition, 1,476 boys and girls (6-59 months) were identified as MAM and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (cumulative: 12,527).
- 683 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were identified as MAM and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (cumulative: 1530). 14,471 PLW received counseling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (cumulative: 82,006).
- 15,674 children of 6-59 months were admitted to Blanket supplementary feeding program (cumulative: 60,470).
- 5,482 PLW received Iron Folic Acid supplementation (cumulative: 33,560).
- 1,498 PLW were admitted to blanket supplementary feeding program (cumulative: 18,304).

Protection: Approximately 11,247 men, women, boys, and girls received GBV service information through outreach and awareness raising sessions conducted. During the reporting period, 12,000 dignity kits were distributed. Thus far, a total of 40,058 dignity kits were distributed to refugee women and girls. Child

protection actors reported reaching 117,863 children with psychosocial support since the beginning of the crisis, and 28,620 adolescent boys and girls received life skills sessions this week.

Shelter/NFI: Sector agencies have commenced shelter upgrade distributions in accordance with phase 2 objectives. To date, 115 HHs have received shelter upgrade kits including tools. Over 233,000 acute emergency shelter kits (tarp(s) and rope) have been distributed. 52,700 households have been reached with Emergency Shelter kits including bamboo. Alternative fuel of compressed rice husks (10Kg per HH) has been distributed to over 12,000HHs. Winter assistance is on-going with partners distributing additional shawls, blankets, children's clothes, children's blankets and sleeping mats

Health: The cumulative coverage of Pentavalent vaccination for children aged 6 weeks to under 7 years of age as of 30 December is 72% (144, 468 Children vaccinated out of 199,835) and Td Vaccine coverage for children 7 to under-15 years is 97% (157,243 out of 161,658). More than 83% targeted children have been provided immune-protection against Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Haemophilus influenza and Hepatitis B, Poliomyelitis and meningococcal meningitis. Diphtheria antitoxin (DAT) has been administered to some critical cases from 11 December. New diphtheria treatment and isolation centers will open in Kutupalong extension site by the end of the month.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Collectively the sector has reported that 6,021 tube wells have been installed; of them 4,583 are currently functional (76%). For sanitation 39,569 temporary emergency latrines have been built; of them, 31,106 are functional (79%). 199,708 hygiene kits/NFIs have been distributed in the major spontaneous sites, makeshift settlements, and refugee camps as well as in some nearby host communities. WHO had mobilized 6 teams to carryout water quality testing of all the water points and at household (HH) level and analysis of the results of the 1,959 samples indicated that contamination level at household is around initial 62% (1218/1959). Based on the 3rd round of water quality testing by WHO, 1,794 water samples were tested at source and household (HH) level. The results indicate that 70% of water sources and 19% of HH level samples are safe. Based on these results, WASH sector has prioritized hygiene promotion and HH level water treatment, but partners have not been able to scale up the response as required. (Source: ISCG Situation Report, December 31, 2017).

Conclusion

Disaster frequency was very low in the month of December with less impact. Although, fire took 2 lives, no response were taken to these incidents by government in this month. On the other hand, currently operating response initiatives are insufficient for the large number of Rohingya population. However, all the sectors working for Rohingya crisis minimization liaise with relevant Government counterparts: Ministries, Departments or other authorities, and ensure clear linkages with the national level clusters to serve better. Sectors are underpinned by the principles of the cluster approach, allowing for a more effective coordination, the establishment of sector standards, needs assessments and analysis, technical issues, and monitoring needs and gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance.