

Background

30 May 2017 (3:00 PM, GMT+6:00): Cyclonic storm Mora made landfall in Bangladesh's coastal region at 6 AM in the morning, with heavy rains and winds estimated at 117 km/h (73mph). Approximately 2,811,465 people live across 12 high-risk coastal districts that were in the path of Mora in Bangladesh. According to government sources, nearly 300,000 people were evacuated on 29 May from affected areas on the southern coast.

Rapid assessment teams were deployed on 30 to 31 May to pre-identified host communities where high concentration of UMN's are residing in Ukiah and Teknaf. Teams were composed of focal points for the different sectors from multiple agencies, namely **SI, UNICEF**, in coordination with ISCG. The assessment methodology included direct observation, key informants interviews and focused group discussion with targeted population group. The following report provides a snapshot of the damage and impact by sector of storm Mora in the assessed location.

Key Findings

- A total 4,000 houses are fully damaged and 6,000 partially damaged according to the district administration. The impact in Teknaf is significant, more than 10,000 households are affected.
- Across all unions, St. Martins, Shawporir Dwip and Sabrang are reported to be the worst hit, followed by Bhahachhara. Whykong and Nilla.
- Nhilla Union, although being situated in less vulnerable and impacted geographical location, was also significantly affected (especially in terms of shelter) due to the presence of poor facilities and housing used by Rohingya populations (new arrivals especially) which suffered notable damage.
- It is commonly reported that shelter and water are the priority needs. Sabrang, Shawporir Dwip and Bhahachhara also reported food as priority needs.
- People commonly took shelter in the public buildings and neighbor's houses. Small number of people were displaced temporarily in Whykong.
- Nearly 200 were reported to be injured, 1 missing in the assessed areas. An average of 60 to 90% assessed population are affected, in the households live on the hill top areas suffer the more damage.
- Mobile network were generally disrupted and no electricity is available in the whole upazila.
- The daily laborers are most effected during the storm. As they remains occupied in rebuilding their own house, a medium term impact on the livelihood is expected.
- In all villages the road access was temporarily cut. Road access is being restored in most locations (already available through main roads); however in Shawporir Dwip / island of Sabrang where Dokkhin para and Jaliapara villages are located access has been highly impacted as the embankment partially used as connecting road with mainland broke down.
- Safe, security concerns and difficulties in accessing WASH facilities (water points, latrines, bathing facilities) are commonly reported among women, girls and people with disabilities.

Priority Sectors

Union	Household Affected*	Locations	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Whykong	No data	Lambabeel	Shelter	WASH	Health
		Kanjerpara	WASH	Education	Shelter
Sabrang	80-90%	Shawporir Dwip (Jaliapara and Dokkhin para) Kochubunia	Food	Shelter	Livelihood
Baharchhara	80%	Shilkhali	Shelter	Food	Sanitation
		Borodail			
		Noakhali			
Nhilla	80%	Jadimura	Shelter	Food	Water
		Noyapara			
		Leda Village			

*As per key informants and FGD

Sector Findings



Shelter/NFI

All the villages surveyed have suffered shelter damages. Nhilla and Jaliapara (Sabrang) are considered as the most impacted (more than 50%), when Borodail, Leda, Dokkhin para and Kochubunia have between 25 and 50% of impact on shelters.

Sabrang is generally the worst affected Union, while Nhilla host communities with high percentages of Rohingya populations also suffering significant destruction linked with the poor quality of housing.

Around 70 houses are severely damaged in Whykong and 464 houses are partially damaged with damaged kitchen and toilets in Whykong.



Food Security and Livelihood

All food storages were affected in the assessed locations. In Jaliapara between 50% and 100% of the storage was damaged. In the others villages, between 20 and 50% are damaged.

In all the villages, markets are partially functioning with food stock present only in Shillkali and Noyakhaliapara of Baharchora. However, the markets are not fully accessible in Borodail, Leda, Dokkhin Para, with Shawporir Dwip suffering most in this regard.

It is considered in all the villages (except Kochubunia) that the cyclone will have a long term impact on the food security.

In Jadimura and Shawporir Dwip / island of Sabrang and Whykong fisheries are affected (very severe in Dokkhin Para); in all other villages agriculture damage is reported (daily labor and farming). Poultry sheds were reported to be destroyed and loss of poulties were reported by the communities in Whykong

Except in Sabrang union (where main source of livelihood is fishing and livestock), in all the villages the crop damages are severe; in Dokkhin Para the severe impact is on livestock.

Across Teknaf Upazila, 20,467 livestock units; 608 acres areas of crops/land were reported damaged. 33 fishing boats lost or heavily damaged and 21 large fishing nets have been destroyed.



WASH

Water supply on the sites in the majority of the village was not heavily impacted (in 55% of the assessed locations), while in the remaining locations safe water access is an issue after the cyclone for 25% to 50% of the population, with the worst situation (linked to preexisting scarcity) being reported in Nayapara village where more than 50% of the population has faced difficulty to access safe drinking water.

Borodail (Baharchora), Shillkhali (Baharchora), Nayapara (Hnilla), Leda (Hnilla), Dokkhin Para (Sabrang) have more than 50% of their sanitation facilities partially or heavily damaged. In these villages, respondents considered that access to latrines, bathing places and hygiene materials will be the main challenges to come. In the other villages, impact is between 25% and 50% and the concerns are more focus on access to latrines and hygiene materials.

A high percentage of latrines became temporarily unusable and many superstructures were destroyed, especially in the Rohingya new arrivals settlements. Around 300 latrines/toilets were reportedly damaged in Whykong. Temporary toilet fences were reinstalled by the communities using bamboo/plastic sheets.

More water points installation are needed in Whykong, there are water points that were not functional even before the storm.

25% sanitation facilities were reported to be damaged in Bhahachhara.

There are limited access water points and latrines, in particular for population living on hill top areas. The sanitation and water facilities need to be made more accessible for women and adolescents.



Health

Some damages to health facilities have been also reported in Baharchora and Nhilla Unions.

Access to health facilities might have a long term impact in all the locations mainly due to shortage of staff or medicine.

Significant numbers of children reported to be suffering from skin diseases which is sometime spread all-over their face.

Other underlying health concerns identified include communicable diseases and malnutrition.



Education

In all the assessed areas, schools (between 25 and 50%) were affected by the cyclone mainly due to infrastructure damages – more detailed assessment may be required to identify the severity of the damage.

One private school (model academy KG school) was completely destroyed in Kanjerpara (Whykong). About 350 school children's access to education is hampered and immediate construction of the school is needed.



Protection

Women are collecting water for drinking, cooking, sanitation and bathing from an average 300/400 meter away in

without lighting available. It is commonly reported that movement of women and girls to latrines is restricted, very limited space is available for bathing and washroom. Safe, security concerns and difficulties in accessing WASH facilities (water points, latrines, bathing facilities) are commonly reported among women, girls and people with disabilities.

10 children were reported to be unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers in Nayapara village, while no such cases were reported elsewhere.

Shelter centers did not have enough space in some locations, while in others (e.g., Noyapara) they were not accessible for Rohingya populations who were also not properly informed about the cyclone (new arrivals especially). The lack of lighting is noted by communities as electricity is not available.