



# **SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2022**

REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY-DECEMBER 2022

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Data Source:



# SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2022

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## OVERVIEW

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) is part of IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programming. DTM is IOM's information management system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on-site or en route. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The SMSD Daily Incident Reporting Mechanism is a core activity of the Site Management and Site Development Sector in the Rohingya refugee response operated by NPM to track small and large-scale weather-related and man-made incidents that support Rohingya refugees throughout the year, particularly during cyclone and monsoon season.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IOM Bangladesh 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.

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# SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2022

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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
SMSD-	Site Management and Site Development
UNHCR-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

## 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/ beams 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.'

## 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 960,539<sup>1</sup> 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 Site Management Site Development Sector (SMSD) Daily Incident Report (formerly known as the SM Category 1 Daily Incident Report) was established in May 2018. This system was developed by the SMSD 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<sup>2</sup>, 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 SMSD Incident Reporting is aimed at:

- 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

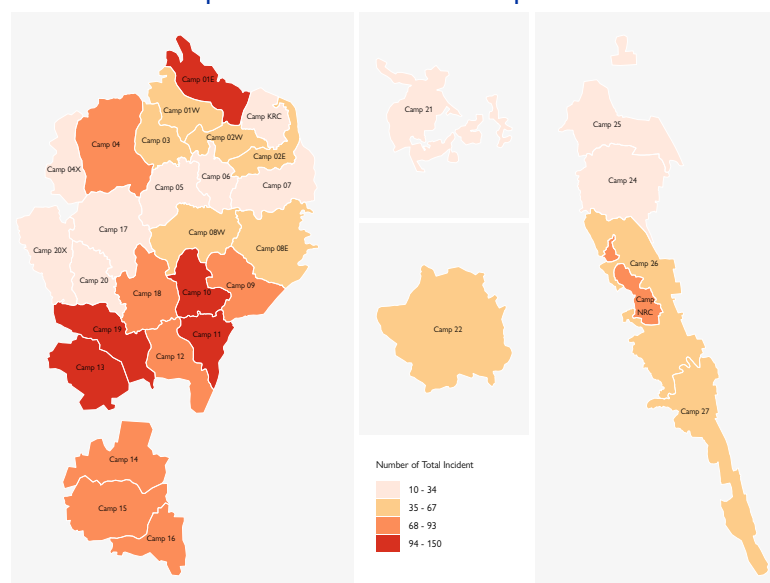
Every day, the SMSD Sector, with technical support from NPM, collates reports received from Site Management Support (SMS) Agencies at the camp level. SMS Agencies receive incident information from partners that are collected by volunteers working in the camps and complete a questionnaire following incident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

1. Joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet, April 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.

Map 1: Number of Incidents at Camp Level



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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 SMSD 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 SMSD Sector, ISCG. In addition to the factsheet, NPM updates an online interactive portal that summarizes the daily incidents.

### LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

The information displayed in this report gives a brief outline of all incidents reported by SMS agencies between January and December 2022. It does not provide any in-depth analysis of the cyclone and monsoon season. The methodology focuses purely on daily incidents. 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 by a wide variety of staff within each SMS Agency, and gaps in reporting occurred.

Every day, the reported incidents are referred to Shelter/NFI partners for their verification of the damages to the shelter to determine further assistance. At the same time, the information is also shared with the Shelter/NFI 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 SMSD daily reporting system. As such it is likely that some SMS Agencies over-reported the impact of the incident (especially in relation to partial shelter damage) while other agencies under-reported.

The GPS coordinates captured during reporting of the incidents may not be accurate as the points are collected using smart-phones 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.

Furthermore, the incidents reported are weather-related. There are multiple factors that 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.

The study does not cover the host community

Lastly, the data does not reflect the quality of humanitarian or governmental assistance.

### ADJUSTMENTS IN 2022

The reporting time was extended from 6 PM to 8 PM following a request from SM focal Points. A Guideline/SoP was created for all camps that were used for daily incident reporting. On the Kobo form 'Majhi block system' was incorporated and the FCN Grouping system was formed to avoid single FCN input. All incidents like wind/rain/storm, flood, landslide, fire, and lightning were reported even without any household damage, death, or injury.

### FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT

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

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.

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## OVERVIEW ANALYSIS

### Key Highlights:

Data Collection	Participating Agencies	Camp Coverage	Number of Incidents	Month with Highest Incidents	Top Incident
 365 Days January -December	 7 agencies Number of participating SMS agencies	 33 Camps Covered in Ukhia and Teknaf	 1,975 Incidents Reported by SMS Agencies	 June (477) Most incidents were reported in June	 1,246 Wind/rain/storm Reported as top incident
Casualties	Injury	Missing Individuals	Affected HHs	Affected Individuals	Fully Damaged
 40 Casualties Most of the deaths happened due to traffic accidents and drowning	 160 Injured A majority of the injuries were related to fire incidents (65) and traffic accidents (63)	 0 Missing A majority of the injuries were related to fire incidents (65) and traffic accidents (63)	 29,674 Affected households A high number of HHs were affected due to wind/rain/storm incidents (27,935)	 139,687 Affected individuals A high number of individuals were affected due to wind/rain/storm incidents (131,552)	 1,224 Fully damaged shelters Most of the shelters were damaged fully due to fire incidents (840)
Partially Damaged	Displaced HHs	Displaced Individuals	Damaged Facilities	Damaged Facilities	Damaged Facilities
 27,138 Partially damaged shelters Most of the shelters were damaged partially due to wind/rain/storm incidents (26,518)	 991 Displaced HHs Majority of the individuals were displaced due to fire incidents and Camp 5 (493) had the highest number	 4,523 Displaced individuals Majority of the individuals were displaced due to fire incidents and Camp 5 (2,288) had the highest number	 318 Latrine Most of the latrine points were damaged due to fire incidents and camp 5 had the highest number (77)	 56 Water points Most of the water points were damaged due to fire incidents and camp 5 had the highest number (34)	 5 Health points Most of the latrine points were damaged due to wind/rain/storm incidents.

### Trends:

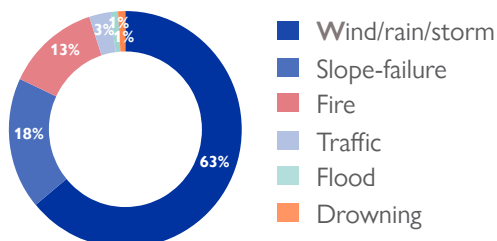
- Wind/rain/storm remained the top reported incident.
- Most incidents were reported in June (477) whereas it was July in 2021 (456).
- The highest number of affected households was reported in Camp 11 (3,866), and it was highest in Camp 6 (4,971) in 2021.
- The number of displaced households has decreased in 2022 (991) which was 6,652 in 2021. Apparently, the reason behind this difference since there was large number of flood incidents occurred in 2021 that caused 4,284 households displaced.
- Remarkably, fire incidents have increased in 2022 (250) in comparison to 2021 (150).

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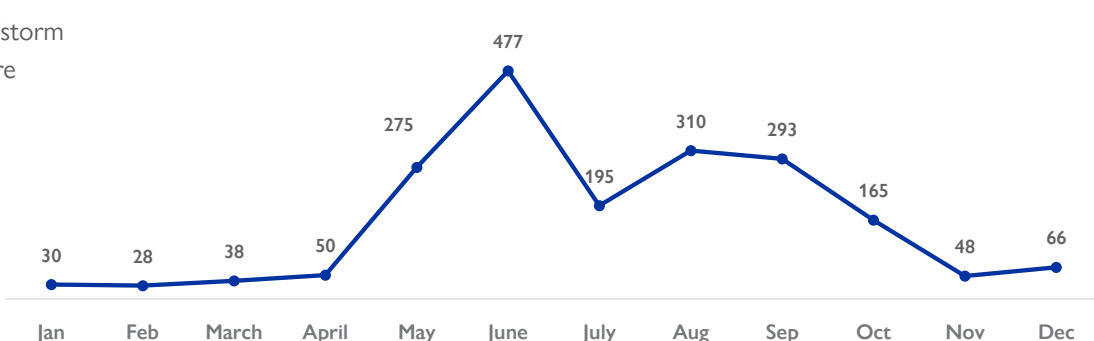
## Number of Incidents (Overall):

From January to December 2022, overall, more than 4000 survey forms were submitted by the Site Management Support agencies. Out of the total forms submitted, 1,975 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 June (477) followed by August (310) and September (293). Out of all incidents, wind/rain/storm (63%) made up the largest percentage, followed by slope failure (18%) and fire (13%).

Graph 1: Percentage of Incidents Occurred

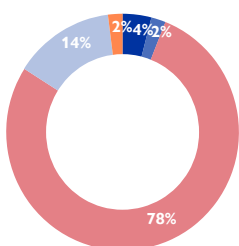


Graph 2: Number of Incidents Reported by Months

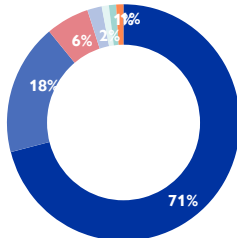


The following graphs show the percentage of different incidents that occurred in different seasons throughout the year:

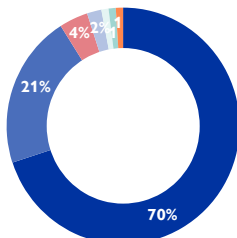
Graph 3: January-March



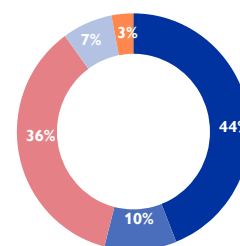
Graph 4: April-May



Graph 5: July-September

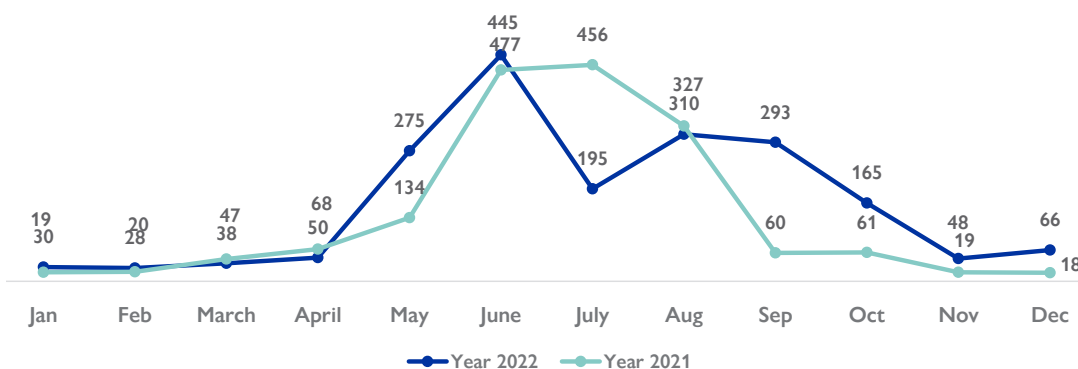


Graph 6: October-December



- Wind/rain/storm
- Slope-failure
- Fire
- Traffic
- Flood
- Drowning

Graph 7: Number of Incidents (Comparison Between 2022 and 2021)



(Graph 7) As the SMSD Daily Incident Reporting has been operating for five years, it is possible to compare differences between the reported incidents and their impact in 2022 and 2021. Overall, there were more incidents reported in 2022 (1,975) compared to 2021 (1,674). The number of incidents increased particularly in May and September in 2022 than 2021.

Table 1: Number and Type of Incidents in Last 5 Years

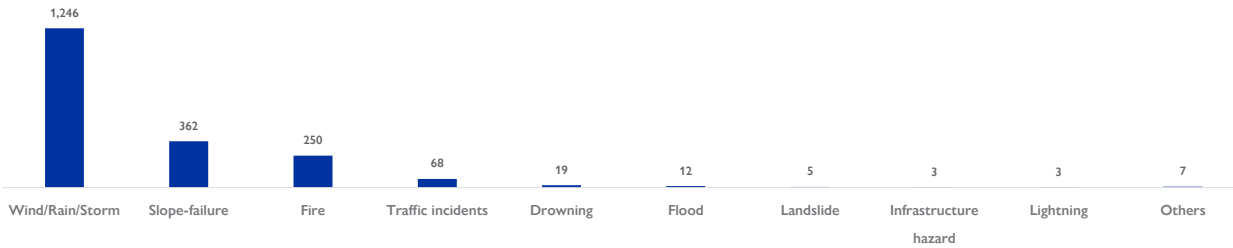
Year	Wind/Rain/Storm	Slope-failure	Fire	Traffic incidents	Drowning	Flood	Landslide	Infra-structure	Lighting	Water-log-ging	Other	Total
2018	218	424	39	-	-	52	-	-	2	50	3	788
2019	500	338	49	-	-	37	-	-	2	-	-	926
2020	975	275	82	67	16	30	-	9	1	-	-	1,455
2021	1,108	261	150	57	17	67	-	4	5	-	5	1,674
2022	1,246	362	250	68	19	12	5	3	3	-	7	1,975
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6,818</b>

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## Type of Incidents:

The wind/rain/storm incidents (1,246) was the top type of incident which had the highest number of affected households (27,935) and individuals (131,552). After wind-rain/storm fire and slope failure incidents (362) had the highest number of households and individuals affected. Fire incidents (250) affected (1,110) households and (5,246) individuals. There was a total of 68 traffic incidents reported and (19) drowning incidents that happened in different camps caused (13) casualties and in almost all incidents the victims were children. The highest number of drowning incidents took place in Camps 4, 26, and NRC. Overall, only (3) incidents of lightning were reported in the reporting period from January to December.

Graph 8: Number of Incidents by Type

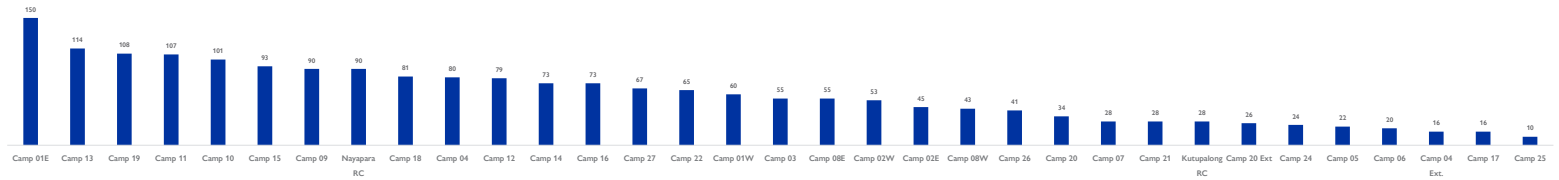


**63%** Wind/rain/storm reported as top incident

**Highest** 1246  
Wind/rain/storm  
**Lowest** 3  
Lightning, Infrastructure Hazard

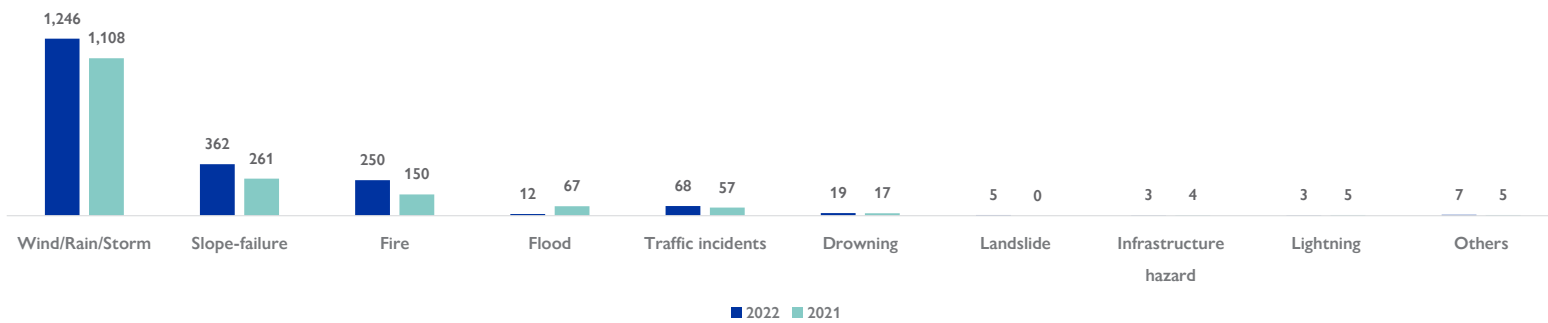
Camp 1E (150 incidents) had the highest number of incidents reported between January-December 2022, followed by Camp 13 (114 incidents) and Camp 19 (108 incidents).

Graph 9: Number of Incidents in 2022 by Camps



Due to increasing rainfall levels, wind/rain/storm events continued to be more frequent in 2022. The number of slope failure incidents little increased in 2022. In particular, there were more fire incidents in 2022 (250) than in 2021 (150). Between 2022 and 2021, drowning incidents and traffic incidents were essentially almost the same.

Graph 10: Type of Incidents (Comparison Between 2022 and 2021)



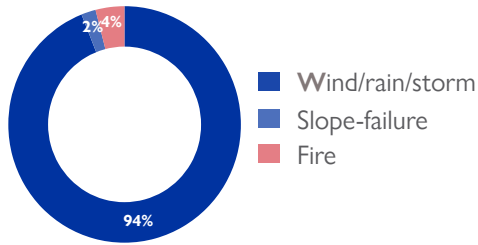
## Affected Households: (Overall):

Wind/rain/storm (94% ) had the highest percentage for affected households followed by fire (4%) and slope failure (2%). Overall, 29,674 households were reported as affected by daily incidents and the number of affected households was higher in June and September. Camp 11 (3,866) had the highest number of households affected by SMSD daily incidents followed by Camp 2W (3,479) and Camp 1E (2,953).



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Graph 11: Percentage of HHs Affected | by Different Type of Incidents



Graph 12: Number of Affected HHs | Reported by Months

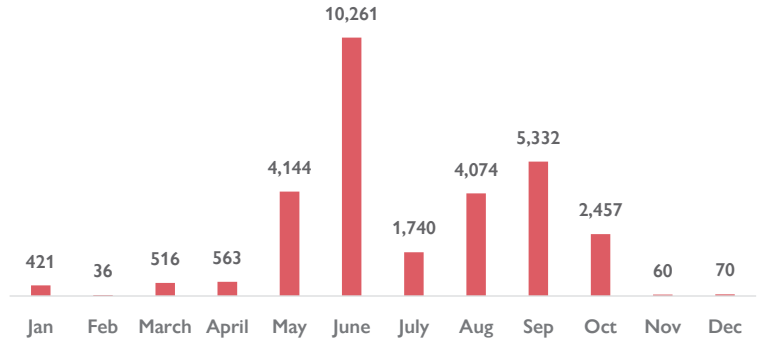


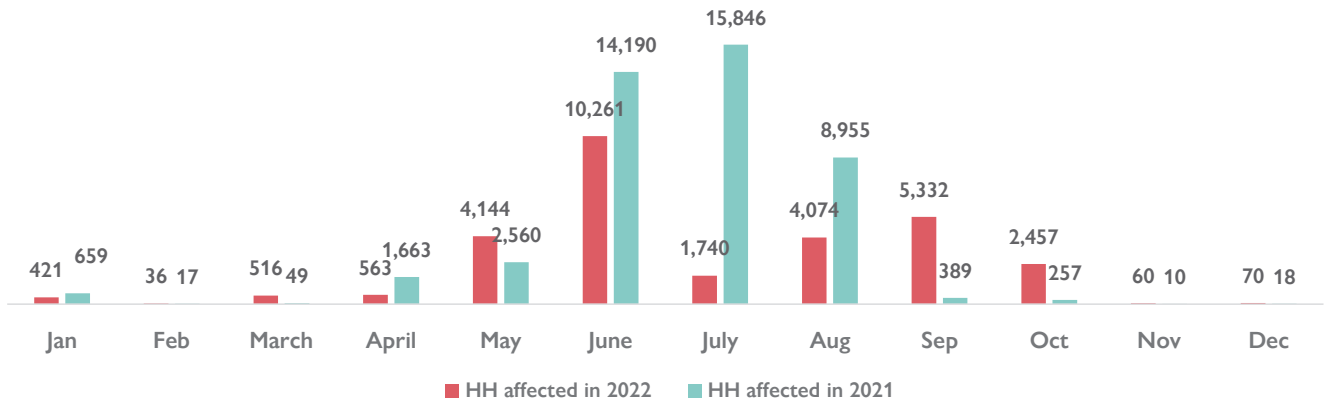
Table 2: Number of Affected HHs | by Type of Incidents and by Camp

Camp	Wind/Rain/Storm	Slope-failure	Fire	Traffic incidents	Drowning	Flood	Landslide	Infrastructure	Lightning	Other	Total
Camp 01E	2,725	192	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,953
Camp 01W	816	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	830
Camp 02E	1,986	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,995
Camp 02W	3,456	17	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,479
Camp 03	1,291	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,308
Camp 04	474	2	31	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	508
Camp 04 Ext.	8	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Camp 05	174	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	673
Camp 06	1,613	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,619
Camp 07	1,857	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,868
Camp 08E	251	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279
Camp 08W	141	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
Camp 09	530	43	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	578
Camp 10	1,486	106	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,597
Camp 11	3,827	25	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,866
Camp 12	1,793	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,807
Camp 13	169	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
Camp 14	35	70	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	11
Camp 15	1,263	6	8	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1,290
Camp 16	465	4	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	845
Camp 17	186	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207
Camp 18	1,000	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Camp 19	215	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
Camp 20	272	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	278
Camp 20 Ext	241	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
Camp 21	48	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	51
Camp 22	6	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	19
Camp 24	173	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
Camp 25	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Camp 26	208	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	214
Camp 27	401	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	405
KRC	282	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	297
NRC	541	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	547
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,935</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29,674</b>

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There were comparatively fewer households affected in 2022 (29,674) compared to 2021 (44,613). The number of households affected increased in September and October in comparison to the previous year. Though July had the highest number of affected households in 2021 (15,846) due to the major flood incidents, the number was quite low in 2022 (1,740).

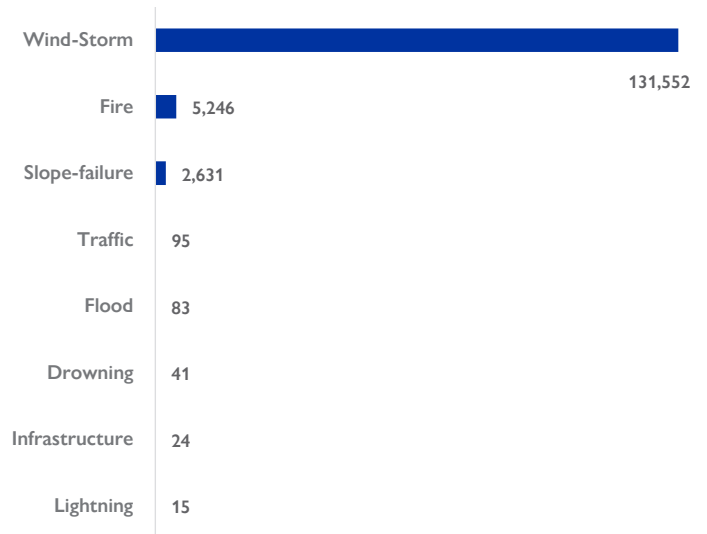
Graph 13: Number of Affected HHs| Comparison Between 2022 and 2021



## Affected Individuals: (Overall):

The highest number of individuals were affected by wind/rain/storm incidents (131,452) followed by fire (5,246) and slope failure (2,631). The number of affected individuals was higher in June and September.

Graph 15: Number of Affected Individuals by Type of Incident



Graph 14: Number of Affected individuals by Months

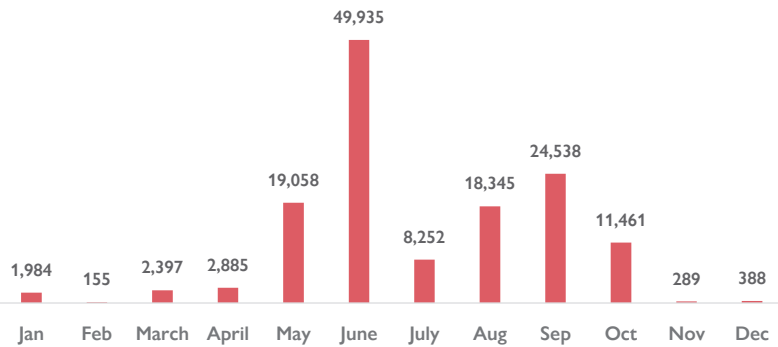
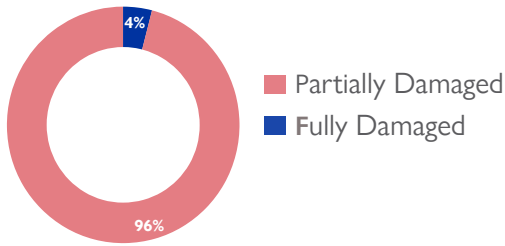


Table 3: Number of Affected Individuals| by Type of Incidents and by Months

Month	Wind/Rain/ Storm	Slope-failure	Fire	Traffic incidents	Drowning	Flood	Landslide	Infra-structure	Light-ning	Other	Total
January	0	0	1,980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,984
February	46	8	91	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	155
March	18	3	2,371	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,397
April	2,770	1	107	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,885
May	18,636	353	56	2	1	0	0	0	10	0	19,058
June	48,352	1,529	30	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	49,935
July	7,835	329	43	1	2	18	0	24	0	0	8,252
August	18,099	185	57	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	18,345
September	24,242	155	48	12	11	65	0	0	5	0	24,538
October	11,306	54	93	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	11,461
November	110	5	160	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	289
December	138	9	210	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	388
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>131,552</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139,687</b>

# SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2022

Graph 16: Percentage Shelter Damages



There were 27,138 partially and 1,224 fully damaged shelters reported between January to December 2022. Wind/rain/ storm incidents had a greater impact on shelter damage than any other weather-related events. Overall, wind/rain/storm incidents caused partial (26,518) and full damage (356) to the large majority of shelters compared to other types of events.

Graph 17: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters| Reported by Months

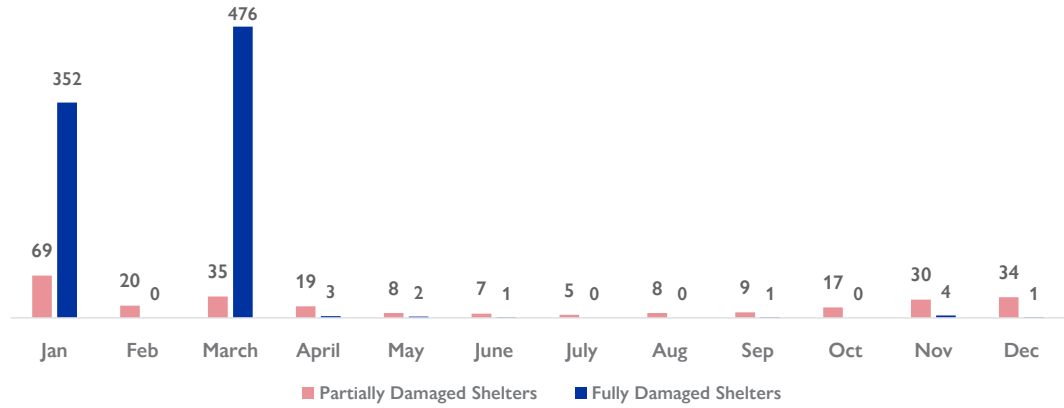


Table 4: Number of Fully Damaged Shelters| by Type of Incidents and by Camp

Month	Wind/Rain/ Storm	Slope-failure	Fire	Traffic incidents	Drowning	Flood	Landslide	Infrastruc-ture	Light-ning	Other	Total
January	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	2	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	478
April	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
May	149	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
June	104	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	130
July	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
August	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
September	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
October	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
November	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
December	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,224</b>



Image: Partially Damaged Shelter in Camp 10



Image: Fully Damaged Shelter in Camp 3

## WIND/RAIN/STORM ANALYSIS

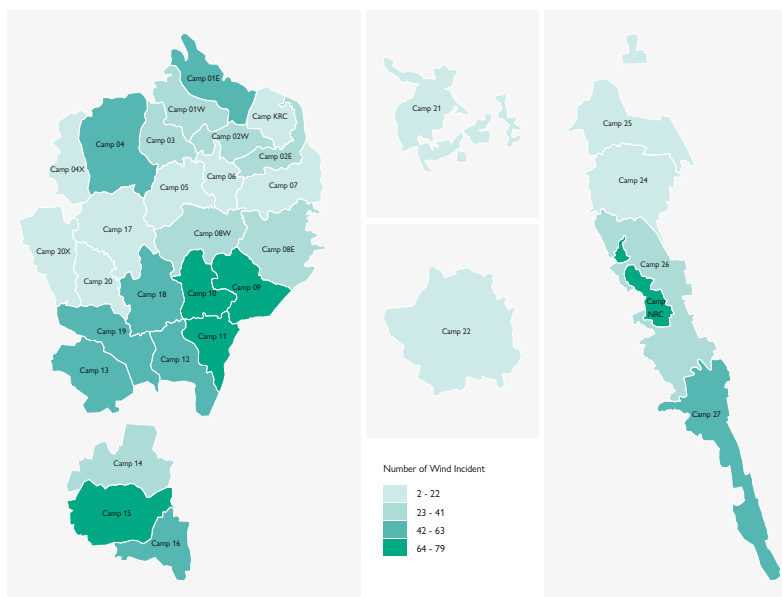
### Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

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 5: Wind/Rain/Storm Incidents at a Glance**

Number of incidents	1,246
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	June
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 15 (79)
Affected HHs	27,935
Affected Individuals	131,552
Displaced HHs	395
Individuals displaced	1,773
Partially damaged shelters	26,158
Fully damaged shelters	356
Individuals dead and injured	3 and 16
Number of Damaged Facilities	Health (3), Water(10), and Latrine (174)

**Map 2: Prevalence of Wind/Rain/Storm Incidents at Camp Level**



Overall, 1246 wind/storm/rain incidents were reported across all camps between January to December 2022. The highest number of incidents related to wind/rain/storm took place in Camp 15 (79 incidents), followed by Camp 10 (78 incidents), and Camp 11 (76 incidents). June was the month with the highest number of incidents (307) reported, followed by August (250) and May (198). Across all camps, 27,935 households were affected by wind/rain/storm from January to December out of which 395 households were displaced.

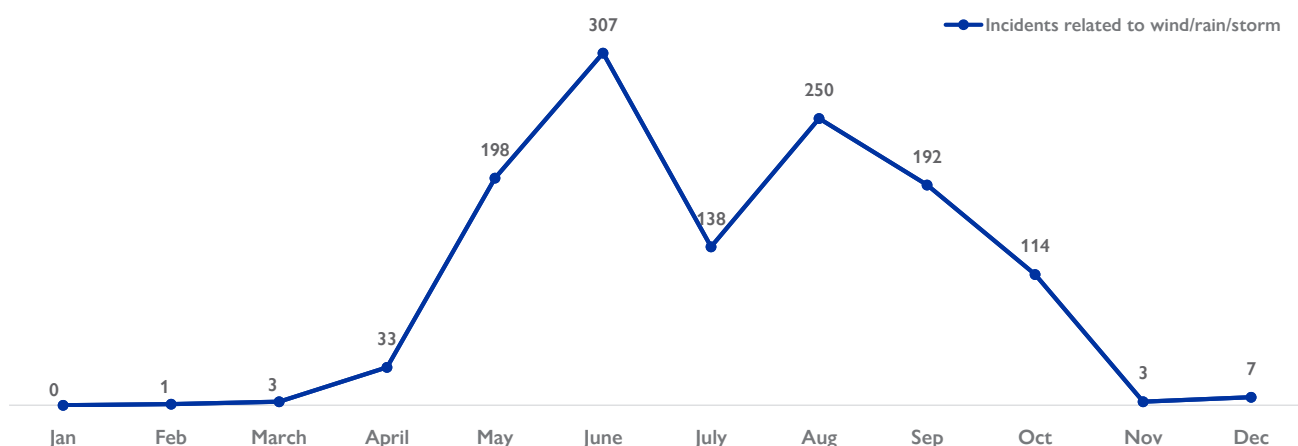
### January-March 2022

There were 4 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 2022

Across all camps, 231 incidents related to wind/rain/storm were reported during this season. A majority of incidents 198 occurred in May 2022. The highest number of incidents related to wind/rain/storm was reported by Camp 10 during this period (17 incidents). Across all camps, 4,584 households were affected by incidents related to wind/rain/storm out of which 116 households were displaced. Camp 1E (524 households) had the highest number of households affected and). 4329 shelters were partially damaged and 170 fully damaged shelters were reported.

**Graph 18: Number of Wind/Rain/Storm Incidents | Reported by Months**



# SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2022

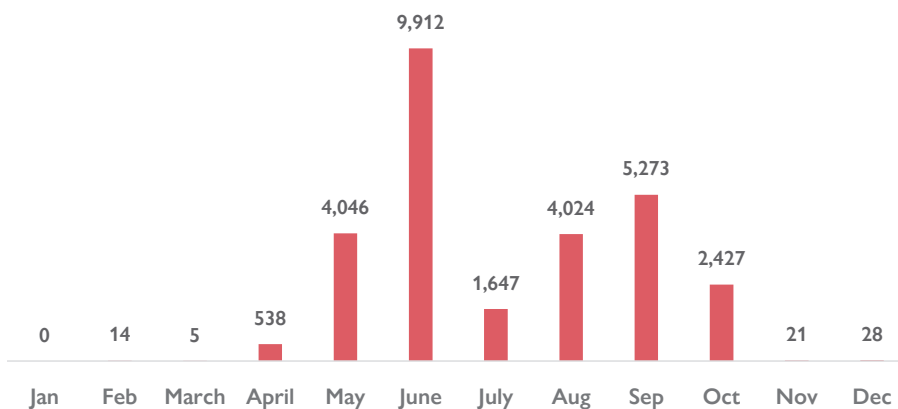
## June-September 2022

The monsoon season had the highest number of wind/rain/ storm-related incidents reported across all camps (887 incidents). Most of the incidents occurred in the month of June (307 incidents), August (250), and September (192). Generally, the rainfall levels are also recorded as the highest during this reporting period.

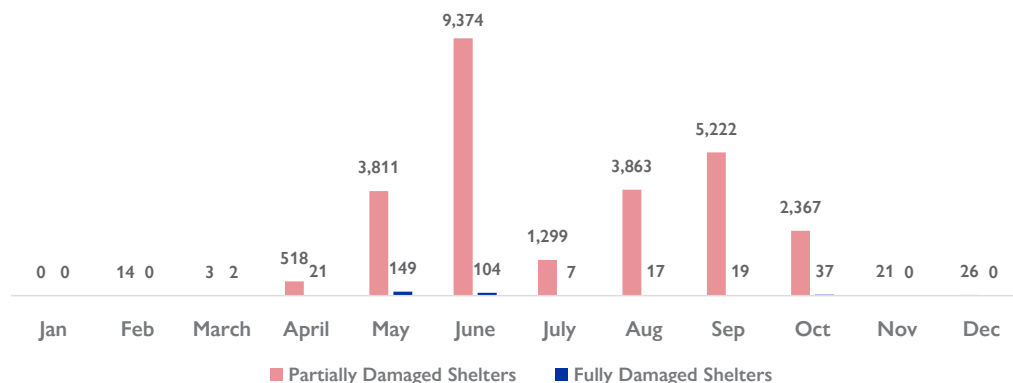
Overall, across all camps (20,856) households were affected by incidents related to wind/rain/storm during the monsoon season out of which 189 of these households were displaced.

June had the highest number of incidents (307) and also the largest number of affected households across all camps (9,912 households). Between June and September, Camp 11 (3,205 households) had the highest number of households affected by 19,758 partially damaged and 147 fully damaged shelters in this period.

Graph 19: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Wind/Rain/Storm Reported| by Months



Graph 20: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Wind/Rain/Storm Reported by Months



## October-December 2022

During the second cyclone season, overall, (124) incidents related to wind/rain/storm were recorded. Almost all incidents were recorded in October (114 incidents). Across all camps, Camp 9 (11) had the higher number of incidents relative to other camps during this period.

Overall, 2,476 households were affected by incidents related to wind/rain/storm during the second cyclone season out of which 88 households were displaced. Camp 11 (427 households) had the highest number of households affected and there were 2,414 partially damaged and 37 fully damaged shelters in this period.



Image: Photos Were Taken During Wind/rain/storms occurred in Camp 4 and 16

## SLOPE-FAILURE ANALYSIS

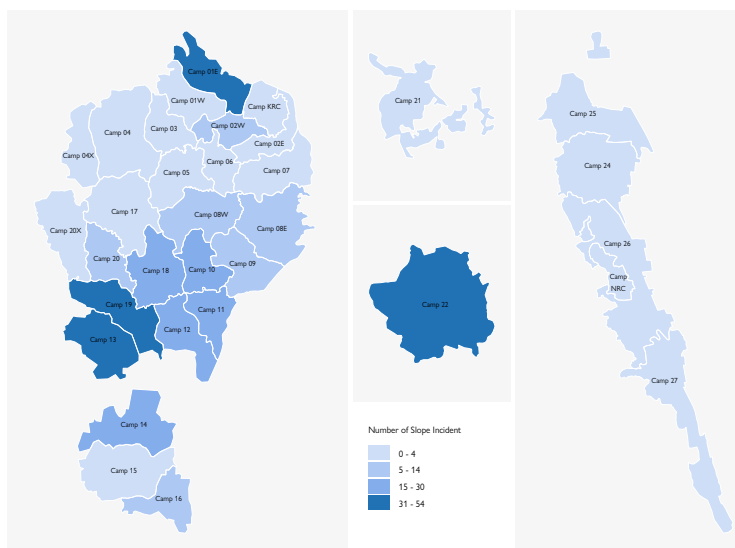
### Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

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 of incidents	362
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	June (132)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 13 (54)
Affected HH	587
Affected Individuals	2,631
Displaced HHs	395
Individuals displaced	176
Partially damaged shelters	334
Fully damaged shelters	28
Individuals dead and injured	1 and 5
Number of Damaged Facilities	Health (0), Water(2), and Latrine (28)

**Map 3: Prevalence of Slope-failure Incidents at Camp Level**

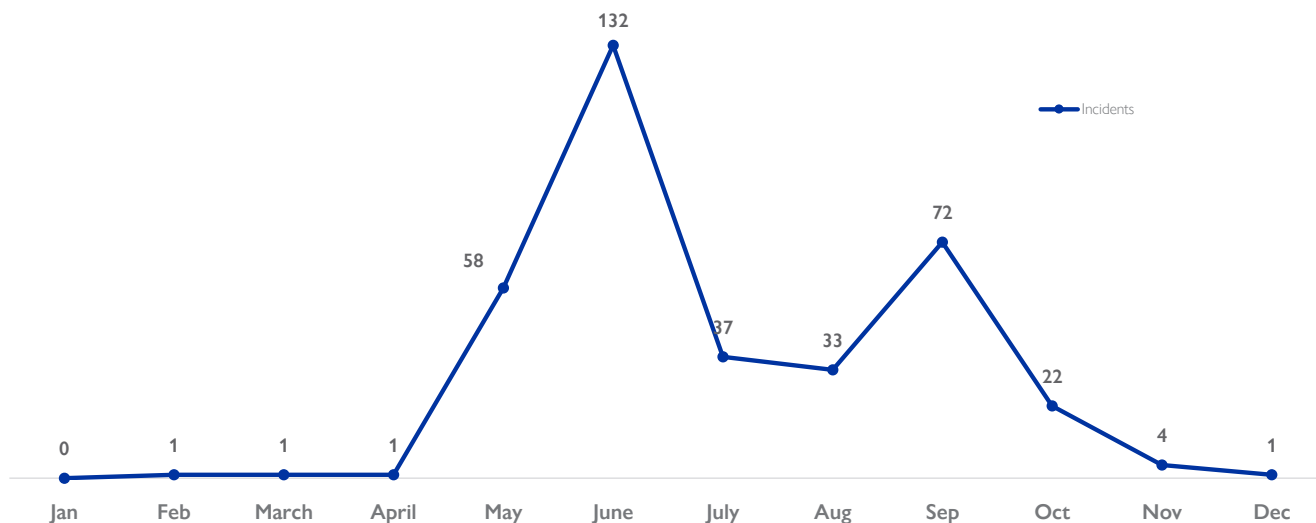


Overall, 362 slope failure incidents were reported across all camps between January to December. The highest number of slope failure incidents were reported in Camp 13 (54 incidents) between January and December 2022. Across all camps, 587 households were affected out of which a total of 39 households were displaced. Overall, there were 334 partially damaged shelters and 28 fully damaged shelters due to slope failure. June (132) had the highest number of incidents. A large majority of the slope failure incidents were weather-related.

### January-March 2022

Only 2 incidents were reported slope failure-related incidents occurred during the reporting period.

**Graph 21: Number of Slope-failure Incidents Reported by Months**



# SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT DAILY INCIDENTS YEARLY REPORT 2022

## April-May 2022

Across all camps, 59 incidents of slope failure were reported during this season. Most of the incidents (87) during the first cyclone season occurred in May.

Overall, 87 households were affected by slope failure in this period out of which 3 households were displaced. In this period, there were 19 partially damaged and 1 fully damaged shelter due to landslide/soil erosion.

## June-September 2022

This period is the monsoon season in Bangladesh. There were 132 incidents reported on June, 37 on July, 33 in August, and 72 in September across all camps.

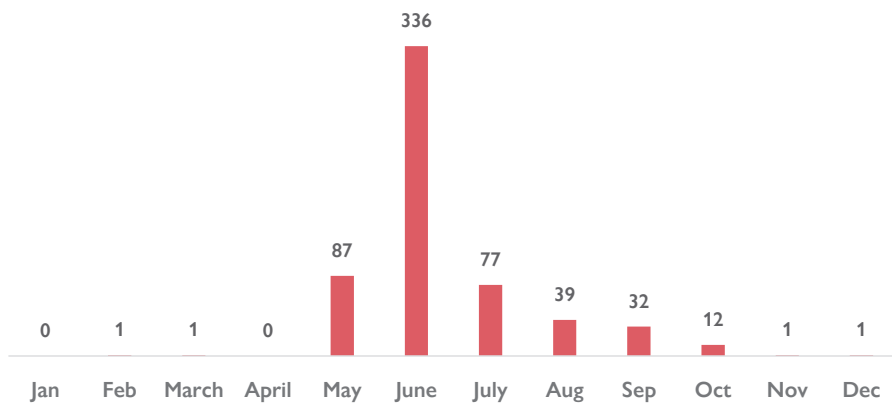
Specifically, Camp 13 (39 incidents) had the highest number of landslides/soil erosion reported in this period followed by Camp 22 (37 incidents). Overall, as June to September had the highest number of slope failure incidents it caused the highest number of households affected during this period.

Across all camps, 484 households were affected by slope failure between June to September out of which (35) households were displaced. Camp 1E had (186) affected households, followed by 83 households in Camp 10. Overall, from June to September, there were (239) partially and (26) fully damaged shelters caused by slope failure incidents.

## October-December 2022

The months of October and November are the second cyclone season in Bangladesh. Overall, 27 slope failure incidents were reported in the second cyclone season. Most of the incidents were reported in October (22) and the highest number of incidents were found in Camp 13 (12).

Graph 22: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Slope-failure Reported by Months



Graph 23: Number of Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Slope-failure Reported by Months

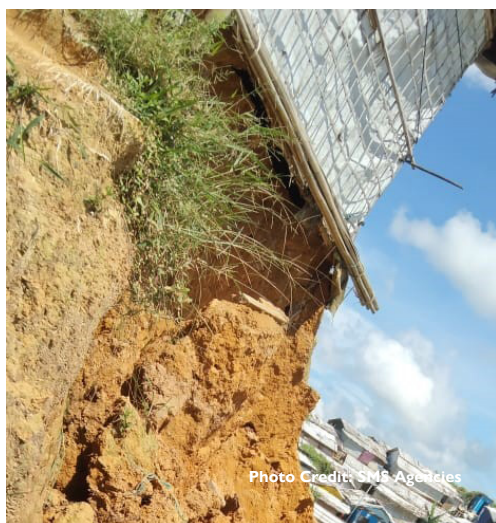
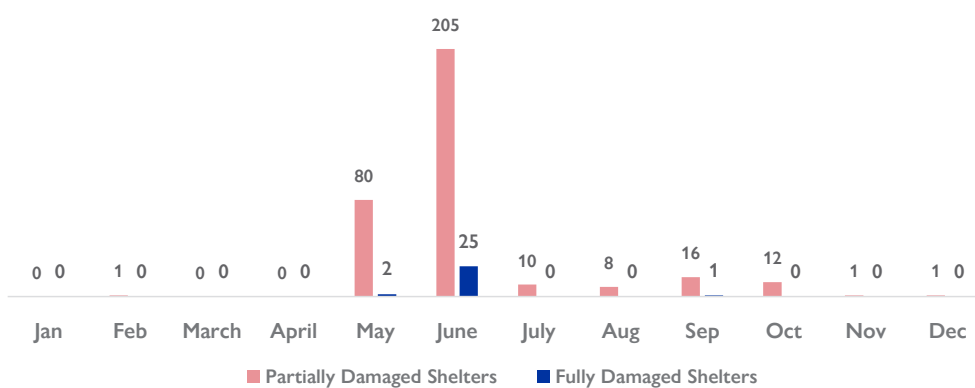


Image: Slope-failure Incidents occurred in Camp 3 and 7

## FIRE ANALYSIS

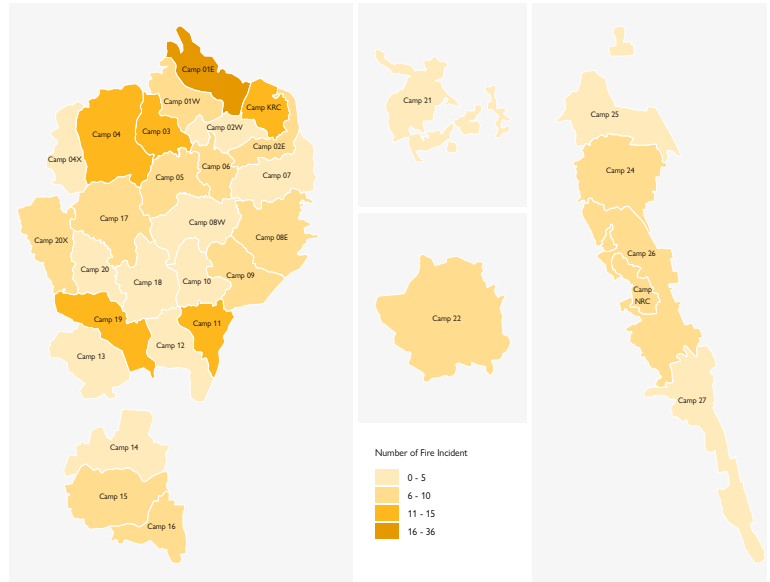
### Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

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**

Number of incidents	250
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	December (48)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 1E (36)
Affected HH	1,110
Affected Individuals	5,246
Displaced HHs	513
Individuals displaced	2,390
Partially damaged shelters	261
Fully damaged shelters	840
Individuals dead and injured	8 and 65
Number of Damaged Facilities	Health (2), Water(44), and Latrine (115)

**Map 4: Prevalence of Fire Incidents at Camp Level**



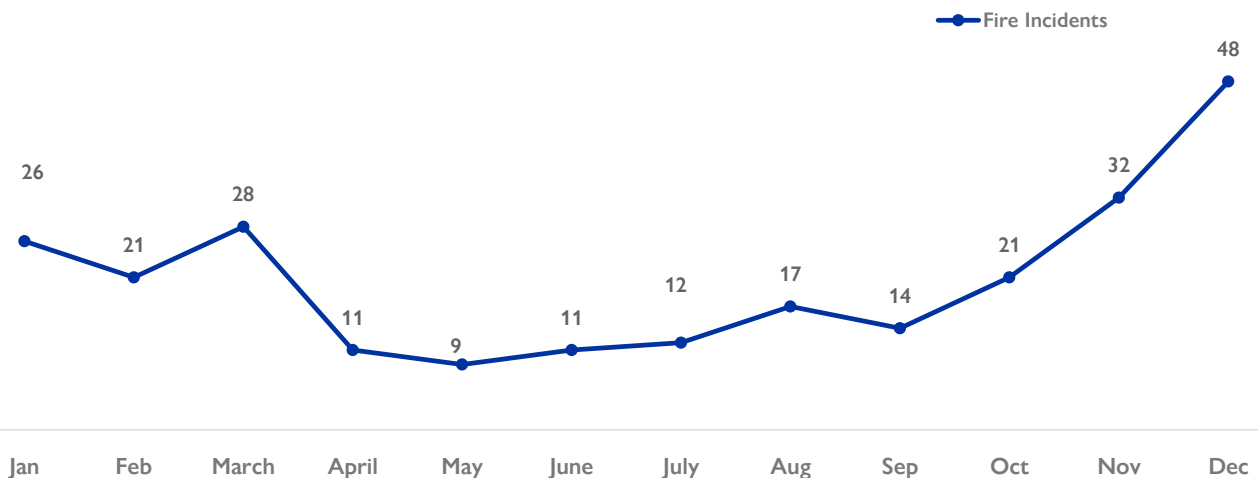
Overall, 250 incidents of fire were reported between January to December 2022. Camp 1E (22) had the highest number of fire incidents. Across all camps, 1,110 households were affected by fire incidents out of which 513 households were displaced in this period. There were 261 partially damaged shelters and 840 fully damaged shelters.

Overall, fire incidents increased in 2022 comparison to 2021. The reason for the sudden increase in fires remains unknown but is thought to be in part because of a long dry season which has caused the camp's flammable bamboo shelters to be even more susceptible to catching fire.

### January-March 2022

From January to March total 75 fire incidents were reported in different camps. January had 26 incidents that affected 952 households. Camp 1E (10) and Camp 19 (9) had the highest number of incidents reported in the period.

**Graph 24: Number of Fire Incidents Reported by Months**





## April-May 2022

A total of 20 fire incidents were reported between April to May. Camp 1E (5) reported a higher number of fire incidents relative to other camps.

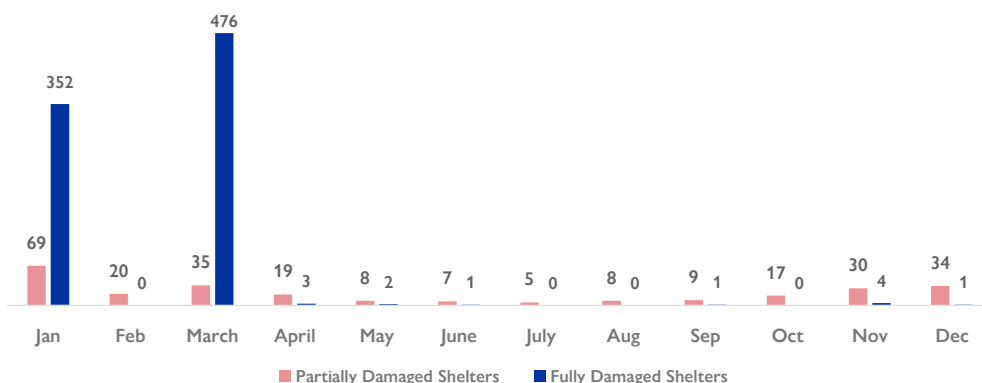
Overall, 33 households were affected by fire incidents in this period out of which 2 households were displaced.

A large majority of households affected by fire incidents resided in Camp 17 where 19 households were affected and were reported in this period. There were 27 partially damaged shelters and 5 fully damaged shelters between April and May.

Graph 25: Number of Affected HHs Caused by Fire Incidents| Reported by Months



Graph 26: Number of Affected HHs, Partially and Fully Damaged Shelters Caused by Fire Incidents Reported by Months



## June-September 2022

Overall, 54 incidents of fire were reported between June-September 2021. Camp 1E (8) had the highest number of fire incidents reported in this period.

Across all camps, 36 households were affected by fire incidents in this period out of which 1 household were displaced.

There were 29 partially damaged shelters and 2 fully damaged shelter reported between June-September due to fire incidents.

## October-December 2022

Overall, 101 incidents were reported in October-December 2021. The highest number of incidents occurred in December (48) and camp 1E (13) had the top number of incidents , all reported in the during October- December.

A total of 89 households were affected by fire incidents in this period, out of which 6 households were displaced. There were 81 partially damaged shelters and 5 fully damaged shelters.



Image: Fire Incidents in Camp 4, 21 and 5

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ANALYSIS

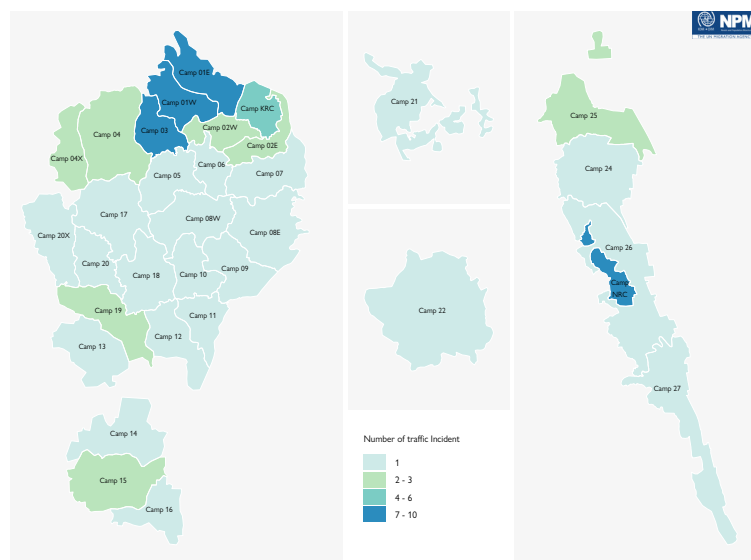
### Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

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**

Number of incidents	68
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	June (14)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 3 and 10 (10)
Affected HH	15
Affected Individuals	95
Displaced HHs	0
Individuals displaced	0
Partially damaged shelters	6
Fully damaged shelters	0
Individuals dead and injured	14 and 63

**Map 5: Prevalence of Traffic Incidents at Camp Level**



Overall, 68 traffic accidents were reported in 2022. Top incidents took place during June. In total 95 individuals were affected in the reporting period, out of which 63 individuals were reportedly injured by the incidents. In total, 14 casualties were reported.

Camp 1E and 3 (10 each) had the highest number of accidents. More accidents took place inside camps compared to between camps.

## 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**

Number of incidents	12
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	June (6)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 12 (3)
Affected HH	17
Affected Individuals	83
Displaced HHs	43
Individuals displaced	184
Partially damaged shelters	13
Fully damaged shelters	0
Individuals dead and injured	0

Overall, 12 flood incidents were reported between January to December. 17 households were affected by the flood out of which 43 households were displaced and 13 shelters were damaged partially and totally damaged.



**Image: Flood Incident in Camp 10**

## 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**

Number of incidents	19
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	June, October, November (3)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 4, 26 and NRC (3)
Individuals dead and injured	0

## LANDSLIDES 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.

**Table 11: Lightning Incidents at a Glance**

Number of incidents	3
The highest number of incidents occurred (month)	May (2)
The highest number of incidents occurred (camp)	Camp 4Ext, 9 and 14
Individuals dead and injured	0

Overall, only 3 incidents of lightning was reported in the reporting period from January to December and 6 persons were injured and 1 incidents caused death for 1 individuals.

## INFRASTRUCTURE HAZARD ANALYSIS

### Definition and Reporting Guidelines:

Severe injury (resulting in hospitalization) or death resulting from unsafe, unmaintained, and/or unsecured infrastructure (roads, bridges, stairs), facilities (WASH facilities, clinics, community spaces, distribution points, child friendly spaces, women friendly spaces), and/or shelters. 1 form is submitted for 1 incident.

**Table 12: Infrastructure Hazard Incidents at a Glance**

Number of incidents	3
Affected HH	5
Affected Individuals	24
Individuals dead and injured	0

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SMSD 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 Shelter/NFI Sectors' partners' comprehensive shelter verification exercises.

This report presents an analysis of 1,975 incidents reported by Site Management Support Agencies between January and December 2022 through the SMSD Daily Incident Reporting System. Findings from the incident reporting highlight that the vast majority of incidents were reported in June, August, and September.

Events caused by wind/rain/storm were the most commonly reported incident and this incident remained the same as the last few years. Remarkably, fire and slope failure incidents have increased in comparison to last year.

Overall, 29,674 households were reported as affected by SMSD daily incidents, out of which 991 households were displaced. There were 27,138 partially and 1,224 fully damaged shelters reported between January and December 2022. 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 SMSD Daily Incident Report will once again be used as the common tool to capture incidents in 2023.

