

# SITUATION REPORT: IMPACT OF CYCLONE 'MOCHA' IN COX'S BAZAR ON 14 MAY 2023

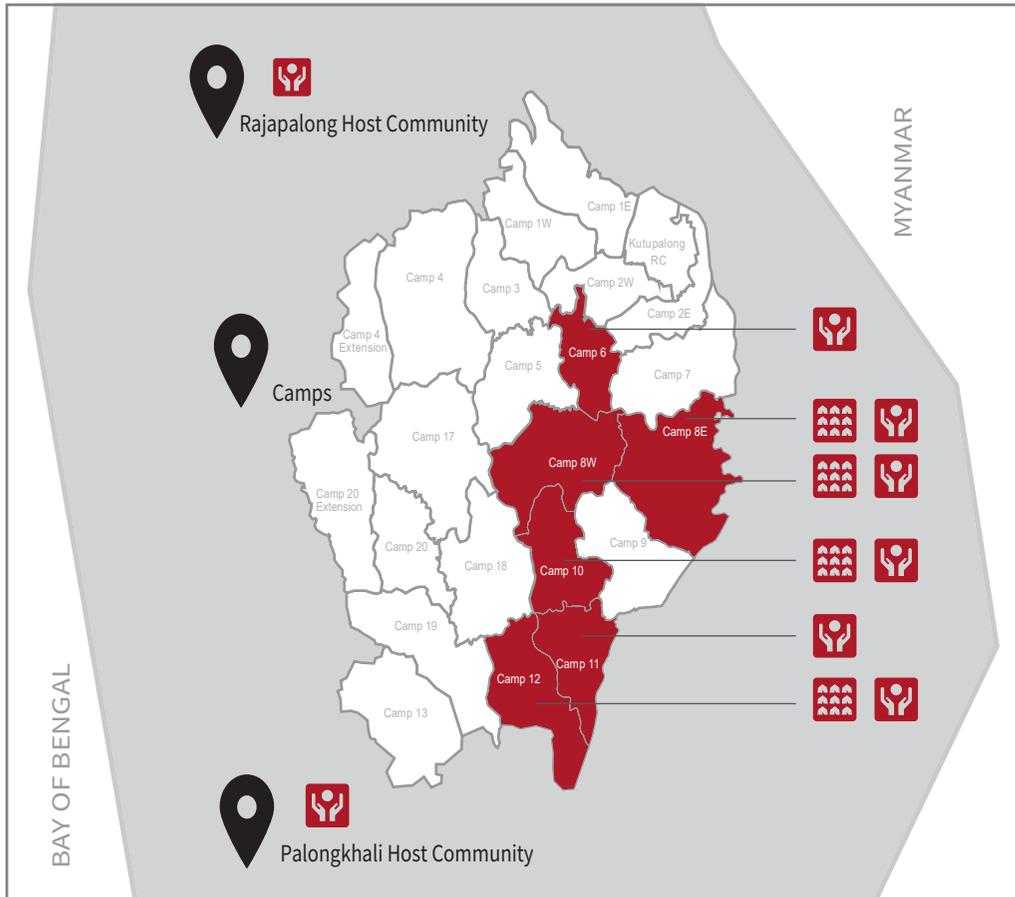
## DRC Supports during Cyclone MOCHA



**Protection**  
(General Protection,  
Child Protection,  
Gender-Based Violence)



**Camp Coordination &  
Camp Management**  
(Site Management Support)



## Rapid Assessment

Damage Cause	Damage Description
Multiple causes (Rain & wind)	54 site development structures damaged: 1 fully damaged + 53 partially damaged. 487 shelters damaged: 6 Fully damaged + 481 Partially damaged. 32 Learning Facilities damaged: 1 Fully damaged + 31 partially damaged
	13 shelters damaged: 0 fully damaged, 13 partially damaged
Landslide	263 households (1,020 individuals) relocated to temporary communal shelters or sheltering with relatives or friends. 101 WASH facilities (latrines, bathing cubicles, and water points) damaged: 8 fully damaged, 93 partially damaged 9 trees were uprooted due to landslides
CFRM Complaints	195 Community complaints were received in 11 CFRM hub operated in four camps.

## Situation Overview

On 14th May around 3:00 PM, Cyclone 'Mocha' hit the coastal areas near the Bangladesh-Myanmar border, resulting in intense rain and powerful winds. The cyclone caused damage to shelter due to strong winds and landslides, forcing households to seek refuge in communal shelters or with relatives and friends in nearby camps. Numerous facilities, including latrines, bathing cubicles, water points, learning centres, and religious establishments, were also reported to have sustained damage. By 8:00 PM on the same day, the Bangladesh government had reduced the warning signal for maritime ports in Cox's Bazar from level ten to three, as the storm had weakened and moved further inland.

On 15th May, Rapid Damage Assessments (RDA) were conducted across the camps to identify households and facilities that were affected by the cyclone. A big landslide occurred in Camp 10 that caused the displacement of a household with 7 individuals who were relocated to a communal shelter by SMS. No injury or damage to other facilities was reported. At camps 8E and 12, a few large trees were uprooted, fortunately causing no injuries or casualties.

**501**  
damaged shelters

**2**  
minor injuries due to  
a landslide in Camp 8E

**133**  
damaged camp facilities  
(learning centres,  
latrines & water points)

**3,385**  
affected households

**9,466**  
affected individuals

## Emergency Response



368 Households relocated



21 SMS staff, 99 SMS volunteers and  
381 DMUs (Disaster Management Volunteers) mobilised

SMS activated the DMU and SMS volunteer communication tree after the landfall. Volunteers conducted rapid damage assessments and identified needs for affected households and were referred to partners for emergency support. DMUs supported households affected by landslides and at-risk-prone areas to relocate to communal shelters or shelters of their relatives. DMUs also performed search and rescue and evacuated landslides-affected households. In cooperation with WFP and Food partners, SMS arranged HEB (High Energy Biscuit) and hot meals for households relocated to communal shelters and sheltered with friends or relatives. A joint-need assessment is conducted with the support of protection partners for affected households to identify protection concerns and other needs. The identified needs were referred to partners for further support.

## Protection

### Preparation

- DRC protection services were put on hold due to heavy rainfall and gusts.
- DRC community centre was used as safer shelter in camp 8W. The community centre did not reported damaged. The centre hosted 24 individuals. They were provided with dry food.
- More than 48 awareness sessions on cyclone preparedness and response were conducted by 5 community-based protection staff and 15 volunteers with over 576 people reached.
- More than 4 DRC staff members and 10 volunteers were actively engaged in PERU teams in camp 8W, 8E, 11, and 10.

### Response

- As of today, DRC protection services were fully resumed including full functionality of 11 community centres and case management desk.
- A RPA implemented today identified 167 individuals in need of immediate support through referrals such as shelter, rehabilitation, site development and medical.
- With the community-based approach, 198 individuals received psychological first aid (PFA); while 12 psychosocial support (PSS).

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## Challenges

- Due to the challenging landscape and remote topography, it is particularly difficult to relocate, rescue, and recover vulnerable households. In addition, mobility and communication issues further exacerbate the challenges faced in these endeavours.
- On the 15th of May, there were reports of gunfire in block A of camp 8W, which hindered the response activities. Meanwhile, in block B, DMUs working in Camp 8E were threatened by an armed group.
- The host community in Camp 12 stopped the DMUs from removing the fallen tree for preventing any additional damage by the fallen trees.
- EVI such as persons with disabilities are reluctant to relocate and leave their belongings behind.
- Children get lost because their families are busy taking care of their belongings.
- Due to heavy winds, streetlights are broken or damaged, which could lead to gender-based violence. DRC already refer to the GBVSS the incidents.
- CiC staff at Camp 6 have instructed NGOs not to use the community centres, but no reasons have been given to justify this. The team is waiting for permission to open the centres.
- All the referred individuals for hot meal did not receive hot meal from WFP.
- Person with disabilities are facing challenges to avail the services inside the camp. Such as fetching water from the service point.

## Pictures

### Preparations



### Response

