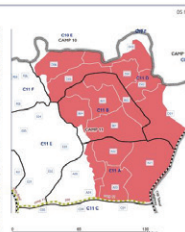


CAMP 11 FIRE AFFECTED AREA

KUTUPALONG, UHKIYA, COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH



Legend
 Fire Affected Area
 Sub Block Boundary
 Block boundary
 Camp boundary
 Major roads
 CX8 Teknaf Highway

Map data: OpenStreetMap contributors, Imagery: Mapbox, © IOM 2023

15,926 individuals affected	2,800 emergency shelter packages pre-positioned
1,445 HH have been assessed and 591 burnt/damaged LPG canisters collected from the affected households	146 Rohingya community volunteers mobilized
MMT provided medical attention to 95 patients, including 33 who were treated for burn/injuries.	Initial rapid assessment and drone flight over the 15 sub-blocks in the 3 affected blocks in Camp 11

Map of affected portion of Camp 11 (before fire). ©IOM2023

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The large fire that swept through Camp 11 in Cox’s Bazar impacted more than 12,000 Rohingya refugees, causing considerable damage to sections of the world’s largest refugee camp.

Thousands of shelters were destroyed in the fire while many of the affected refugees lost all of their belongings. Some are experiencing a combination of fear, despair, and hopelessness. The fire was first reported at around 2:45 pm local time on Sunday, 5 March 2023. IOM immediately mobilized response teams to assist the refugees and bring the situation under control in coordination with the local authorities and fire brigade. IOM mobilized the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) volunteers to create fire breaks to stop the fire from spreading and mitigate the loss to life and property. The cause and origin of the fire are unknown at this stage. Thankfully, no fatalities have been reported thus far.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

IOM assessed the situation and needs of the affected refugees. As of March 6, around 2,800 shelters were either destroyed or severely damaged, and approximately 3,011 households (15,926 individuals) were affected. Of these a total of 795 households (5,274 individuals) temporarily displaced. A total of 95 community and service facilities including health facilities were also destroyed. There is a need to immediately clear the area of debris to allow safe mobility, restore water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, establish makeshift distribution points for food and non-food items, temporary structure for medical services and deployment of water bladders for drinking water. There is a huge need for emergency shelter kits, non-food items kits, dignity kits and hot meals.



Aerial view of fire affected portion of Camp 11. ©IOM2023

IOM RESPONSE

Shelter/NFI

IOM worked with IFRC/BDRCS, the shelter focal agency of Camp 11 and distributed emergency shelter kits. An emergency shelter kit contains two tarpaulins, 10 pieces of muli, two bundles of 6 mm rope, and two bundles of 3 mm rope. A total of 1,073 affected households in Camp 11 received emergency shelter packages and technical support to install emergency shelters.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

IOM is collecting the burnt/damaged LPG canisters from the directly affected households in Camp 11 to be replaced with new LPG canisters. IOM shall distribute new cooking stoves and kitchen sets to the affected households. IOM completed the assessment of 1,445 households and collected 591 burnt/damaged LPG canisters from the beneficiary.

SMSD

IOM DMU volunteers were among the first to respond to the fire. The promptness of their response and their handling of their responsibilities during the fire response underscore the importance of providing training and support to one of the most essential actors of camp maintenance and safety. IOM assessed the number of temporarily displaced persons and of destroyed shelters and facilities. IOM Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) team deployed 22 Site Management Support (SMS) staff, 146 Rohingya community volunteers and 911 refugees through the cash-for-work facility to engage in debris removal and clearing of walk ways and other facilities to improve access through the affected area.

Health

IOM deployed two mobile medical teams (MMT) at the onset of the incident. The teams provided medical attention to 95 patients, including 33 who were treated for burn/injuries. The medical referral unit had 21 ambulances on standby to transfer patients to medical facilities with higher care capacity should it be needed. A health facility jointly operated by IOM, BDRCS and other partners was completely burnt, IOM resumed providing essential health services using medical tents. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) deployed three mobile teams and screened 203 (96 male, 107 female) people for mental health support.

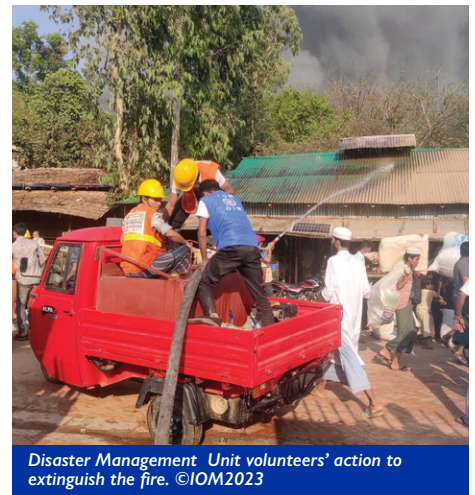
The MHPSS team briefed DMUs on basic psychological first aid and provided them debriefing. IOM is leading the MMT Technical Working Group and Health Sector Emergency Preparedness and Response Technical Committee.

Protection

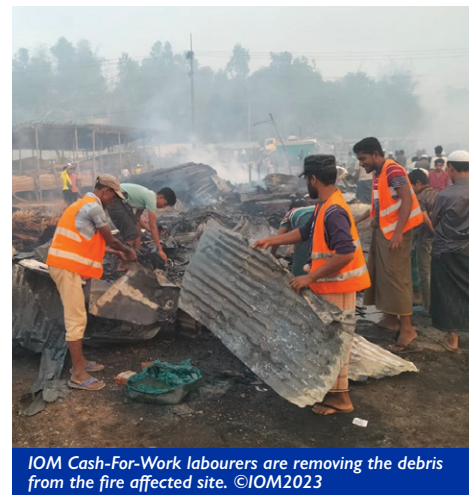
IOM is not the Protection focal agency in Camp 11. However, as the Child Protection focal agency of Camp 9, the IOM team worked with the Protection Sector in reuniting 11 unaccompanied children in Camp 9 with their respective families in Camp 11.

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)

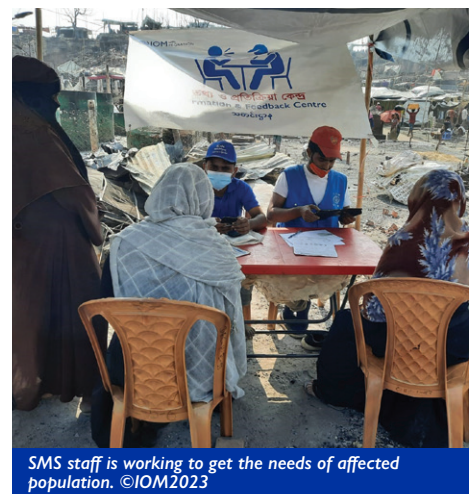
To support and inform the immediate response, NPM has mobilized 60 enumerators in close collaboration with the IOM SMSD unit and conducted an initial rapid assessment and for the drone flight over the 15 sub-blocks in the three affected blocks in camp 11. Furthermore, NPM initiated UAV/drone flight over the affected areas in the camp to produce maps and imagery to provide necessary details of the affected area, as well as to assess the scale of the incident with the level of the damages in order to help the decision-making and planning for the response.



Disaster Management Unit volunteers' action to extinguish the fire. ©IOM2023



IOM Cash-For-Work labourers are removing the debris from the fire affected site. ©IOM2023



SMS staff is working to get the needs of affected population. ©IOM2023



MMT is providing primary health support to the affected people. ©IOM2023