Background Information

- After two weeks of Cyclone Mora Land fall, a low depression over the Bay of Bengal led to the worst rains that triggered the devastating landslides in decades on Tuesday Morning, 13 June 2017.
- Following the incidents of Landslides, Fire Service & Civil Defense, Army, Police, Local Administration, Roads and Highways Division and Power Division with the help of local volunteers initiated the search and rescue operations in the southeastern 5 hilly districts.
- In a media conference on Friday at 5:45 pm, 16 June 2017, Deputy Commissioner announced the end of the three-day rescue operation in Rangamati District.

Current situation

- According to the DGHS ‘National Health Crisis Management Centre and Control Room’ report (as on 16 June, 2017), a total of 132 Injured persons were admitted in local hospitals.

- 85% (112/132) were admitted to Rangamati district health facilities; (Sadar [84], Kaptai [17], Bilaichhori [5], Juraichhori [3] and Kawkhali [3]). Followed by 5% (7) form Bandarban district; 5% (7) from Chittagong City; and 5% (7) from 5% (6) from Khagrachhari districts respectively.

- A total of 147 has been confirmed dead in the rain-triggered landslides; Rangamati represented the highest fatality with 66% (97/147) followed by Chittagong city 29% (42/147); Bandarban 4% (6/147); and Cox’s Bazar 1% (2/147). No deaths were reported from Khagrachhari. The death toll is expected to increase as there is still 6 missing persons -4 in Chittagong city and 2 in Bandarban.

- In Bandarban, the authorities established temporarily shelters for 384 Families in Sadar Upazila (10) and 02 shelters at Lama Upazila. The sheltered people will return to their homes from as soon as the water level is decreasing.

- The operation is still facing major challenges including cut off Telecommunication and electricity and some affected communities cannot be reached by road.

- According to WHO/GDHS initial assessment, there was no major destruction of health facilities and most of the causalities were admitted to local health facilities.

- No disease outbreaks were reported in the landslides affected areas.

- The Health Cluster Leads WHO and DGHS/MOHFW are closely monitoring the overall situation at national and local level along with other partners. WHO is providing necessary technical support to manage the health impact in such emergency.
Public Health Interventions (as of 16 June 2017)

- On 15 June 2017, a health team from WHO and DGHS/MoH officials visited affected areas in Chittagong Division including Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Ranagamati Medical College Hospital and Rungunia Upazila Health Complex to conduct the rapid assessment of the current situation.

- Additional number of medical teams were deployed into the affected areas - a total of 473 medical teams have been activated Chittagong (284), Cox’s Bazar (88); Rangamati (60) Bandarban (41); Khagrachori (3), to provide emergency health care services to the victimized people.

- As part of WHO divisional preparedness plan developed in 2016 Last -WHO provided 500 Basic IEHK (Inter-Agency Emergency Kits), 6400 anti-snake Venom, 70,000 IV cholera Saline and 40,000 IV Ringers lactate. In addition, WHO provided one million Water Purification Tablets to be used to purify water at the household level.

- On behalf of the health cluster, WHO maintains close cooperation with the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and local health authorities to monitor the current situation to ensure timely response

- The National Health Crisis Management Centre and Control Room (Hot Line +88 0 1519114488) of DGHS and all CS offices of respective districts have been activated and are monitoring the health situation on a 24/7.