**Background Information**

- A severe landslide has been triggered by continuing heavy monsoon rains for two weeks following the Cyclone Mora on 13 June 2017. It is the worst landslide-related disaster in the country since 2007.
- It affected about 80,000 persons across five (5) districts: Bandarban, Chittagong, Cox’s Bazar, Khagrachari and, Rangamati. Among these people, 42,000 were severely impacted as they lost their houses together with their belongings, basic necessities, livelihood and food stocks. Among the most affected persons 46% are from Rangamati, 25% from Bandarban, 25% from Chittagong, 2% from Cox’s Bazar and, 1% from Khagrachhari.
- Following the incidents of Landslides, Fire Service & Civil Defense, Army, Police, Local Administration, Roads and Highways Division and Power Division initiated search and rescue operations with the help of local volunteers in these 5 south-eastern hilly districts.

**Current Situation**

- According to the DGHS ‘National Health Crisis Management Centre and Control Room’ report a total of 187 injured persons were admitted in local hospitals (as on 19 June, 2017).
- 89% (167/187) were admitted to Rangamati district health facilities; (Sadar [101], Kaptai [55], Bilaichhari [5], Juraichhari [3] and Kawkhali [3]). Followed by 4% (7) form Bandarban; 4% (7) from Chittagong; and 3% (6) from Khagrachhari districts respectively.
- A total of 160 has been confirmed dead in this rain-triggered landslides; Rangamati represented the highest fatality with 67% (107/160) followed by Chittagong city 26% (42/160); Bandarban 4% (6/160); Khagrachhari 2% (3/160) and Cox’s Bazar 1% (2/160) respectively.
- The death toll is expected to increase as there is still 6 persons missing - 4 in Chittagong city and 2 in Bandarban district.
• According to WHO/DGHS initial assessment, there was no major destruction of health facilities – most of them are functional and received most of the causalities.

• No shortage of medicine or medical supplies was reported so far but high influx of patient has created huge burden on medical services.

• Electricity, water supply, tele-commutation and other utilities has been restored in the affected areas.

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

**Challenge:**

• Chittagong Hill Tracts is considerably inaccessible due to its geographical complexity and it is very difficult for both healthcare providers and recipient to avail health services.

• Rainy season; will continue for about another two months in the country. Further heavy rain may cause more land slides in the affected area while new areas can be exposed in the south-eastern region of the country.

• Some of health indicators are lower in Chittagong Hill districts than the country average which mage these area susceptible to any disaster.

• Search and rescue teams faced challenging conditions as the risk of additional landslides remains high as the monsoon season is just beginning.

• Distribution of Emergency lifesaving commodities is being hampered due snapped road communication.
Public Health Interventions

- 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 Rangunia Upazila Health Complex to conduct the rapid assessment of the current situation.

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

- As part of Divisional Health Sector Preparedness Plan, -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 last year. In addition to the above supply, 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 (MoHFW) 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.