



Photo: Munir Uz Zaman / AFP

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The monsoon rains began in earnest marked by heavy downpours and high winds starting on 9 June through the 13th. Small-scale landslides, floods and gusts of wind damaged structures, bridges, culverts, drainage channels, access roads as well as water points, latrines and other facilities in both Ukhia and Teknaf. Weather conditions continue to pose serious protection, health and other risks to refugees, especially to women and children who represent over 80% of the Rohingya refugee population. Emergency life-saving response remains an urgent priority. Since 9 June, 13 refugees have been injured and received emergency assistance. One fatality was also reported in Kutupalong. The GoB's District Commissioner (DC) has activated an Emergency Control Room (ECR) based in Cox's Bazar with field locations in Ukhia and Teknaf. The ECR will facilitate coordination, communication and emergency response through relevant GoB entities (AFD, DC, RRRCC) in collaboration with the ISCG.

KEY FIGURES (as of 10th June 2018)

215,000

Estimated refugees in areas at risk of landslides/floods

42,000

Estimated refugees in highest-risk areas, prioritized for relocation due to imminent risk

15,000

Estimated refugees already relocated from highest-risk areas

Refugees have been evacuated to various safe areas depending on their location, level of damage and gravity of the situation. Some relocated to other areas of the camp or temporarily moved in with other refugee households. Others relocated to community shelters or newly developed 'relocation' sites. Plans are in place to relocate some 7,000 additional refugees to safe spaces by the end of June.

INCIDENT REPORTING IN CAMPS (09-13 June 2018)

Individuals affected by Incidents

 **17,977** Individuals affected

 **5,773** Landslides

 **9,701** Wind-Storm

 **2,017** Shelters Damaged

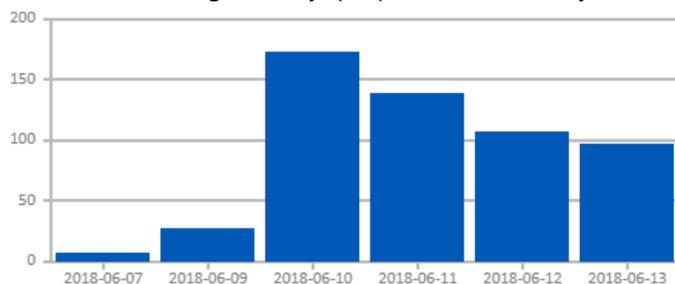
 **1,630** Floods

 **873** Water-Logging

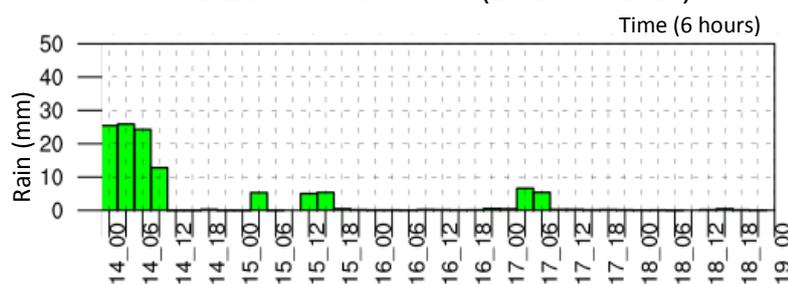
WEATHER FORECAST & ROAD CONDITIONS

Cox's Bazar Forecast*

Rainfall during last 7 days (mm) & the onset of heavy rains



Cox's Bazar 6 hour rain forecast (14 - 19 June 2018)



* Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Bangladesh Meteorological Department Storm Warning Center (forecast released on 9 June 2018)

Rainfall – Since 9 June and the onset of heavy rains, Cox's Bazar has received a total of 552 mm of rain reflecting 66% of the total average rainfall for the month of June based on rainfall over the last 10 years (source: Bangladesh Meteorological Department).

Road Conditions - Roads were damaged after the heavy rains that started on 09 June. As a result, vehicle access to Kutupalong camp by the Army Road was restricted to emergency medical vehicles only until 12 June. While roads are under repair, emergency assistance to refugees continues on foot.

SECTOR ACTIVITIES and UPDATES



2 health facilities damaged since 9 June. **30 mobile medical teams** are ready for emergency deployment, comprising 5 members per team. An Early Warning Alerts Network is in place to survey all health facilities and identify and deal with any potential outbreaks. Health and WASH sectors are working closely to decommission damaged latrines and water points and ensure safety of the population.



21 water points and **272 latrines** were damaged during heavy rains since 9 June. In total, **20,624 latrines** have been de-sludged (**86%** of target) and **5,478 decommissioned**. This work continues. Water purification tablets are available through WASH sector to ensure availability of emergency drinking water as needed.



180,804 shelters have been upgraded with bamboo/tarps/rope/wire (**85%** of targeted 211,000 shelters). **52,095 tie-down kits** have been installed (**25%** of target). While shelter upgrades do not protect against high winds, tie-down kits increase wind resilience when properly installed.



No food distribution points have been damaged. Despite the road restrictions, food distribution (food ration for 2 weeks) is ongoing throughout the camps. E-vouchers are provided and shops are open where refugees are able to use vouchers to purchase food. The Food Security Sector has activated its porter system and strengthened its workforce; pre-positioned high energy biscuits are available for distribution in case of need. No families have been identified to be in urgent need of food so far, however assessments continue and emergency food is available for delivery on foot should the need arise.



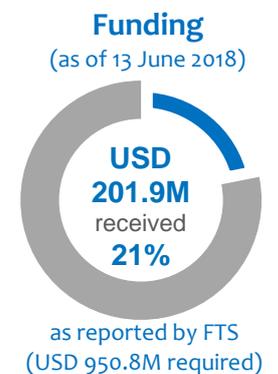
Torrential rains have left **over 100 protection spaces** at risk of landslides and floods, and temporarily closed **37 child-friendly spaces**. Partners are reinforcing protection community spaces where possible. **Five Protection Emergency Response Units (PERUs)** have been activated; these focus on emergency protection preparedness and response, identification of protection risks and emergency referral mechanisms. Other PERUs remain on stand-by ready to be deployed to respond to urgent lifesaving protection needs of refugees. **250,000 water-resistant child safety bracelets** are available and will be used to facilitate the speedy tracing of family members and separated and unaccompanied children.



ISCG partners continue to support the GoB response for affected host communities by strengthening disaster management committees at all levels as well as the Cyclone Preparedness Program through human resources, logistics, infrastructure and training. Cyclone shelters were assessed in **all 11 Unions of Teknaf and Ukhia**; **375 Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers** have been trained.

NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND GAPS

- Refugees lack **access to structures that are safe in high winds or cyclones**. Key details of **evacuation plans** have yet to be finalized.
- Conditions in the refugee camps underscore **heightened risks of landslides and flooding**. As a result, weather events such as rain and wind may cause life-threatening risks to the Rohingya even as they fail to trigger traditional disaster response mechanisms elsewhere.
- NGO partners on the ground report difficulties securing **timely clearances** of vital materials, staff and activities.
- Sizable funding gaps** plague key response Sectors.
- Health** challenges include the high risk of disease, in particular water-borne diseases, mass landslide casualties; communicating medical needs; access for mobile medical teams; critical patient referral to health facilities; access to clean water; 24/7 health services in the camps; and coordination of ambulances for emergency referral.
- WASH**: Damage/destruction of latrines and water points may result in grave health concerns.
- Protection**: With 100+ protection spaces affected by landslides and flooding, refugees have limited or no access to safe community spaces and protection assistance (SGBV, CP, assistance to the elderly, etc.) The most vulnerable Rohingya remain at greatest risk.
- Logistics**: Access to the camps, particularly to the Logistics Hub in Madhu Chara and along the newly bricked roads within Kutupalong, need to be maintained to ensure delivery of basic needs and services. Life-saving assistance to Rohingya refugees continues on foot.



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