

FLASH UPDATE #2 ON MONSOON RESPONSE OF 1 AUGUST 2021

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (Report reflects cumulative information since 27 July 2021)

46,545 refugees affected	6 refugee fatalities
21,000 refugees displaced	6,418 shelters damaged

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- **Site Management and Site Development:** 230 weather related incidents have been reported including floods, slope failures and windstorms affecting refugees. Rohingya and Bangladeshi volunteers are clearing drains, installing culverts and carrying out other infrastructure work to repair the camps and improve access.
- **Shelter/Non-Food Items:** 6,148 refugee shelters have been damaged. Rapid technical assessments have been carried out for 1,462 shelters affected by windstorm. 1,060 shelters have been assisted with emergency shelter kits. Assessments for flooded shelters is on hold until the water levels subside.



PERU team provides mobility support to Rohingya refugees. ©UNHCR.

584 refugee shelters were partially/moderately damaged	188 refugee shelters were partially/severely damaged	287 refugee shelters were fully damaged	1 refugee shelter was completely destroyed
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- **Health:** Despite continuous rains and flooding, all health facilities in the camps are open, with doctors and paramedics on standby. 13 mobile medical teams are providing medical support to affected persons. All 12 Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Isolation and Treatment Centres remain functional.
- **Food:** Rapid food assistance continue to be provided to affected families. 3,913 households received fortified biscuits, 83,034 cooked meals have been distributed, and 12 households benefitted from a one-off distribution of dry food rations in 30 camps. In the host communities, 492 cartons of fortified biscuits and 9,522 cooked meals were delivered in Government evacuation centres in 13 locations in Teknaf Upazila. Cooked meals were complemented at evacuation centres with dry snacks.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Around 700,000 AquaTabs for water treatment have been distributed to affected people alongside hygiene promotion messaging. 5,900 water containers were distributed to supplement chlorinated water networks. Soap was provided to 1,730 Rohingya households. So far, immediate repairs have been made to 870 latrines, 230 bathing spaces, six water networks, 150 tube wells, 17 tap stands, three solid waste management sites, and nine faecal sludge management sites in the camps. In the host communities, 300 jerry cans were distributed to affected people. 300 jerry cans were handed over to the Department of Public Health Engineering for distribution among affected people in the host communities.
- **Protection including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** 53 Protection Emergency Response Units (PERU) teams have been operational in 32 camps with a network of 136 Rohingya volunteers sharing messages on key protection risks linked to the weather and identifying and responding to the needs of the most vulnerable refugees, including first aid to persons with reduced mobility. 8,511 individuals (33% minors, 52% adults, 15% elderly over the age of 60+), have been reached through this work so far, including 507 persons

with disabilities. Volunteers, para-social workers, and case workers are also providing psychosocial support and psychological first aid to children and caregivers through household visits. The identification and immediate reunification of separated children is ongoing, and displaced children are using Child Protection facilities as temporary shelter. 1,152 dignity kits were distributed out of 18,174 dignity kits prepositioned. Volunteers and community mobilizers are carrying out awareness raising on GBV prevention alongside monsoon and COVID-19 in the camps and host communities. 12 out of 18 GBV safe spaces are functioning.

- **Communication with Communities:** From 29-31 July, two sets of key messages, four new audio PSAs and 15 sets of communication materials on food, nutrition, general protection, shelter/NFI services addressing beneficiaries' concerns have been developed and are being disseminated in the camps and host communities. More than 15,000 Rohingya refugees and host community members have been reached through different community awareness initiatives such as 1,040 radio/audio/video sessions, radio PSAs and loudspeakers.
- **Nutrition:** Nutrition services in the camps are ongoing supported by Rohingya volunteers, but at a limited scale due to access issues caused by rains and COVID-19 restrictions. These issues are affecting around 55 per cent of the nutrition service providers.
- **Education:** 62 learning facilities are currently being used as temporary shelter for displaced refugees. Initial assessments of 406 damaged learning facilities have started, but at a limited scale due to rain and COVID-19 restrictions.
- **Logistics:** Logistics staff continue to respond to emergency requests for storage and equipment 24/7 in the Madhu Chara Logistics Hub. 400 kg (5m3) of hygiene kits was transported to the camps for the flood response. Traffic and road blockages due to flooding and access restrictions are being updated in the [Logistics Information Exchange \(LOG IE\)](#) – a multifunctional interactive map for road access constraints reporting during an emergency, also available [offline](#).
- **Gender in Humanitarian Action:** 19 Rohingya women leaders and 91 female volunteers are supporting affected refugees who lost ration/ID cards to access meals and are helping pregnant women access health services.



A Rohingya female volunteer conducts a rapid needs assessment in the camp. ©UN Women.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

- Road access blockages from landslides and flooding plus limitations on humanitarian staff entering the camps due to nationwide COVID-19 restriction measures continue to impact aid agencies overall monsoon response.
- Damaged/difficult to access/contaminated facilities in the camps include 10 e-voucher outlets, 11 water networks, 2,700 latrines, 950 bathing cubicles, 600 tube wells, 100 tap stands, 22 faecal sludge management sites, one surface water treatment plant, five nutrition facilities, 406 learning facilities, a women's market and multipurpose women's centres across the camps. In the host communities, 3,834 latrines, 20 bathing cubicles, and 1,500 tube wells were reported as damaged/contaminated. Assessments are ongoing.
- More non-food items including clothing, sanitary products for men women and children, and toys for children is needed.
- Specialized protection interventions and presence in the camps to support child protection, GBV prevention and response, and general protection are needed to ensure appropriate support for extremely vulnerable refugees such as children, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, and pregnant and lactating women.
- Gender, age, disability assessments show Rohingya persons with disabilities face major mobility challenges, child labour and violence against children cases exist, and women & girls face access issues to WASH facilities.