

MONSOON EMERGENCY RESPONSE UPDATE

Rohingya Refugee Crisis, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (4 - 10 July 2018)



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Following heavy rainfall (184 mm) on 3 and 4 July, the reporting period brought light to moderate rains across the 8 weather stations in Cox's Bazar. The 30-year average for total rainfall in July stands at 931mm. As of 10 July, the District has seen 222mm of rain. The forecast for the coming week includes a maximum of about 30 mm of rain per day and wind speeds of below 35 km/h. Upcoming high tides, peaking at above 4 m, may cause severe flooding when combined with rainfall, especially in low-lying areas. A low pressure area is likely to form over North Bay of Bengal around 13th July, though it is very unlikely to develop into a cyclone. Humanitarian actors have continued to repair, rehabilitate and construct infrastructure to ensure provision of services in the event of heavy downpours. Partners stand ready to provide emergency response as needed. Lesson learnt from the heavy rains in June have been reviewed and revised to ensure improvements in emergency response capacity and mechanisms. The Profile of hazards and risks in each camp is being developed to identify vulnerable areas, assess relevant risks and prioritize interventions where most needed. The Madhu Chara Logistics Hub has been completed including overnight facilities and office space for humanitarian workers.

WEATHER-RELATED INCIDENTS (cumulative data as of 10 July 2018)

Since 11 May, an estimated **34,600** refugees affected by weather-related incidents, including:



4,200

Displaced persons



34

Injured persons



1

Fatality



8,000

estimated refugees affected by landslides/erosion



21,400

estimated refugees affected by wind storms



12

estimated refugees affected by fires



1,500

estimated refugees affected by water-logging



3,500

estimated refugees affected by flooding

REFUGEE RELOCATION TO SAFER SITES (cumulative data as of 9 July 2018)

24,000

estimated refugees remaining in areas at **highest risk** of landslides and prioritized for relocation

35,000

total refugees relocated due to risk mitigation, infrastructure work and new arrivals

19,300

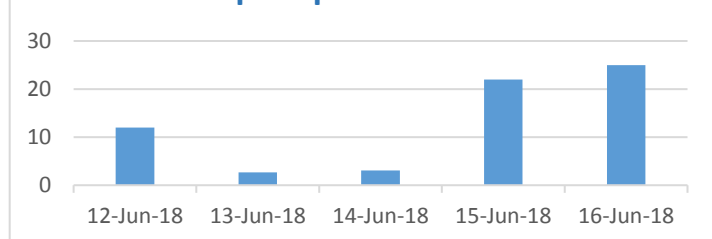
refugees relocated from areas at **highest-risk** of landslides to safer areas

Relocated refugees have been accommodated within the camps, either living temporarily with other refugee households, hosted in community shelters, or shifted to newly developed 'relocation' sites. Plans are in place to relocate some 2,950 additional refugees by 31st July 2018.

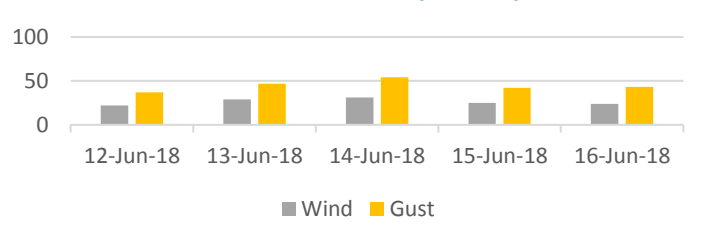
WEATHER TRENDS AND ROAD CONDITIONS

(sources: BMD and windy.com)

Rain precipitation forecast



Wind Forecast (Km/h)



Road Conditions: During the monsoon season, the three-ton restriction imposed on vehicles using roads within the Kutupalong camps will continue in order to prevent further damage, ensure repairs and reinforcement works to existing infrastructures and to restore access with minimal disruptions. A section of the Ukhia-Balukhali Army Road through Folyapara is officially closed until 20 July while military engineers widen and lay bricks to strengthen the road. An alternate route is available in the north end of Kutupalong Camp. Oxfam Road is now accessible through to Platform A. Road 7 and the Oxfam Foecal Plant Bypass remains inaccessible to vehicles as construction continues.

SECTOR ACTIVITIES UPDATE



Five health facilities have been reopened after being temporarily closed for up to 4 days in the reporting period due to flood-related damage or access issues. 4,074 Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and 65 diphtheria cases were reported in the week of 1-7th July. To date, no notable increase was reported in AWD cases. Trainings are ongoing in Diarrhoea Treatment Centers (DTC) to train staff on sample collection that facilitates confirmation of AWD through labs in Dhaka. Five Mobile Medical Teams provide services in relocation areas, with additional teams on standby.



1 Latrine reported damaged during a landslide has been decommissioned. Mapping of informal risk areas for household bathing facilities is ongoing. Desludging has increased reaching about 6,000 latrines in last two weeks due to increase of sludge emptying and transport capacity with the scale up of transfer tanks. A total of 1,651 water samples were analysed in June. 10% of tube wells reported contaminated with e-Coli and this number reduces to 2% after shock chlorination. Most of the water contamination occurred during water collection, transportation and storage. Hygiene promotion and sensitization activities remain a priority.



197,635 Shelters have been upgraded with bamboo/tarps/rope (94% of target). 102,395 Tie-down kits have been installed (49% of target). While these kits help shelters resist winds of up to 50 km/hr, they do not protect shelters against very high winds or sustained heavy rains. Use of recently approved mid-term shelter designs using concrete footings with bamboo columns offers greater resilience. However constructing these at scale poses notable challenges including space, time and funding.



Recent rains had no major impact on food distributions points. 30 MT of High-Energy Biscuits (HEBs) have been distributed to partners for emergency response (to cover food needs of an estimated 8,000 families for 3 days). New areas are currently being explored for pre-positioning supplies in light of recent experiences and assessments of key roads which have been affected. Refugees have provided positive feedback on dry food distributions and smaller emergency packages. Daily distribution of some 2,000 cooked meals and 160 Ready to Eat emergency food parcels (1 meal for 1 person) continued.



Heavy monsoon rains severely damaged Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS): 32 CFSs were affected by landslides, 14 were decommissioned and 10 relocated. New CFSs are being constructed. 16 Affected facilities remain closed. 12 CFS are being upgraded, with other facilities providing alternative services. Child protection trainings were conducted for over 1,000 community outreach workers and an estimated of 20,000 households received community messages on mitigating risks of family separation and protecting important documents and belongings.



215m of slope stabilization was completed on Oxfam Road, abutment protection finalized in Burma Para as well as the promotion of drainage on the Army road and surfacing Offish Bridge Western access. Construction of the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara has been finalized. Humanitarian actors will be able to book temporary accommodation (26 beds available) and office spaces (10 Prefabs, including one double Prefab and one single Prefab as a common working area). Construction of temporary accommodations for CiCs (21 beds) in the area adjacent to the Hub will be initiated soon.



All refugee camps are covered with the UN Common VHF Security Telecommunications network. ISCG is following up on government permission for NGOs to access the same network and to import compatible handheld/mobile radios.



One nutrition facility that was damaged due to severe flooding and is under repair. All other facilities are operating, with some in temporary locations. New Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) facilities in Camp 20 and Camp 19 have been set up. Nutrition services will be ensured through mobile nutrition teams as needs arise and OTP staff received necessary training.



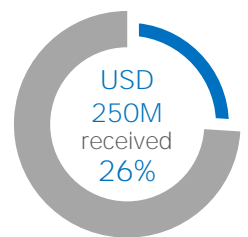
97 Learning Facilities have been affected by landslides and 53 by floods, which is 33 more of total increase comparing to the previous week. Estimated 15,000 children has been affected across camps.



The Communicating with Communities (CwC) Working Group is working closely with Protection Sector to provide refugees with information on repatriation and address their concerns on this issue. A narrowcast, with a discussion guide, is being produced that will be played in the camps (produced by Rohingya refugees and in the Rohingya language) that will discuss details of the matter. A Task Force is also planned to focus specifically on community engagement regarding repatriation and the planned relocation to Bhashan Char.

NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND GAPS

- **Land and shelter:** The need for land and resilient shelters continues in order to decongest the camps, provide improved services, relocate refugees to safer areas and accommodate them in shelters that can withstand heavy rains and winds.
- **NGO partners:** Need to ensure timely clearance of vital materials, staff and activities for NGOs.
- **Funding:** Sizable funding gaps restrict capacity of key Sectors such as Health, Food Security, Shelters, and Logistics.
- **Health:** The risk of disease, in particular water-borne diseases, lingers in the event of heavy rains and strong winds that may cause flooding, landslides and/or other incidents damaging water points, latrines and sanitation facilities.
- **Protection:** Need for increased services for women and girls as well as men and boys, survivors of SGBV including psychosocial support, medical and legal assistance.
- **Logistics:** Access to the camps needs continuous monitoring, maintenance and rehabilitation to ensure prompt delivery of assistance
- **ETS:** NGO partners face urgent challenges regarding permission to use the security telecommunications network and to import the requisite radio equipment.



as reported by FTS
(USD 951M required)