



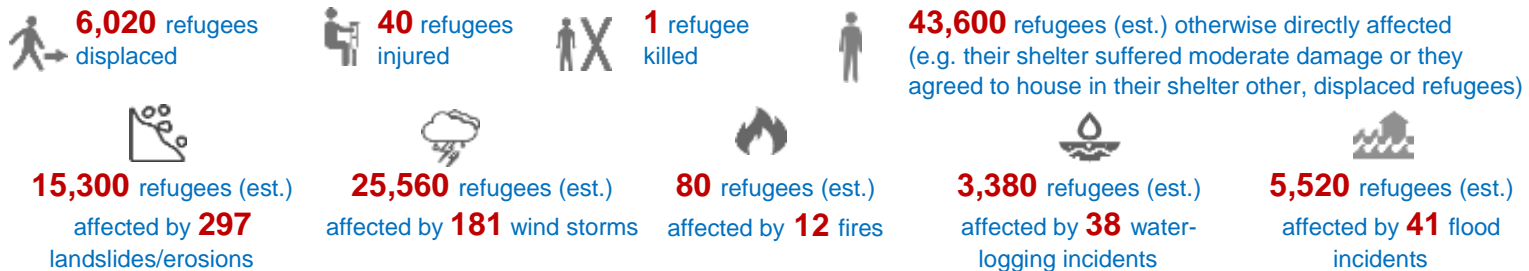
Photo: ISCG/N. Bose

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the reporting period no significant rainfall was recorded in Cox's Bazar: this past week brought 29 mm of rain in comparison to 115.25 mm for the previous week. As expected, far fewer weather hazard incidents were recorded in the Rohingya camps: 69 individuals (16 HH) were affected by landslide and wind-storm incidents, versus 660 individuals (155 HH) affected the previous week by fire, flood, water-logging, landslide and wind-storm incidents. Taking advantage of the dry weather, relocation of families at high risk of landslide and flood continues; during the last two weeks a total of 963 individuals (236 HH) were relocated to Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension. Dry weather also allowed for increased risk mitigation activities. For example, more durable improvements were made to the Army Road saddle immediately south of Camp 8W's hospital, including soil retention walls, geotextile wrapping, planting, fencing, roadside drainage, road surface compaction and bricking. The Site Maintenance and Engineering Project (SMEP) recently tallied key accomplishments from 1<sup>st</sup> June through 14<sup>th</sup> August that highlight the important role this inter-agency team has played in emergency preparedness and response efforts: 43,740 sq. meters of new roads created, 83,362.50 sq. meters of existing roads repaired, 278,491.50 sq. meters of slopes stabilized, 81,651 sq. meters of new drainage, and 13,980 sq. meters of drainage repaired.

## WEATHER-RELATED INCIDENTS (cumulative data as of 14 August 2018)

Since 11 May, an estimated **49,700** refugees have been affected by weather-related incidents, including:



## 246,600 ESTIMATED REFUGEES WERE AT RISK OF LANDSLIDES OR FLOODS in Ukhia and Teknaf (prior to relocations). Of these, as of 12 August:



## WEATHER TRENDS AND ROAD CONDITIONS

(source: BMD)



**Road Conditions:** No new road access issues were reported during the reporting period. The Ukhia-Balukhali Army Road through Foliapara (north of the Logistics & Engineering Hub) remains closed due to construction. An alternate route is available through Lambashia at the northeast of Kutupalong Camp. Road 7 and the Oxfam Foecal Plant Bypass remain inaccessible to vehicles due to ongoing construction. The three-ton restriction imposed on vehicles within the Kutupalong camps will continue through the end of the monsoon season to prevent further damage, ensure timely repairs and reinforcement of infrastructure, and minimize any disruptions to access. It is advised to use 4x4 vehicles within Kutupalong Camp.

## SECTOR ACTIVITIES UPDATE



Operations at Health Emergency Operations Center (HEOC) at Civil Surgeon's Office were scaled up to strengthen monitoring, feedback and response mechanisms in the refugee camps and affected host communities. Mobile Medical Teams were deployed in Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension, where most of the relocations are happening, to provide surge support. During the reporting week, a total of 3,540 Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) cases were reported resulting in a total of 148,914 AWD cases registered through Early Warning, Alert and Reporting System (EWARS) since January.



Repairs continue on over 300 latrines and bathing facilities damaged by prior rains. Mitigation measures include increased sand-bagging as well as earth embankments around latrines and bathing facilities. An additional 433 high-risk or damaged latrines were decommissioned during the reporting period. Despite latrines' heightened fill rates during recent rains, the Sector desludged 2,104 latrines during the same period. Transfer tanks were used to reduce sludge transportation.



Shelter upgrades continue in the camps and settlements, with 212,360 households (100% of target) supported with extra tarps, rope, bamboo and wire. While these kits help shelters resist winds of up to 40 km/hr, they do not protect against higher winds or sustained heavy rains. 160,637 households received tie-down kits (76% of target) to strengthen existing shelters' wind resistance. Tie-down kits do not protect against cyclones. 210 mid-term shelters and 1,406 transitional shelters, which can resist winds up to 70 km/hr, have been constructed. To date 1,544 shelters have been fully damaged due to weather-related incidents. These damaged shelters are older shelters that had not been upgraded. 100% of damaged shelters have since been repaired—and upgraded with tie-down kits in the process.



No damage to food distribution facilities were reported in the last week. The following food distributions, on top of regularly planned activities, were undertaken as rapid response measures for refugees affected by weather hazards: 37 households affected by the floods or landslides benefited from additional general food distribution and 80 affected refugees received hot meals in Ukhia.



Protection Emergency Response Units (PERUs) are on standby for quick deployment in case of need to work in close cooperation with key actors on the ground to assess protection needs/risks, provide psychosocial first aid, make service referrals and support inter-sector efforts to relocate households at risk of landslides and flooding by identifying persons with specific needs and accompanying them to relocation sites. A total of 1,100 community-based child protection committee (CBCPC) members, including frontline staff, have been trained on DRR and their roles and responsibilities in emergency response. Child-Friendly Spaces affected by the monsoon rains are under repair; new ones are being built. On 9<sup>th</sup> August, the Protection Sector held a task force meeting with technical and camp focal points in order to jointly evaluate the emergency protection response so far, take stock of lessons learned, gaps, opportunities and plan the next steps.



Logistics Sector provides twenty 20-foot containers to eight different humanitarian organizations, for storage of their prepositioned and rapid response goods in seven different locations Ukhia and Teknaf, including at Madhu Chara Logistics and Engineering Hubs.



No interruptions were reported last week in the mobile and radio network coverage due to the heavy rains. ISCG continued to follow up on advocacy for government permission for NGOs to access the UN security VHF radio network and to import compatible handheld/mobile radios as preparedness for emergencies. ETS is working closely with local mobile network operators to ensure business continuity during the monsoon season and to update coverage maps on a regular basis. VHF repeaters for Cox's Bazar and Kutupalong sites (in UN security telecommunications network) have arrived in-country but MOFA/BTRC permission is still pending.



Nutrition service provision continued uninterrupted during the reporting period, including field data collection activities from the ongoing coverage assessment. No negative impacts due to the monsoon season were reported. The Sector continues to assess nutrition service provision points to ensure they pose no risk to beneficiaries during storms.



SMEP ensured 24/7 monitoring of road access to and in the camps and rapidly intervened with necessary repairs. 240 incidents have been reported to the hot line - 54 have completed, 14 are ongoing and 4 were completed by a third party. Slope stabilization works are ongoing in multiple areas. Six forward-operating bases are fully operational, with eight more under development. Since



144 learning facilities were not operational during the last week: 96 Learning Centres due to landslides or soil erosion and 48 due to flooding, which is unchanged from previous reporting periods. The affected learning centres represent 13% of the education capacity in the camp. Closure of the learning facilities has affected an estimated 15,800 children, who have been reassigned to other facilities.



Communicating with Communities Working Group (CwC) finalized a video on landslide warning signs, and continued community consultations as well as a readiness survey on emergency preparedness. Radio NAF also had a phone-in radio instalment on childcare during monsoons.

## NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND GAPS

- **Land:** There is an urgent need for more flat, safe and accessible land in order to mitigate the cross-cutting harms related to extremely congested camps. More urgently - access to safe spaces for refugee evacuations are critical.
- **Shelter:** The need continues for resilient shelters that can withstand high winds and heavy rains.
- **NGO partners:** Timely clearance of stocks and materials, visas for staff and permits for NGO activities is needed.
- **Funding:** Sizable funding gaps restrict capacity of key Sectors such as Health, Food Security, Shelter, and Logistics.
- **Health:** The damage to water and sanitation facilities resulting from flooding, erosion and mudslides raises the risk of water and vector-borne diseases.
- **Protection:** Increased services are needed to ensure services for girls and women as well as men and boys, including supporting survivors of gender-based violence with psychosocial support, medical and legal assistance.
- **Logistics:** Access routes to camps require ongoing monitoring, maintenance and rehabilitation to minimize closures.
- **ETS:** NGO partners face ongoing challenges in securing permission to use the security telecommunications network and to import the requisite radio equipment as vital humanitarian activities are at risk due to full reliance on mobile telecommunications in adverse weather.



as reported by FTS  
(USD 951M required)