

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Monsoon/Cyclone - Cox's Bazar Rohingya Refugee Crisis (28 June-4 July 2018)



SITUATION OVERVIEW

In the past week, a period of moderate rainfall was followed by two days of very heavy downpours. On 3 and 4 July, a total of 184 mm of rain was registered in Cox's Bazar compared to the 252 mm during the entire previous week. During these two days one person was injured and 862 households, 3,624 individuals were affected by the rains through damage to 377 shelters which caused the relocation of 1,365 refugees. Due to installation of rain gauges and other meteorological tools, it is now possible to track rainfall from 8 different locations within Cox's Bazar, including from the camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf. Following the first month of monsoon rains, a Lessons Learned exercise, including an analysis of ongoing response mechanisms and practices is ongoing. Results will be available shortly.

KEY FIGURES: WEATHER-RELATED INCIDENT EVENTS

Since 11 May: **33,000** Estimated number of persons affected by **372** incidents



4,000
Displaced persons



30
Injured persons



1
Fatality



166 Landslide/erosion
8,000 Persons affected



128 Wind storms
20,000 Persons affected



6 Fires
12 Persons affected



24 Water logging
2,000 Persons affected



26 Floods
4,000 Persons affected

KEY FIGURES: POPULATION RELOCATION SITUATION OVERVIEW

215,000

number of refugees living in areas at risk of landslides/floods from March 2018 assessment

34,000

number of refugees relocated due to risk mitigation, infrastructure work and new arrivals (as of 1 July 2018)

19,500

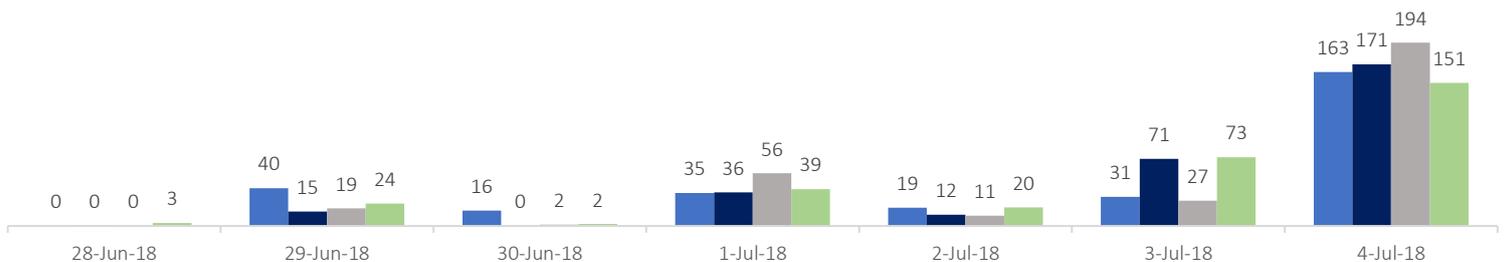
refugees relocated from **highest-risk** areas (as of 1 July 2018)

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 2,050 additional refugees by 14th July 2018.

WEATHER TRENDS AND ROAD CONDITIONS

Recorded Precipitation in Affected Areas (in mm)

■ Chakmarkul UNDP ■ Kutupalong UNDP ■ Camp 16 UNDP ■ Camp 12 Samaritan's purse



Road Conditions

Following recent heavy rains, the three ton restriction imposed on vehicles using roads within the camps continues in order to prevent further damage, ensure repairs and reinforcement works to existing infrastructures and to restore access with minimal disruptions. The Lambasia and Fish roads and the Ukhiya-Balukhali Army Road, north of Madhu Chara, are currently open under the same three ton restriction. The latter road is scheduled for closure so that it can be expanded and bricked within the next days; completion is expected by 15 July. Four culverts south of the MSF Hospital along the Ukhiya-Balukhali Army Road are under repair. These may cause delays in traffic.

SECTOR ACTIVITIES UPDATE



All health services that had been temporarily disrupted have now resumed and no additional facility closures reported. 20 mobile medical teams are on standby for emergency deployment and staff is undergoing refresher training and field exercises. Enhanced mechanisms are in place to monitor disease outbreak risks in particular regarding water- and vector-borne diseases. 4,072 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases were registered during the week of 25-30 June. 13 AWD treatment centres or facilities with isolation capacity are completed with four more planned or under construction (max. capacity 547 isolation beds).



3 latrines were damaged during heavy rains last week. In total, 28,193 latrines have been de-sludged and 6,594 decommissioned. Hygiene promotion activities focus on preventing and recognizing AWD, handwashing with soap at critical times, proper use of Aquatabs and safe water chains. Emergency stocks for water purification include 30 days of Aquatabs for 135,000 households, 32 tons of chlorine and 3 months of hygiene kits for 165,000 families.



About 90% of the 1,090 shelters destroyed since 11 May 2018 have been rebuilt. 196,663 shelters have been upgraded with bamboo/tarps/rope (93% of target). 89,521 tie-down kits have been installed (42% of target). While these measures strengthen shelter resilience to resist wind speeds of up to 50 km/hr and do not protect shelters in very high winds and sustained heavy rains. Recently approved mid-term shelter designs use concrete footings with bamboo columns offering more resilience. Currently about 1,000 mid-term shelters are being constructed in Teknaf.



Recent rains had no major impact on food distributions points. Porters were used to deliver food to Madhu Chara, a location where access by car was blocked due to road rehabilitation. About 2,000 cooked meals and 160 Ready to Eat emergency food parcels (1 meal for 1 person) are distributed daily, about 1,000 households received high energy biscuits (HEBs); 30 metric tons of HEBs are stockpiled to support 8,000 families during 3 days in case of emergency. The use of emergency vouchers is also being explored, and could be a useful option to reach more people.



Heavy monsoon rains have severely damaged child protection facilities. 28 were affected and recommended for closure, 5 were decommissioned, and 9 provide temporary shelter to newly affected families pending relocation to safer sites. 16 of the affected facilities remain closed, while services are provided from other facilities. Protection outreach activities included helping monsoon-affected families to find safe temporary shelter as well as service providers who could provide them with core relief items and food. A total of 8 Protection Emergency Response Units remained activated in 7 camps; these assisted families in relocation activities. All facilities at risk are being reinforced. 111,000 (out of 250,000) child bracelets are being distributed.



The Ukhiya, Madhu Chara and Teknaf Logistics Hubs and Unchiprang Common Storage are fully operational with a 6,400 m³ of total storage space available for aid and relief materials. The Madhu Chara Hub is currently accessible from the Army road but access from the north will be limited until 15 June due to planned closure repair for improvement works.



All operational area including refugee camps is covered with the UN Common VHF Security Telecommunications network. ETS also provided technical advice for possible upgrading of radio equipment for emergency control rooms in the Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office in Cox's Bazar and UNO offices in Ukhiya and Teknaf. Work is ongoing with mobile network operators to ensure full telephone and internet connectivity in all the 31 CiC offices and 40 information hubs.



One nutrition facility that was damaged due to severe flooding is still under repair. All other facilities are operating, although in some cases from temporary locations. Two new Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) facilities integrating targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP/BSFP) facilities are currently set up in Camp 4 extension and Camp 20 extension. Construction of new OTP facilities in Camp 20 and Camp 19 will begin within one week. Food distribution will be ensured through mobile nutrition teams as needs arise.



74 learning centres were reportedly affected by landslides. Of these, 13 require major repair and 10 were decommissioned. Four centres were relocated to new sites. An estimated 7,800 children are affected by the closure of learning centres and reassigned to other facilities.



Based on messages endorsed by the CXB Emergency Communications Group, Communicating with Communities prepared audio products in Rohingya for community outreach (through community mobilisers, info hubs, loudspeakers, etc.) on different aspects of disaster preparedness, e.g. how to recognize the signs of a landslide, how to reduce anticipated risks and what to do if it occurs. In addition, three info bulletins with the guidance and key messages on landslide, flood and lightning risks were prepared for field staff to respond directly to concerns and questions raised by the community.

NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND GAPS

- **Cyclone shelters:** There is an urgent need for adequate shelters to ensure the safety of refugees in the event of a cyclone. The sandy soil, hilly terrain, population density and environmental degradation in the refugee camps cause heightened risks of landslides/flooding and limited access. Even non-cyclone weather events such as heavy rains and high winds may cause life-threatening risks to Rohingya refugees.
- **Land:** Additional usable land is needed to decongest the camps to ensure better protection, space for services and improved conditions in the camps.
- **NGO partners:** Facilitate and ensure timely clearance of vital materials, staff and activities.
- **Funding:** A shortfall in funding in key Sectors such as Health, Food Security, Shelters, and Logistics pose a risk to continued services and protection of the refugee population.
- **Health:** The risk of disease, in particular water-borne diseases remains high. The language barriers hampers effective communication regarding refugee medical needs. Monitoring of water quality to ensure its safety, access to mobile medical teams and 24/7 health services in the camps, access to surgical capacity to manage mass casualties, coordination of ambulances for emergency referral and a system for reporting injuries remain key challenges.
- **Services at risk:** Alternative/mobile service points are needed to replace at-risk facilities, particular for child protection, gender-based violence and nutrition facilities.
- **Protection:** The use of porters for aid distributions must be carefully managed to minimize protection risks.
- **Logistics:** Access to the camps needs continuous monitoring, maintenance and rehabilitation to ensure prompt delivery of assistance
- **ETS:** NGO partners urgently are facing challenges regarding permission to use the security telecommunications network and to import the requisite radio equipment.



as reported by FTS
(USD 951M required)