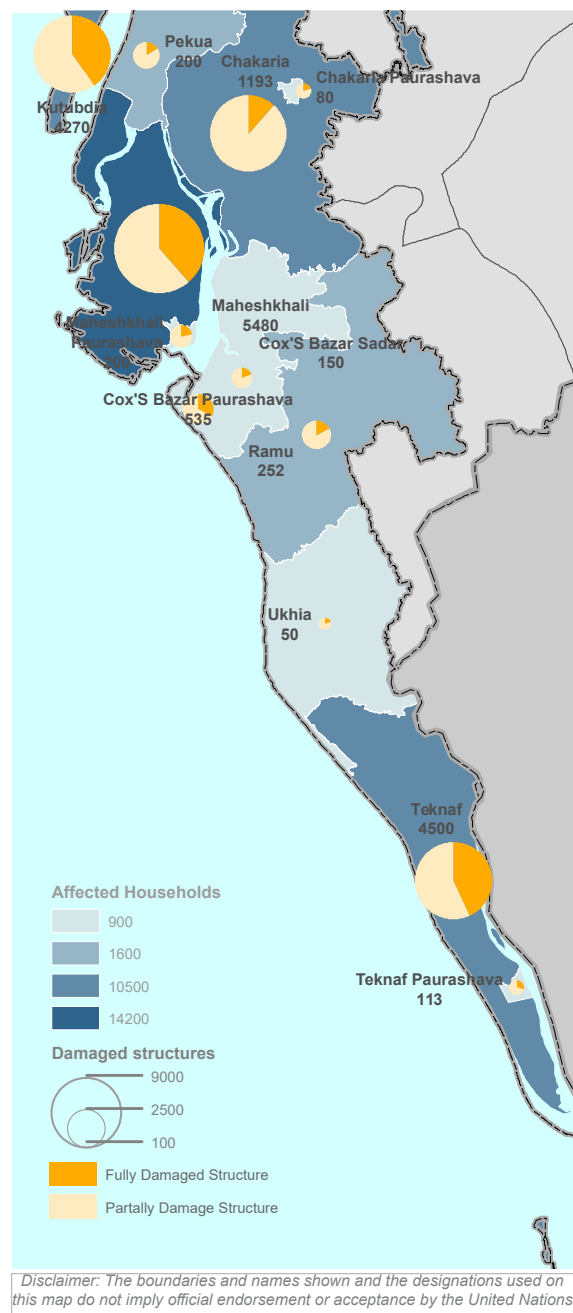


## Highlights

- On 30 May 2017, Cyclone Mora made landfall in Bangladesh's coastal region at 6 AM. According to government sources, nearly 300,000 people were evacuated from affected areas on the southern coast. Houses and property were extensively damaged in Cox's Bazaar. The ISCG launched initial rapid assessment in four makeshift settlements and host communities in the district.
- On 5 June, the ISCG released a response plan with a requirement of USD 6.75 million from June to October. The plan focused only on the impact of Mora: looking to assist, rebuild and prepare for the rest of the monsoon and cyclone season.
- By the end of June, the plan was more than 30% funded through the START and CERF, allowing for immediate support to be provided to the most vulnerable in need, and repair of critical facilities. Sectors continued to respond to the impact of Mora through June and will focus on completing repairs and ensuring preparedness in the coming month. Meanwhile, usual programming has also continued, encompassing many more activities.
- All work has been hampered by steady and persistent rain throughout the month. Complete repair and rehabilitation of shelters, WASH and other service facilities are needed urgently to prevent outbreak, and mitigate any abuse or exploitation of the vulnerable population. Site planning is ongoing to ensure the efficient utilization of the limited land available for shelter, roads, drainage and other service delivery.
- The security situation deteriorated in June, with several serious incidents in and around the makeshift settlements, including three murders, and several assaults. In addition, there have been challenges during distributions and access restrictions for humanitarians. Measures need to be taken, particularly in makeshift settlements, to tackle recent surge of security incidents, and to ensure access to justice for Rohingya. Safeguards in host communities are also needed.



## UMNs in Makeshift Settlements

Over 100,000 people are hosted in the 3 major makeshift settlements: Kutupalong and Balukhali in Ukhia and Leda in Teknaf, and around 50,000 UMN are residing in host communities of Ukhia and Teknaf of Cox's Bazaar district.

In June, there have been continued sporadic internal movements. Large inflows were observed from host communities and other makeshift settlements towards Balukhali and Kutupalong, as in the past two months. Increasing tension between host communities and UMN is reported, particularly in villages near makeshift settlements that experienced influx. A significant number of new arrivals UMN households residing in host communities were reported to be collecting relief materials in makeshift settlements. In addition, an increasing number of households in makeshift settlements are reportedly splitting families across multiple locations.

### Note

The largest Muslim group within Rakhine State self-identify under the term "Rohingya", a designation that is not accepted by the majority of the ethnic Rakhine population, and is not recognized by the central Government of Myanmar as one of the 135 official nationalities in the country. In order to preserve neutrality on the issue, this group is alternatively referred as "Muslim minority of Rakhine State". In line with the National Strategy of the Government of Bangladesh, ISCG refers to unregistered members of this minority group as "Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN)".

Bangladesh has received about 300,000 - 500,000 Rohingyas over many years, according to the National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN). Following an outbreak of violence on 9 October 2016 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, an estimated 74,000 UMN fled into Bangladesh over four months. The influx slowed at the end of February 2017.

## Humanitarian Response - Sector Update



### Shelter/NFI

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#### Needs:

- Nearly 70% of the existing shelters supported by the shelter sector partners and all other organizations experienced some damage due to cyclone Mora followed by incessant rainfall.
- Several hundred shelters in each settlement and camp were damaged beyond repair.
- The impact of the cyclone was compounded by low inventory of materials in stock as over 23,000 shelters had just been upgraded with new shelter kits in the weeks prior to the storm

#### Response:

- As an immediate response to cyclone Mora, a total 9,300 households with severe shelter damage are targeted. A total of 4,550 tarpaulins were distributed across three makeshift settlements to displaced persons who lost the roof
- The first 20 model shelters using a new and stronger design were constructed in Balukhali with labor supplied by residents whose shelters were completely destroyed
- SI has been rehabilitating 1,600 shelters in the Sabrang and Baharchora host communities
- Shelter materials are provided to 6,331 households in the two registered camps in response to the cyclone and monsoon rains

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Shelters need to be better able to resist damage from high winds and erosion. A new design with input from multiple sources has been developed and is being implemented, reducing the need to constantly replace damaged shelters and enabling allow resources to be directed towards maintaining a safe environment for all UMNs and surrounding communities.



### Food Security

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 WVI, Coast BD,  
 CODEC, Christian  
 Aid, UNDP, Pulse  
 Bangladesh, Concern,  
 Caritas, BGS, ADRA

#### Needs:

- Cash for recovery in areas affected by cyclone MORA: Teknaf, Moheshkhali, Kutubdia.
- Rapid rice distribution for undocumented refugees without safety nets in Kutupalong and Leda Makeshifts and peripheries more than 9,200 households.
- Blanket supplementary feeding for PLW and children under five is urgently needed in Balukhali where the nutrition and food security rate is negative.

#### Response:

- Minimum 31,000 households received food and cash assistance in response to Cyclone Mora. 20,800 households in three makeshifts received dry food. 6,000 households in host communities of Teknaf and 900 households in Cox's Bazar received dry food.
- 3,920 households in host communities received cash (2,000-4,000 BDT) in Teknaf, Kutubdia, Chokoria, Pekua and Cox's Bazar Sadar.
- Two rounds of rice were distributed by WFP to over 9,800 new arrivals households in three makeshifts.
- MAM/SAM lists for harmonizing targeting beneficiaries are prepared by FSL sector in coordination with Nutrition.
- SI and ACF are planning home gardening interventions in Makeshifts in coordination with FS sector.
- WFP is preparing blanket supplementary feeding in Balukhali in coordination with Nutrition and FS.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- In August/September, FS will shift approach, providing support to all vulnerable



## Child Centred Care

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 Development  
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households among the undocumented, instead of targeting new arrivals since October as a group.

- St. Martins remains difficult to access by boat. FSL lead has facilitated potential logistics and targeting at St. Martins for WVB however sea travel does not remain wholly safe. Pre-positioned food was not available despite this being an annual occurrence and with early warning.
- Small scale distributions need to be synergized if not joint, also in a duplicative manner in relation to geographic targeting.

### Needs:

- Overall, 97,863 children (consisting 26,885 undocumented Myanmar nationals, 11,868, registered Rohingya refugees, and 59,110 host community children) have so far been identified in need of child protection assistance.
- Child Friendly Spaces (CSF), Adolescents clubs and schools got damaged after the cyclone Mora and need repair and reconstruct immediately.
- Identification of Unaccompanied and Separated Children including their family tracing and possible reunification or reestablishments of family links is needed.
- Unaccompanied and separated children, who are either with their care givers or foster families in the makeshift settlement and host community need social protection support.
- There is a need to improve the protection activities at the community level including referral of children to services and strengthening the capacity of Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPC).
- Case management of vulnerable and children at risk, including referral to services for Gender Based Violence (GBV), psychosocial support and recreational activities is another important area of intervention.

### Response:

- 10 mobile Child Friendly spaces (CFS) were operating in June to support children affected by the Cyclone MORA with access to recreational and psychosocial support. Additional 8 CFS in makeshift settlements are under repair.
- 1,608 new children benefited from psychosocial support and other child protection services, which amounts to a total 8,659 Rohingya with access to recreational and psychosocial support in makeshift settlements and host communities in Teknaf and Ukhia.
- 60 children were referred through case management, which amounts to a total 1,015 children referred to the service providers including psychosocial first aid.
- 1,456 adolescents have received life-skills-based education in 66 adolescent clubs in host communities and makeshift settlements.
- During the reporting period, 6 child club meeting was held in the registered camps, 75 boys and 68 girls participated in the meeting. Also 3 trainings on life skills for the adolescent children was conducted, 1 boy and 18 girls from KTP and 23 boys and 18 girls from NYP participated in the training.
- 30 community based committee are functional and 570 parents gained knowledge on Positive Parenting as an alternative method of child caring and parenting in the registered camps and host community.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- Continuous heavy rainfall and security concerns hampered the outreach activities for social workers as well as Children's access to CFS.
- Timely reporting and information collection is a challenge due to limited human resources and disrupted electricity, internet, and transportation.
- Limited organizations working in Child Protection in Cox's bazar district.
- Lack of specialized services for children at risk especially GBV survivors and Unaccompanied and separated children.
- Absence of an agreed legal status of the UMN children creates a major challenge in their access to services.



## Nutrition

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 PV, WFP, UNHCR

### Needs:

- Nutrition Sector are targeting collectively, 164,034 U5 children and 48,793 PLW for screening, 4,062 6-59 months children for SAM treatment, 46,725 children of 6-59 months for MAM treatment and prevention, 21,065 PLW for malnutrition treatment and 22,078 children aged 6-23 months for MNP supplementation.
- 36,461 PLW are targeted for IYCF counselling and 184,527 participants for BCC/ Nutrition Counselling.

### Response:

- A total of 76,493 children under five were screened, 213 SAM were admitted for treatment at Upazila Health Complexes, District Hospital, OTPs and EMOP. And 1,139 MAM were admitted in SFP and BFP for treatment. Moreover, 12,662 PLW were screened among them 902 were MAM and admitted in SFP for treatment.
- 2,739 children of 6-23 months were supplemented with Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) and IYCF counseling provided to 2,056 PLWs.
- 6,553 PLWs and 17,433 children aged 6-59 months received supplementary food assistance through malnutrition prevention and treatment programme in makeshifts, official camps and in host communities of Moheskhalia, Teknaf and Ukhia. Among them 869 PLW and 2,077 U5 children were newly admitted.
- 4,851 courtyard sessions conducted following the cluster approach in Teknaf, Ukhia and Moheskhalia where 60,634 female and 5,234 male participated.
- 63.8 metric tons specialized nutritious supplementary food distributed among 23,986 beneficiaries.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- Blanket supplementary feeding for PLW and children under five is urgently needed in Balukhali to address high rate of malnutrition (17.6% MAM and 3.6% SAM from recent SMART survey).
- Caregivers of SAM children are unwilling to go and admit their children at UHC Ukhia as Stabilization Centre (SC) shifted from KTP registered camp.
- SAM less than 6 months do not have access to nutritional treatments at Upazilla Health Complex in the absence of national guidelines for the management of SAM less than 6 months of age.

### Needs:

- According to secondary information, out of 259 non-formal schools/ Learning Centers operated for out of school children, 51 schools have been fully damaged, 62 schools partially damaged as a result of the cyclone, and the rest 146 are in normal condition.
- Limited availability of education materials in general and text books (Ability Based Accelerated Learning- ABAL package) for Non-Formal Basic Education Programme in makeshift settlements are needed to enhance quality of education.
- There is a lack of focused education programme for adolescent girls for their empowerment and protection. Many adolescent girls do not feel comfortable in the communities and are discouraged by their families to go out and participate in the learning centers.

### Response:

- 4,775 children received Educaiton in Emergency (EiE) kits in Ukhia, Moheshkhali, Kutubdia, Teknaf and Pekua upazilas, including 30 government primary schools.
- Majority of the learning centers (LC) have been rehabilitated temporarily in the aftermath of cyclone Mora. Sector members are working towards building a more durable structure of LCs and schools.
- Construction of 7 LCs in Balukhali has been. A temporary prototype of bamboo structure will be adopted for future construction of LCs.
- As of now, total 25,688 out of school children (13,749 girls and 11,939 boys) in Cox's Bazar are receiving Basic Education Programme, among which more than 8,300 in registered camps, about 8,500 in makeshift settlements, and 9,000 in host communities. More than 2,200 children newly enrolled during the month of June.
- A total of 363 teachers (188 women and 175 men) received basic or refresher



## Education

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 SARPV, CODEC  
 UNHCR, TAI,

training during the month of June. 56 newly recruited teachers received 5 days training on Pre-primary Education. 22 Burmese Language Instructors received 4 days training on teaching Burmese Language.

- Total 110,543 children received high energy biscuits from WFP school feeding programme in makeshift settlements.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Expansion of education programme for pre-primary and primary level in makeshift settlement continues to reach out rest of the out of school children. However, enrollment of girls above 12 years is the minimum in the current Learning Centers.
- Limited funds were allocated for education responses in the aftermath of cyclone Mora.
- More sustainable structure of LCs and schools are needed in Balukhali and Kutupalong, in light of cyclone and monsoon season.



WASH

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#### Needs:

- 70% to 80% sanitation facilities, especially superstructures in Kutupalong and Leda makeshift settlements are partially/fully damage in the aftermath of cyclone. 10 - 15% sanitation facilities of Shamlapur and Balukhali makeshift settlements are also in need of repair and rehabilitation.
- Water and sanitation facilities suffer partial or complete damage in host communities of Ukhia, Teknaf, Maheshkhali, Pekua, Kutubdia and Cox's Bazar Sadar.
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation on Latrine chambers, bathing space and bio-gas kitchens are needed in two registered camps
- WASH support and constructions are needed for the relocation of households with high landslide risks in Balukhali.

#### Response:

- A joint hygiene kit distribution was triggered by the WaSH sector to provide 2,485 hygiene kits in Balukhali in the immediate wake of cyclone Mora. The distribution for all other beneficiaries are ongoing.
- All damaged WaSH facilities of Kutupalong and Balukhali in the aftermath of cyclone Mora are renovated. The damaged WaSH facilities in Shamlapur and Leda makeshift are close to completion. The repair/rehabilitation work is also ongoing in two refugee camps.
- 315 latrine chambers are newly constructed in the Kutupalong extension area to increase the sanitation coverage and additional 60 chambers are planned in Kutupalong and Balukhali.
- 66 solar systems were installed near WaSH facilities in Kutupalong and Balukhali.
- Additional three safe water distribution points are planned and under construction in Kutupalong.
- 24 Latrines, six bathing cubicles and two bio-gas kitchen are complete in two refugee camps, with the remaining to be complete by 15 August 2017.
- 8 Latrine Blocks and 15 garbage pits have been planned in two refugee camps for the new arrival of UMN's.
- Surveillance in all the makeshift and registered camp is ongoing to monitor all water from contamination.
- 2,670 kitchen utensil sets and 3,000 small hygiene kits are distributed by BDRCS in Kutupalong and Balukhali

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Limitation of space for constructing new WaSH facilities in all registered camps and makeshift settlements.
- No sustainable water sources is available to supply water all year through in Leda



## Health

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### Needs:

- Psychosocial support activities are needed to support the population to cope with the stressful situation of the events of last year compounded by Cyclone Mora and monsoon flooding.
- During the month of June, the GoB medicine supply in Teknaf & Ukhiya Health Complex ran low and humanitarian partners supporting those facilities were asked to assist in topping up.
- Health partners are continuing to see an increase in the number of people seeking primary health care, with more than 27,000 consultations conducted by direct care partners in June.
- Respiratory tract infections continue to be the major concern, followed by skin infections and acute watery diarrhea cases. Respiratory tract infections and skin infections are symptomatic of the crowded environment and inadequate hygiene facilities combined with low levels of knowledge.
- The population in Kutupalong MS has continued to increase and the number of inpatients and outpatients for some clinics is overwhelming. MSF and IOM will discuss how to divide up the settlement to ensure an equal distribution of patients at both clinics.
- Health and Nutrition partners are starting to see an increase in the number of malnutrition cases, both moderate and severe, with more than 60 SAM cases admitted into MSF's IPD during June – a significant portion from the hill areas around Kutupalong Makeshift Settlement Extension.

### Response:

- Psychosocial support was provided to more than 4,000 children, adolescents and adults during the month of June.
- During June, more than 132,200 children (aged 9 months to 5 years) were vaccinated against measles and rubella.
- Partners provided treatment for pneumonia and diarrhea (separately) to more than 10,500 children under five.
- More than 2,590 women were provided with antenatal care services during June and 722 women received postnatal care services.
- 300 facility based deliveries were conducted in partner facilities this month.
- One ambulance to improve healthcare for UMN communities in Cox's Bazar was donated by UNFPA.
- 1,500 Life-saving clean delivery kits have been distributed to the cyclone and landslide affected and hard to reach areas in collaboration with the Civil Surgeon
- Six additional midwives were deployed in June, bringing the total to 42 midwives based in facilities affected by Cyclone Mora through Cox's Bazar District to support 24/7 EmONC services. Additional midwives have been deployed to the registered refugee camp and other facilities in the host community.
- Family Welfare Centres and referral facilities such as the Cox's Bazar District Hospital received donations of emergency Reproductive Health kits, primarily RH KITS 2A, 6A and 6B to support facility delivery assistance.
- Rehabilitation of health facilities in response to damaged caused by Cyclone Mora is continuing. The Balukali Sub-centre is being renovated in the hopes that this will be
- Capacity building by Health Sector technical partners is ongoing. Twenty-seven medical officers and 19 nurses were trained by UNICEF on Quality Improvement Initiatives (QII) in Cox's Bazar District Hospital to improve the quality of maternal, child health and newborn care in facilities.
- A Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) Training was conducted by UNFPA for 25 clinical and programme staff from IOM and the Government of Bangladesh.
- Waste Management training was completed by BDRCS at both the Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila Health Complexes.
- An Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment (ETAT) training was conducted by MSF and included participants from IOM, BDRCS, Refugee Health Unit and Ukhiya Upazila Health Complex.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- There is still a lack of mainstreaming of adolescent friendly health services at health facilities in makeshift settlements.
- Still limited knowledge by HRH on life savings newborn care services.
- In the higher level referral facilities, there is a lack of specialized staff as well as guaranteed power supply for the entire facility.
- The insecurity issues in Kutupalong and Bulukhali makeshift settlements hindered movement of patients, particularly pregnant women in labor, from accessing health facilities.
- A community preference for home deliveries continues to be a challenge. Health partners are looking at innovative ways to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, women deliver in the facility. Barriers include: cultural and familial practices, insecurity, inability to leave the house and other children unattended, payment of TBAs by the families is more than that received by TBAs for bringing a pregnant woman to the facility.
- Partners have scaled down their HR support to the MOH vaccination activities after the mass vaccination campaign due to the need in regular programming. Thus, there is a gap and an opportunity if other partners are willing to support with outreach workers for EPI activities.