

Highlights

In early July, severe flooding drove temporary displacement in Balukhali and Kutupalong, overwhelming the emergency drainage. Many households were temporarily displaced. Response to Cyclone Mora, as well as usual programming, continued to be hampered by heavy rain throughout July, and underlining the need for major site improvements, including repair of roads and hill retention, if the sites are to become viable. Discussion on possible demarcation of the site at Balukhali continued.

The alarming Nutrition status in Balukhali MS, +21% GAM, identified in the May SMART survey, likely to have been exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Mora and remained a serious concern. Blanket supplementary feeding for under 5 and pregnant lactating women in Balukhali remains an urgent gap requiring immediate funding. Health partners continued to see high numbers of patients, predominantly respiratory tract infections and malnutrition cases.

The security situation remains a major concern. Discussions continued on provision of additional police capacity for Balukhali and Kutupalong area. Safeguards and services in host communities remain a major gap, with few agencies working with Rohingya in these areas. A safety and security audit was undertaken in July to gauge community perceptions of security and security solutions. Results are expected to be shared soon.

Food Security sector continued to sensitise communities on their shift to targeting the most vulnerable among undocumented Myanmar nationals, prior to the launch of biometrics for this group which is expected in early August in Teknaf, with Ukhaia to follow. Safety nets are needed for those who will cease to receive monthly rice rations. Three shops were established to service the e-voucher programme.

All damaged WaSH facilities of makeshift settlements and Shamlapur were renovated, as well as all the damaged household latrines in different targeted villages of Teknaf. However, space restrictions hampered latrine construction in Balukhali, with the number of facilities far below requirements for the growing population. The rehabilitation and repair of damaged WASH infrastructures in the refugee camps continued and will be complete by 15 August.

UMNs in Makeshift Settlements

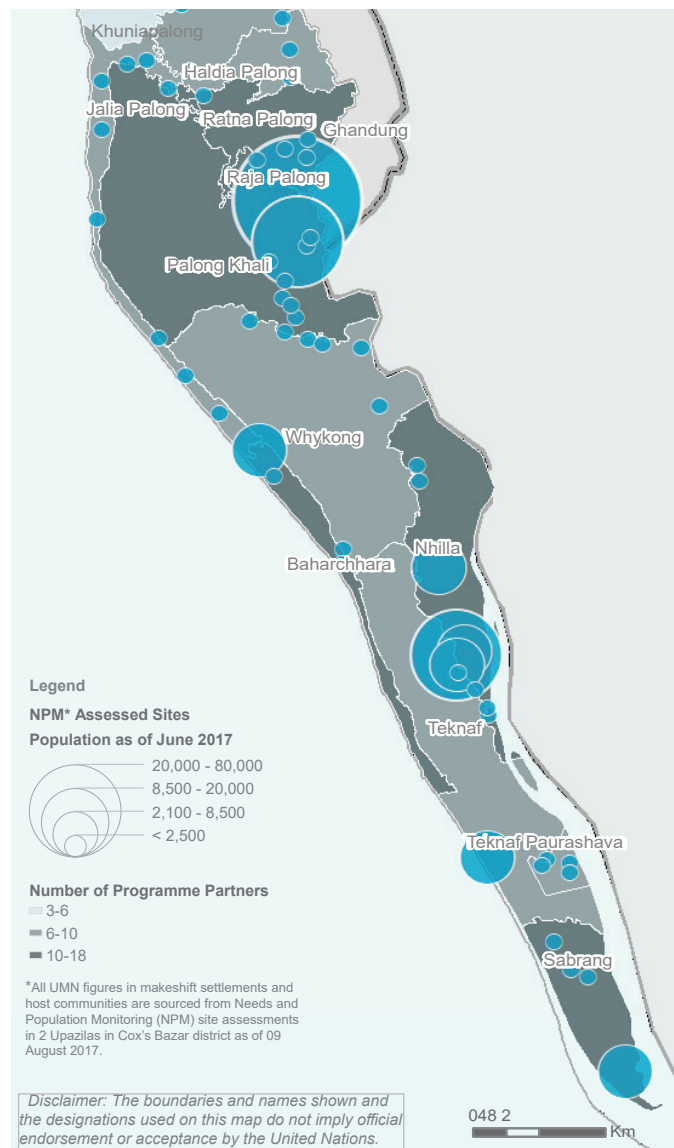
Over 110,000 people are hosted in the 3 major makeshift settlements: Kutupalong and Balukhali in Ukhaia and Leda in Teknaf, and around 51,000 UMNs are residing in host communities of Ukhaia and Teknaf of Cox's Bazar district.

In July, newly arrived families reportedly directly from Myanmar were reported in July, including a total estimated 360 households in Balukhali MS and 200-300 households in Kutupalong MS. Internal movements also continued, with large inflows were observed from host communities and other makeshift settlements towards Balukhali and Kutupalong, as in the past two months. 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:

- Required land allocation for shelter and other infrastructures to cope with increasing number of new arrivals and households living in landslide-prone areas is often complex given Forestry Department regulations.

Response:

- Shelter materials including bamboo, GI wire, nylon rope, polythin, empty sand bags and cement, were distributed to 220 HHs in Balukhali makeshift who are vulnerable to landslide. Orientation was provided to these households on the construction.
- 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. Cash BDT 2,000 per households was transferred to 20 families.
- A storage of 20,000 plastic tarps is in place in BDRCS warehouse.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Shelters need to be better able to resist damage from high winds and heavy rain. 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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Needs:

- A recent vulnerability assessment on livelihoods and coping mechanisms shows that only 25% assessed households have access to income.
- Negative coping mechanism by women was reported. A combination of Food for Asset creation plus behavior change communication targeting women (who are not receiving monthly food aid) is direly needed.
- Seasonal support for UMNs without safety nets in Kutupalong and Leda makeshifts and peripheries more than 9,200 households, is needed.

Response:

- One round of rice was distributed in three makeshift settlements, reaching over 13,000 households.
- School feeding programmes in July reached 14,000 children in the makeshift settlements and refugee camps, and 133,000 children in host communities of Teknaf, Ukhia, Maheshikhali and Kutubdia.
- Sensitisation of communities continued, prior to the launch of the e-voucher programme for diversified diet targeting the most vulnerable in Teknaf (makeshift, host, refugee camps). Ukhia will commence the second week of August.
- Emergency wet meal program for Nutrition beneficiaries are ongoing in Kutupalong. Emergency cash transfers for Pregnant Lactating Women are finished for 2,500 households.
- Kutupalong Makeshift's beneficiary selection for a Cash for Work and IGA project is ongoing. The activity will attend 3,016 people over three years via cash for work and IGAs with Mukti. Dignity kits, 42 cooking demonstrations and other inputs will also be included.
- Four food shops will be established nearby three makeshift settlements.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Safety nets are needed for around 30% new arrival population who will not continue to receive food aid after August/September, the way forward is being discussed with FS partners.
- St. Martins remains difficult to access. Partners are unable to reach St. Martins

for Mora-related cash transfers as recommended by the sector. Discussions were held with Government for support with larger sized sea vessels.

- 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.



Safety, Dignity and Respect for Individual Rights

Child Centred Care sub-sector

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Needs:

- Measures need to be taken, particularly in makeshift settlements, to tackle recent surge of security incidents. Safe guards in host communities are also needed.
- Access to justice by Rohingya population needs to be fostered, and actions to prevent and respond human trafficking need to be in place.
- Increasing tension between host communities and UMN's are reported, particularly in villages near makeshift settlements that experienced numbers of influx of UMN's. It was reported that 2,000 individuals were forced to move out of Leda makeshift.
- Repair and rehabilitation of shelters, WASH and other service facilities are needed urgently to prevent any abuse or exploitation of vulnerable population.
- Strengthen access to safe and free transportation to services providers for cases living outside camps and makeshifts

Response:

- 14 new cases of SGBV were recorded and 95 SGBV cases from two refugee camps received support, such as counseling, referral, psychosocial or legal support. A total of 20 cases (13 GBV and 7 others) were identified in the makeshift settlements and have been assisted to survivors.
- Police stops will be established in the makeshift settlements area between Balukhali and Kutupalong followed by negotiation and advocacy by humanitarian partners.
- 28 awareness raising sessions with 217 participants (Male-153, Female-164) were conducted in two refugee camps on various topics including early marriage, human trafficking and SGBV.
- 11 registered refugees received legal assistance on various issues.
- 1,800 Dignity Kits were distributed in makeshift settlements.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Elections of leaders in all makeshifts are recommended to tackle alleged corruption-among current leaders.
- Risks are linked to limited livelihoods opportunities, especially for the most vulnerable population. More risky coping mechanisms, such as begging, child labor and human trafficking, tend to increase during the rainy seasons.
- Limited services are provided in host communities to ensure safety, dignity and respect.
- Inter-agency referral pathway and geographical division of the services are not in place which hampers quality service provision



Nutrition

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Needs:

- The alarming Nutrition status in Balukhali MS, +21% GAM, identified in the May SMART survey, are likely to have been exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Mora and remain a serious concern. Screening and counselling are due to start at the end of this week covering all sites including Balukhali, however blanket supplementary feeding for under 5 and pregnant lactating women in Balukhali remains an urgent gap requiring immediate funding.
- 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 88,498 children under five were screened, 278 SAM were admitted for treatment at Upazila Health Complexes, District Hospital, OTPs and EMOP. And 1,956 MAM were admitted in SFP and BFP for treatment. Moreover, 13,097 PLW were screened among them 835 were MAM and admitted in SFP for treatment.
- 3,259 children of 6-23 months were supplemented with Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) and IYCF counseling provided to 69,410 PLWs.
- 5,971 PLWs and 16,872 children aged 6-59 months received supplementary food assistance through malnutrition prevention and treatment programme in makeshifts, official camps and in host communities of Moheshkhali, Teknaf and Ukhiya. Among them 784 PLW and 1,956 U5 children were newly admitted.
- 5,115 courtyard sessions conducted following the cluster approach in Teknaf, Ukhiya and Moheshkhali where 58,401 female and 5,313 male participated.
- 55.8 metric tons specialized nutritious supplementary food distributed among 22,843 beneficiaries.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Heavy rainfall disrupted the programme activities as well as half ration of supplementary food negatively affected the nutritional status of beneficiary in the camps.
- Resources to address cyclone Mora affected upazilas and recent flash flood particularly in host communities of Moheshkhali, Sadar, Teknaf and Kutobdia Upazila remain a gap.
- Dedicated space/ extension of facility in Balukhali is needed to ensure smooth service delivery.




Education

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Needs:

- The Education Sector has increased its target to provide basic education to 49,787 children, reaching more out of school children in host communities in addition to makeshift settlements.
- Continuous rainfall in Cox's Bazar has further degraded daily life of Cyclone Mora affected Rohingyas and host communities. As a result, attendance in learning centers was reported to be irregular in July.
- Sector partner has reported lack of resources to maintain 22 schools and requested additional support. Children of these schools are currently receiving education in rented places or in the houses of local community.
- Adequate WASH facilities are needed in learning centers.
- Specialized education programme or training for teachers to facilitate children with special needs or differently abled children in makeshift settlement.
- Limited availability of text books (Ability Based Accelerated Learning- ABAL package) for Non-Formal Basic Education Programme in makeshift settlements is continuously reported as a challenge to enhance quality of education.

 GoB (DPEO, DSEO), UNICEF, Save the Children, BRAC, Mukti, PHALS, HI, SARPV, CODEC UNHCR, TAI,

- The number of out of school children in slum areas of Cox's Bazar is gradually increasing. Establishment of learning center is needed in slum areas for out of school children.

Response:


- A total 6,575 cyclone affected children received Education in Emergency (EiE) kit including 1,800 children in the month of July. District Primary Education Office reported that children were able to receive it on time as soon as the schools reopened after the Eid.
- A total 27,520 out of school children (14,724 girls and 12,796 boys) in Cox's Bazar benefit from Basic Education Programme, of which 7,187 in registered camps, 10,724 in makeshift settlements, and 9,609 in host community. 2,377 children were newly enrolled in July through the newly established 29 learning centers in makeshift settlements.
- A total of 389 teachers and 31 Burmese Language Instructors received basic (7 days) or refresher training (one day) in the month of July including 23 newly recruited teachers received additional 8 days training on Pre-primary Education.
- 10,500 piece of second hand clothes were donated by apparel industry in Dhaka to distribute to UMN children in makeshift settlement. The distribution is planned in coordination with the Learning Center Management Committee as soon as the clothes are handed over to the partners on ground.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Limited funds are received by education sector partners in the aftermath of Cyclone Mora Response Plan.
- Information is needed regarding existing Madarasa school and number of adolescent girls and boys above 15 to design programme for adolescents.
- There is a lack of specified programmes to address needs of child labour, unaccompanied and separated children to mainstream them for accessing education.
- There is need to conduct a comprehensive research on access to quality education for adolescent children with a particular focus on special needs of adolescent girls



WASH

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Needs:

- There is need for the construction of embankment to reduce soil erosion, which put vulnerable households at risk.
- Due to continuous heavy rain, land sliding and water logging were reported in many areas.

Response:

- Department of Public Health Engineering provided support in 6 upazila for water point rehabilitation in the aftermath of Cyclone Mora. In a total 21 unions of Cox's bazar a total 1,704 tube wells are renovated. 15 Deep tube Wells in Teknaf and Ukhia were installed during the month of July reaching 2,250 people.
- In July, construction of 100 emergency latrines, 25 disable and gender friendly latrines, repairing of 83 existing latrines and construction of 40 bathing cubicles are completed, reaching 2,075 people.
- 800 hand washing devices were distributed to 4,000 targeted beneficiaries, including 500 newly constructed emergency latrines and 300 rehabilitated latrines.
- Under the framework of cyclone emergency response all the damaged WaSH facilities of makeshift settlements and Shamlapur are renovated as well as all the damaged household latrines in different targeted villages of Teknaf. The rehabilitation and repair of 37 latrines, 18 bathing cubicles and 7 bio-gas kitchen are finished in two refugee camps, the rest will be complete by 15 August.
- An additional 3 safe water distribution points in Kutupalong MS are planned and under construction.
- 452 hygiene kits were distributed in Baharchara union of Teknaf.
- Site selection for water points is on-going for Pekua and Teknaf upazilas.

- In registered camps 8 latrine blocks, 15 garbage pits are planned. A total 6,746 were distributed in two refugee camps, for storing both degradable and non-degradable waste.

Gaps and Constraints:

- • Limitation of space for construction new WaSH facilities in all registered camps and makeshift settlements.
- • No sustainable water sources is available to supply water all year through in Leda makeshift and to accommodate the increasing demands



Health

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Needs:

- Due to continuous rainfall and flash floods, there is an increasing morbidities amongst host and UMN communities, accompanied by physical illnesses and psychological stress. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Mental Health and Care Practices (MHCP) support continue to be priority health needs.
- Respiratory tract infections continue to be the major health concern, followed by acute watery diarrhea and skin infection. At the same time, the number of measles cases continued to decline.
- Increasing number of malnutrition cases were reported in the month of July, following reports of new arrivals particularly in BMS, many of which are seeking health care.
- A significant number of deliveries are conducted at homes. It remain a challenge in accessing health facilities at night from Kutupalong Extension.

Response:

- Service mapping of MHPSS actors was done. Referral points and pathways were identified among partners. Next step would be to identify capacity needs and raising approach.
- Health partners are continuing to see an increase in the number of people seeking primary health care, with more than 30,000 consultations conducted by direct care partners in July.
- Psychosocial support was provided to more than 5,000 children, adolescents and adults during the month of July.
- In July, 1,230 number of U5 children received treatment for pneumonia and diarrhea from different level health facilities of Teknaf and Ukhia including District Hospital. In total, 6,621 children received the treatment.
- More than 2,600 women were provided with Antenatal Care services during July and 700 women received postnatal care services.
- As of July, a total of 102,769 children aged 9-59 months have been vaccinated against Measles and Rubella (MR) out of the overall target of 123,543. In July, 832 children of the same age group were vaccinated on Measles Rubella (MR).
- Considering the very poor immunization status of UMN children, special 17 routine immunization outreach centers have been implemented under routine EPI microplan with the support of UNICEF to strengthen immunization coverage both in makeshift settlements and in the host communities of Teknaf and Ukhia.
- Around 250 facility based deliveries were conducted in partner facilities.
- In July, eight nurses from Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila Health Complexes and District Hospital have been capacitated to provide essential and sick newborn care through Emergency Triage Assessment and Training (ETAT). A total of 134 service providers trained out of the UNICEF targeted 200. 150 health promoters of Mukti and BGS were trained in basic primary health care.
- MoH, in collaboration with IOM, UNFPA and Hope Hospital is working towards ensure 24/7 EmONC services in health complexes.
- UNFPA deployed additional 24 midwives to led EmONC services to hard to reach areas of Moheshkhali, Kutubdia and Pekua upazilas affected by cyclone and the recent flash floods.
- 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 continues. First phase of renovation works in Balukhali sub-sectre is about to complete.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The deteriorating security situation in the makeshift settlements hindered movement of patients, particularly pregnant women in labor, from accessing health facilities.
- Partners have scaled down their HR support to the MOH vaccination activities after the mass vaccination campaign. The quality of EPI has reduced since the scaling down, more outreach worker for EPI activities remain a gap.
- Increasing caseloads of patients are observed in the makeshift settlements, which overstretches the capacity of service providers. Bed occupancy in Ukhia Health Complexes, MSF's IPD and IOM operated Leda clinic remained high.
- Closer and continuous monitoring on hygiene and sanitation situation in the settlements in close collaboration with WASH sector partners is needed.
- There is still a lack of mainstreaming of adolescent friendly health services at health facilities in makeshift settlements.
- There is lack of specialized staff in the higher-level referral facilities and limited knowledge by HRH on life savings newborn care services.
- 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.