

Situation Overview

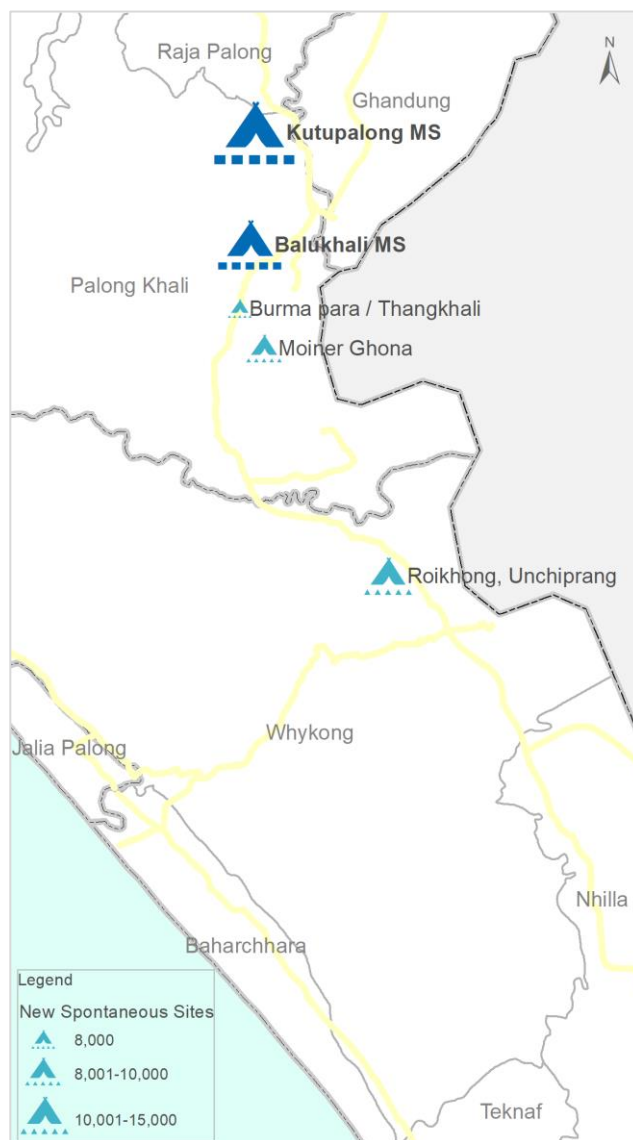
In the early hours of 25 August, coordinated attacks were staged against multiple police posts and an army base in Rakhine State, sparking retaliations. The extent and implications of the attack remain uncertain. To date, 146,000 people have crossed the border into Bangladesh. This unverified estimate is based on the consolidated field reports of the agencies working in Cox's Bazar.

Key Figures



Highlights

- Influx continued into the existing camps and settlements.
- Influx by marine routes increased, with a sharp increase in arrivals noted in Shamlapur. There is a high degree of internal mobility as people search for space to make temporary shelters.
- Influx is expected to continue in coming days.
- Three new spontaneous settlements are expanding quickly, with many more people still searching for space to make temporary shelters. There are acute humanitarian needs in the new settlements especially for emergency health, WASH, food and shelter support.
- A mobile clinic deployed to Unchiprang today, and emergency shelter (tarpaulin distribution) in coordination with food (HEB) will start simultaneously tomorrow to meet life-saving needs. A preliminary site assessment at Unchiprang identified limited potential for groundwater extraction, a common issue in Teknaf.
- In Ukhaia, 10,000 people are staying in South Balukhali, Moinar Ghona, making huts in 7 to 8 hills; the third site is Thangkhali, Burma Para, Ukhiya with an estimated 2,000 households. These sites are very close to the existing Balukhali settlement.
- Several thousand remain in the border areas where there is a high degree of fluidity, at Palonkhali, Gundum and Naikonchari (the latter two in Bandarban District). Distribution of life-saving assistance will continue at Gundum and Naikonchari border area with WASH, food and mobile medical. Further landmine injuries occurred today, 2 children were brought in for treatment at the Gundum border area.
- Sectors are responding to life-saving needs and mobilizing additional supply and human resource capacity. Coordinated distributions are underway to expand coverage rapidly, with food and emergency shelter moving together.
- Sectors have identified immediate priorities and funding gaps. An ISCG Rapid Joint Needs Assessment will be launched on 6 September, following which a full response plan will be developed.



Data Source: Key informants and field visits (as of 4 Sept).



Mobile medical team at Unchiprang, 5 September



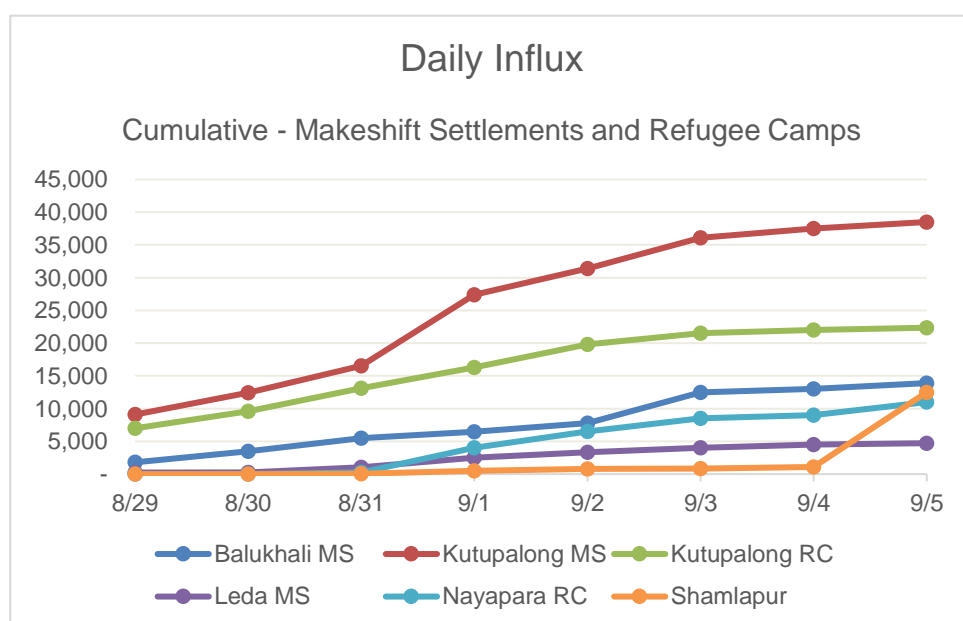
Unchiprang spontaneous settlement, 5 September

New Arrivals reported by location

| Location | Total HHs | Total Individuals |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Makeshift Settlements/Camps | | |
| Balukhali Makeshift Settlement | 2585 | 13900 |
| Kutupalong Makeshift Settlement | 7700 | 38500 |
| Kutupalong Refugee Camp | | 22360 |
| Leda Makeshift Settlement | 1025 | 4725 |
| Nayapara Refugee Camp | | 11000 |
| Shamlapur | 2500 | 12500 |
| Grand Total | 13,810 | 102,985 |
| New Spontaneous Sites | | |
| Unchiprang | 3,750 | 15,000 |
| Moinar Ghona | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| Thangkhali / Burma para | 2,000 | 8,000 |
| Grand Total | 8,250 | 33,000 |
| Host Communities | | |
| Ukiah | | 4,280 |
| Teknaf | | 5,900 |
| Teknaf | | 10,180 |

Information Gap

Fluid movement makes the tracking of new arrivals challenging. Figures are triangulated estimates based on the visual observation of key informants: the new arrivals have not been verified at household level. In particular, the number of affected population in host communities remains unclear. There are areas, including in Bandarban District, where no agencies have consistent presence.



Humanitarian Response - Sector Overview



Shelter/NFI and Site Management

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Needs:

- Immediate distribution of emergency shelter (tarps, bamboo, rope) to new arrivals prioritizing the most vulnerable groups
- Management of vulnerable shelter and high risk areas. They are located in very steep and hilly areas where part of the land is eroding quickly.
- New arrivals continue to arrive in settlements and setting-up new sites
- Guidance needed on how to construct shelter properly for those arrivals who started setting up shelters

Response:

- Distribution of 550 tarpaulins to new arrivals in Kutupalong MS, amounts to a total 1,328 households received tarpaulins (1,229 in KMS and 99 in BMS).
- Temporary sheds are being built for groups who are still gathering in open air
- Mainstreamed protection/GBV assistance in shelter distribution
- Most vulnerable groups are being identified to prioritize in shelter assistance

Distribution Planned:

- Distribution of tarpaulins continues in KMS and BMS.
- Distribution of tarpaulins in Unchiparang alongside with food (HEB) tomorrow

Capacity:

- 21,000 plastic sheets are in stock to cover people in need. An additional 30,000 plastic sheets are in pipeline.
- 1,000 shelter kits, 2,000 NFI kits, 5,000 kg rope and 3,600 sleeping mats are available in stock.

Gap:

- Land allocation for shelter should be identified immediately. Current settlements are full and families with capacity to buy and build are establishing new sites.
- Basic site planning and site management agencies/human resources.



Food Security

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Needs:

- Listing in primary inflow destinations is the priority in order to include 2017 new arrivals (NA) in General Food Distribution with arrivals since Oct 2016.
- Strategy to minimize rivalry and movement among different affected population.
- Scale up distribution due to increasing caseload on a daily basis.

Response:

- Phase 1 response of HEBs extended up to 8 Sept, as part of the safety net for new arrivals that are either in or are staying in open air with no hosts or food sources.
- Preparation for Phase 2: listing will continue until 8 Sept simultaneously started in Ukhia and Teknaf for 2017 NAs.
- Phase 2 response of GFD (25 kg rice) is scheduled from 9 Sept for 2017 NAs.
- HEB stock of 3,000 biscuits pre-positioned in Women Friendly Spaces
- Wet meals ongoing in Kutupalong RC, Kutupalong EMOP centre and Leda. Reached accumulatively over 37,000 beneficiaries.
- Referrals for wet meals and Nutrition centers (for PLWS and under 5 children) ongoing.
- De-duplication of food distribution in separate locations by food partners, unless large clusters are found

Planned Activities:

- Distribution of HEB in Unchiparang for an estimated 15,000 people on 6 Sept, jointly with shelter tarpaulin distribution.



WASH

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Capacity:

- HEBs stock available for approximately 44,000 individuals in two days' ration.
- Rice available for Phase 2 GFD (25kgs rice) for approximately 20,000 households/2017 NAs.
- Possible small in kind donation from UNO Ukhia, to be combined (for around 4000HHs), and BDRCS (around 10,000HHs) could supplement rice distribution.
- HEB stock available for "Food for education"/UNICEF learning centers until 6 September.
- 30,000 beneficiaries can be covered every day through existing four wet kitchens. Another wet kitchen in planned for Nayapara Refugee Camp.

Gap:

- Additional funding required for pulses and other ingredients for wet meals.
- Rice for following months October may have to be mobilized.
- Diversified Diet/food basket (beyond rice) is very limited.

Needs:

- Overstretched capacity on existing WASH facilities in all makeshift settlements and refugee camps, in Shamlapur & LMS number of fresh new arrivals are increasing rapidly
- People residing in the border area, Teknaf Shawporir Dwip and Sabrang have no or very limited access to safe water and WaSH facilities which presents outbreak risk.

Response:

- One water purification plant deployed to Koridor, Ghandung, Naikhongchori in Bandarban district. 1,560 Litres water had distributed among 156 families with 156 jerrycan. Another two plants are ready.
- 3,000 liters water was distributed in Anjuma para (Palong khali union) border areas, alongside dry food distribution.
- One water tank is newly installed in BMS that provides 3,000 liters safe water per day.
- 400 emergency latrine chambers and 80 multi-outlet tube well conversion in KMS and BMS starts today, alongside the ongoing construction of 100 water tap installation in KMS.
- 15 new tube wells installation work will start from 8 Sept in KMS and BMS.
- In refugee camps, 60 new emergency latrines chambers are under construction. In Kutupalong RC provision of safe water is extended up to 2,400 liter/day in different points
- Safe water is provided to more than 150 households residing nearby Kutupalong area. 1,700 litres safe water is ready for distribution.

Planned Activities:

- Distribution of safe water (25,200 liters) alongside with dry food is planned on 4 Sept in Amjuma para (Palongkhali) border area for an estimated 3,000 people.

Capacity:

- Stock available to support safe water for 2,500 individuals within 72 hours. Additional stocks/items are also in pipeline.
- Safe sanitation, hygiene can be provided for 500 people, hygiene 500 individuals with current stock. Additional 1,000 hygiene kits available.
- Sector is ready with contingency stock to provide immediate safe water in small concentrated/pocket areas of host community

Gap:

- Limitation of space for the new construction of WaSH facilities is a chronic challenge for expanding WaSH services intervention



Health

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Needs:

- A total estimated 35,000 newly arrived UMN in three new spontaneous sites are in need of emergency and basic health care services
- Tents/temporary health posts are required for the medical team to serve the patients
- Approach to health facilities, medicines and referral services needs to be improved
- Improved road access is needed to reach out to people in need with necessary services and supplies
- Health services need to include SRH, GBV case management, malnutrition management and psychological support services
- Vaccination coverage for new arrival children
- Surveillance for communicable diseases outbreaks
- Stock of medicines of BGB health teams need to be replenished

Responses:

- Two Mobile Medical Teams provided emergency and primary health care to more than 193 new arrivals at Unchiprang new spontaneous site and Sabrang FWC. High levels of Acute Watery Diarrhoea were observed.
- Around 90 children have been vaccinated with OPV and MR in Ukhia and 23 children have been vaccinated with OPV and 19 children with MR in Teknaf Upazila.
- 5 normal deliveries were conducted at IOM Leda clinic, 1 delivery conducted from new arrivals and 1 in official camp.
- 50 delivery kits were distributed to new arrivals (with instructions to come to health facility for delivery)
- A total 154 new arrivals received services from LHC and Leda CC including 6 admissions and 6 referrals to higher level centres.
- 17 new arrival patients got admitted at Teknaf UHC and a total of 364 new arrivals received OPD services.
- Vaccination and screening was going on at LMS. 32 children under 5 year in the camps received vaccination for MR, OPV and Vit A.
- Total 161 patients were provided with health care in Ukhia including 4 admissions and maternal health services to 9 mothers.
- OPD services started in Balukhali sub-centre and services were provided to 30 patients (22 of them are new arrivals). OPD services continue at Balukhali makeshift PHC and served 122 UMN in need.
- 823 new arrivals, screened and or treated by midwives or other SRH workers
- A total 166 ANC for new arrivals and 32 pregnant women received ANC service in the camp
- A total 313 patients were seen in Nayapara camp, 189 patients were seen in OPD in Kutupalong camp. 40 diarrhoea cases were treated in Health Center. 341 children were vaccinated in the health center. CHW screened 229 individual in the community for minor illness and referrals

Capacity:

- All facilities with midwives are functioning and outreach to the new arrivals is ongoing, midwives available in the union health facilities can be mobilized to bring sick people to facilities.
- Four mobile medical teams are deploying to different locations daily. Establishment of at least two additional teams is being planned.

Gap:

- No deliveries were performed by the midwives in the last two days for new arrivals indicating that many may have delivered outside of facilities.

Needs:

- More timely and widely information sharing, clear and uniform messaging to influx population on humanitarian assistance through establishment of information hub/center, strengthen communication with communities to include



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direction on where to access food, shelter aid and other services, particularly for male-heads of house seeking resources for their families.

- Increased humanitarian assistance for Shamlapur which is experiencing pressure on Women Friendly Spaces since 27 August (1,157 total seeking assistance as of 4 Sept).
- Identify emergency safe shelter/alternative temporary shelter for survivors for violence who are in imminent danger, particularly unaccompanied child survivors of sexual assault
- Improved access, including without fear of arrest, of seriously injured/sick persons to medical facilities, including the stranded people at border area.
- Secure permissions and spaces for protective services targeting women and children in expanding areas of make-shift settlements, including child-friendly spaces and women and girls' safe spaces
- Ensure clear pathways for movement across the make-shift settlements that are accessible to persons with disability
- Establishment of safe, confidential spaces for case management services in entry points for GBV services available in make-shift settlements
- Stable power supply should be provided to ensure safety at night as well as stable provision of assistances including water and food.
- Strengthened family tracing mechanisms are needed for UASC and other separated families. Most children came with their mothers as their fathers are missing or arrested.
- Specialized services and psychosocial first aid are needed for trauma, survivors of SGBV and affected children. Children need access to safe spaces, psychosocial and recreational support.
- Increasing concerns of child trafficking especially adolescent girls among new arrival children as different child trafficking groups are active in the region.
- Presence of medical staff in CFS where numbers of children were found sick. Children are living under open sky beside the camps, roads and forests, with limited access to clean water and proper sanitation. Young children are suffering from cold, fever staying in wet cloths during intermittent heavy. Clothing is needed children.
- Distribution of safety and dignity items to women and girls including torch, clothing, soap, washable menstrual hygiene products, plastic sandals
- Introduction of menstrual regulation services at upazila- level health complexes and selected union family welfare centers to enhance service access

Responses:

- Total 177 incidents of GBV have been reported in camps; approximately 1,157 women and girls have received psychosocial first aid and service information in Women Friendly Spaces since 27 August. 18 survivors were referred for life saving care.
- High-energy biscuits pre-positioned in Women Friendly Spaces in Shamlapur for around 330 caseload.
- 9 GBV survivors were referred for life-saving care from the makeshift settlements.
- Approximately 143 women and girls were referred to case management services in Women Friendly Spaces from makeshift settlements.
- Approximately 300 individuals (240 women, 60 men), including survivors of GBV, received stress management sessions.
- In Kutupalong camp, 'Information point' was established with the support of the CiC. 6 newly arrived children who were missing in the camp were found using the information center.
- In Kutupalong camp, 2 EVI identification points started operating in Women Center and SGBV center (26 cases were identified, forms filled). Short sessions with Community Workers, Women Support Group members and SGBV Focal Point are held on how to identify EVIs.
- 41 EVI cases are referred in Kutupalong camp.
- 54 UASCs (27 boys and 27 girls) are identified in Nayapara camp and 15 UASCs (7 boys, 8 girls) in Kutupalong camp. Three assessed in the Safe Room. Four children from the Safe Room were placed with a family (with caretaker

responsibility form signed).

- Mattresses, soaps and plastic sheets is planned for distribution on 6 Sept after visiting four schools in separate blocks.
- 100 newly arrived children taken shelter at the Women Center received clothing.
- In Kutupalong, health partner agreed to bring midwives to identify SGBV cases, a training will be held for medical staff (12 midwives, 2 medical, 2 nurses).
- A total of 18 GBV survivors were referred for life-saving care from the make-shift camps, amounts to a total of 177 GBV incidents of reported in Kutupalong, Leda, and Shamplapur since 27 August
- Approximately 72 individuals received information regarding GBV services from outreach efforts
- A total of 198 women and girls received psychological first aid and service information in Women Friendly Spaces, amounts to a total 1,157 women and girls since 27 August.
- Three Community Watch Groups were deployed in Shamplapur, Leda, and Kutupalong to disseminate information regarding GBV services

Capacity:

- 2,000 dignity kits pre-positioned.
- 60 recreational kits available to cover 1,500 children.

Gap:

- Union-level community clinic in Kutupalong is overwhelmed with patients, resulting in long lines for waiting and inefficient service provision for GBV survivors seeking emergency health services
- Cost of transport prohibits beneficiaries to access upazila-level health facilities where emergency sexual and reproductive health services are available, including clinical management of rape
- Strong linkages between Women Friendly Spaces and sexual and reproductive health referral for adult women, particularly for pregnant women
- Information to service providers regarding appropriate modalities for referring extremely vulnerable individuals to shelter services
- Service provider awareness regarding available life-saving care for GBV survivors, including access to clinical management of rape, food, and shelter services in make-shift settlements



Education

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Needs:

- Access to education for 43,050 new arrival Rohingya children of 4-14 years age.
- Tarpaulins for about 3,000 families residing in LCs/schools in registered camps and Kutupalong makeshift settlement.

Responses:

- 8,282 people in KTP and 4,965 at NYP take shelter in 50 Learning Centers (LCs) and schools. In KTP, 12 schools are continuing as shelter for children with their parents/caregivers.
- Number of Rohingya people taken shelter in LCs/schools have been increased today. About 15,000 people are residing in 68 LCs/schools and 40 tents in registered camps and Kutupalong makeshift settlement.
- Teachers volunteered for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI) identification in collaboration with Child Centered Care (CCC) sub-sector, accessing services for new arrivals, establishing safe space for UASC and establishing Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for children.
- Host community is requesting to use ECCD centers as emergency shelter for the new influx.
- In addition to families sheltering in LCs/schools, Education sector plans to provide tarpaulins in coordination with Shelter/site planning sector to the families approaching to use ECD centers as emergency shelter



Nutrition

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Capacity:

- Rosters of teachers/volunteers are maintained.
- The sector has estimated need of establishing 630 LCs/schools against the current capacity of providing 156 EIE kits.

Gaps:

- Children at host community are eager to be enrolled in ECCD Centre. The sector is considering this need and exploring resources to establish some Temporary Learning Places (TLPs) in host community.

Needs:

- Referral and Blanket Supplementary Feeding for new arrivals.

Responses:

- As of today 45,601 fresh new arrival received wet ration as a part nutrition support from Kutupalong and Leda EmOP centre and Kutupalong registered camp under emergency nutrition response.
- In total 37,027 fresh new arrivals received HEB as a take home dry ration since crackdown started in August.
- A total of 134 SAM children were identified and admitted in the outpatient therapeutic program for treatment since last week of August.
- Till date, 486 under five children and 494 PLWs identified as MAM and enrolled in targeted SFP since violence started.
- As of today about 707 U5 children including 232 MAM as well as 246 pregnant and lactating mothers enrolled in BSFP.
- In KTP registered camp a total of 2,179 persons have taken hot meal under wet kitchen program among them 8 were SAM and 26 were MAM children. In addition that 3,363 fresh new arrivals received HEB as take home ration for night followed by wet ration.
- In total 5,783 fresh new arrivals received hot meal under wet kitchen and 1,979 persons received HEB as dry food from Kutupalong EmOp center among them 16 were SAM and 33 were MAM children.
- In Balukhali Makeshift a total of 220 fresh newly arrivals from 77 families received HEB from Balukhali Sub Health Centre today.
- About 458 fresh new arrivals have taken hot meal with HEB from Leda wet kitchen among them 1 child was SAM and 17 were MAM children.
- Identified and admission of acute malnourished cases is continued for fresh arrivals in nutrition in Nayapara registered camp. A total of 181 fresh new arrivals detected as malnourished today among them 14 children as SAM, 37 children as MAM, 80 pregnant & 50 lactating mothers as MAM.
- 289 fresh new arrivals identified and admitted in BSFP for Kutupalong Makeshift among them 71 children as MAM, 19 pregnant & 30 lactating mothers as MAM.

Capacity:

- Wet kitchen can be continued up to end of this month with the current stock.
- The stock of high-energy biscuits is secure only for two weeks.
- Stock for inpatient SAM management is almost running out.

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