



BANGLADESH ROHINGYA CRISIS RESPONSE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 02 October 2017



Highlights

Overcrowding has become a central issue in the makeshift and spontaneous settlements

■ An estimated 507,000 Rohingya have crossed the border into Bangladesh since 25 August 2017, including 453,300 in four upazilas of Cox's Bazar district, 35,000 in registered refugee camps, and 18,700 in Naikhongchhari of Bandarban district.

■ Since the current influx began, IOM distributed over 33,000 tarpaulins, installed 400 emergency latrines, trucked 243,000 litres of water, and provided healthcare services to over 26,000 patients.

■ The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) already allocated 2,000 acres of land for a new settlement. GOB is working closely with IOM and other agencies to develop this new site. As of now, this site is undeveloped and uninhabitable.

Situation Overview

There were approximately 300,000 Rohingya living in makeshift settlements or mixed with host communities throughout Bangladesh prior to October 2016. Multiple outbreaks of unrest in October 2016 and August 2017 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar triggered large influxes of Rohingya crossing into Bangladesh. An estimated **507,000** Rohingya have crossed into Bangladesh since 25 August 2017, increasing the total Rohingya population residing in Bangladesh to some 800,000.

Over half of the new arrivals are still living in spontaneous settlements with little access to aid, including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Having no access roads to, or necessary drainage in, these spontaneous settlements compounds the challenge of reaching the new arrivals with necessary aid. No agency has prioritized building access and internal roads and drainage, and no funding has been confirmed for this purpose to date.

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) is working closely with IOM and other agencies to establish a new 2,000 acre site. As of now, this site is undeveloped and has no available services or capacity. Site planners and engineers are working on access roads and layout of this large site to allow provision of services. Until then, services and assistance are still required in the spontaneous and makeshift settlements and affected host community villages throughout Cox's bazar.

1. 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, IOM Myanmar alternatively refers to this group as "Muslim minority of Rakhine State." In line with the National Strategy of the Government of Bangladesh IOM Bangladesh refers to unregistered members of this minority group as "Undocumented Myanmar Nationals".

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NPM | Needs and Population Monitoring

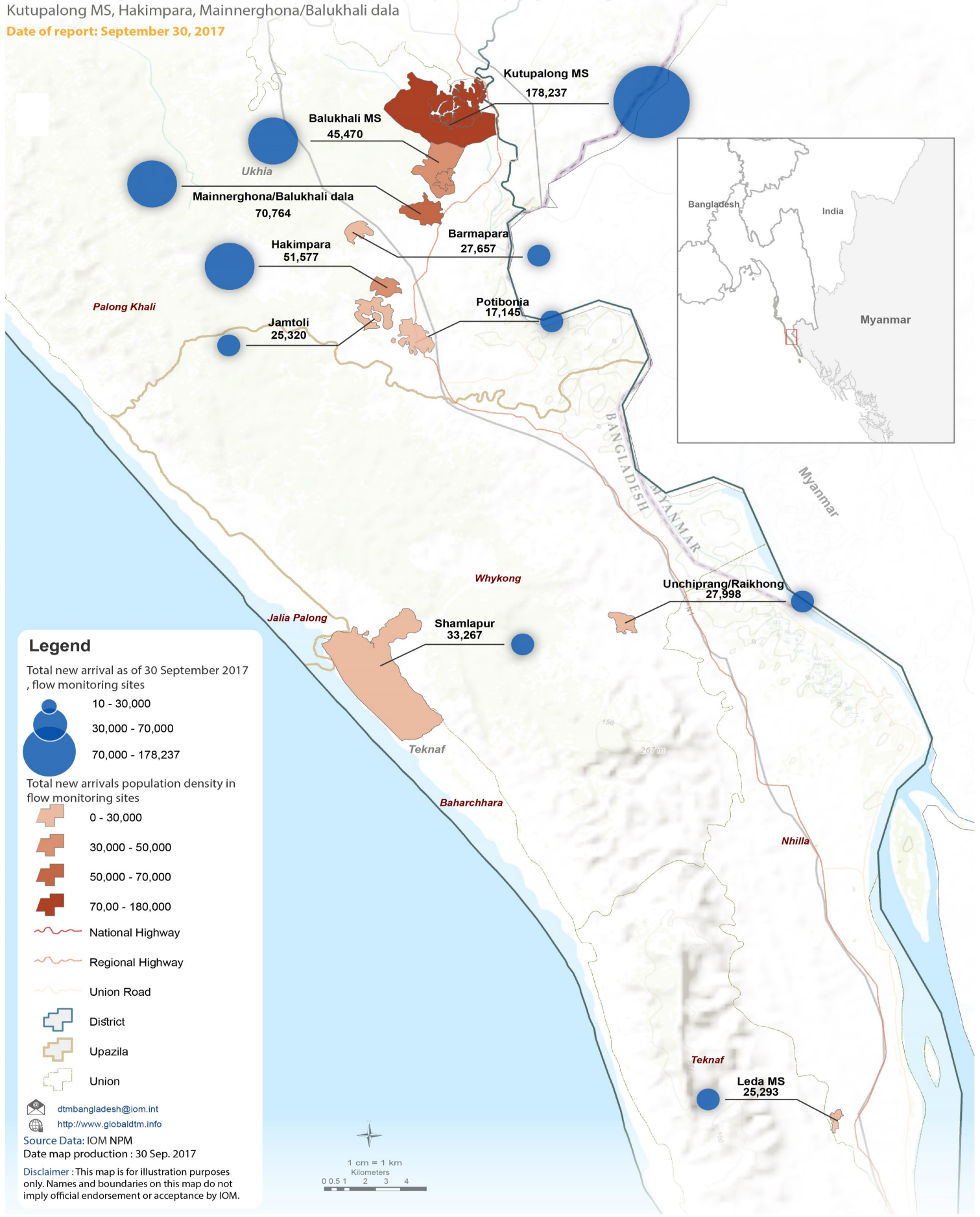
Flow monitoring daily update on new arrivals as of 30th September 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Flow monitoring sites: Barmapara, Jamtoli, Potibonia, Shamlapur, Unchiprang/Raikhong, Balukhali MS, Leda MS, Kutupalong MS, Hakimpara, Mainnerghona/Balukhali dala

Date of report: September 30, 2017



Shelter and Non-Food Items

IOM is the primary actor with regards to tarpaulin distribution, with over 33,600 tarpaulins distributed to date. Heavy rains are affecting the new arrivals and the humanitarian response alike. While new stock of tarpaulins are awaited, over 6,000 plastic sheets and over 20,000 umbrellas have been distributed to date, with over 400 NFI kits distributed daily among the new arrivals. Distribution of the aid from the UK Government is ongoing.

IOM agreed with GOB representatives to erect five mobile Storage Units (MSUs). This arrangement will increase logistic capacity and flexibility of distribution points.

IOM signed an MOU with Bangladesh Red Cross to access 3,000 square-metres of space in Chittagong to store shelter/NFI. This will allow IOM to directly deliver the goods to the distribution sites and speed up the distribution process significantly.



Site Management

Clearly defined roles and responsibilities of Bangladesh Army, RRRRC, other government actors, and the humanitarian actors in the settlements would be very useful in responding to the crisis. The Site Development Task Force is collaborating with RRRRC and Army officials on road construction (and relief distribution) in the Kutupalong extension site and development of the 2000-acre site plan.

The Task Force is holding consultation with sector partners, especially WASH, health, and logistics, to consolidate practical requirements to identify and allocate potential locations for services infrastructure. IOM is working closely with other partners and the Inter Sector Coordination Group to establish an information management (IM) and mapping strategy for more effective data collection.

Health

Since the influx began, IOM teams have provided emergency and primary healthcare services to over 26,000 patients, with over 14,000 in Teknaf and over 10,000 in Ukhiya. Over 200 of these patients were referred to higher-level healthcare facilities. These services are provided through 12 IOM teams operating from government health facilities in Ukhiya and Teknaf and two IOM mobile medical teams providing basic and primary healthcare services in Thangkali and Sabrang. Two new mobile medical teams will start functioning soon to cover the new spontaneous settlement at Bagghona in Putibunia and in Shamlapur. Work is ongoing to establish seven temporary health posts in Kutupalong extension area, Balukhali, Bagghona (Putibunia), and Shamlapur.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Over 243,000 litres of water have been trucked to spontaneous settlements that lack groundwater. Installation of six tube wells have been completed, over 8,400 families have received 10-liter jerry cans and nearly 500 families received hygiene kits to date.

A total of 400 emergency pit latrines have been installed since the influx began—323 in Kutupalong, 40 in Unchiprang, and 20 in Balukhali—supporting over 20,000 new arrivals. Additionally, 24 mobile toilets have been installed to date, serving 1,200 people.

Gender Based Violence and Counter Trafficking

There has been an increase in reported sexual and gender based violence victimization of the vulnerable new arrivals. Since the influx began, a total of 6,174 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), 203 gender based violence (GBV), and 1,584 psychological first aid (PFA) cases have been managed by IOM. Among these, 607 cases have been referred to appropriate healthcare facilities.



Communications with Communities (CwC)

At times, conflicts are breaking out between new arrivals and long-term Rohingyas or between Rohingyas and the host communities. IOM's CwC team is working closely with makeshift settlement management committees and local government representatives to resolve these conflicts

Community messaging is discussed with partners of the CwC Working Group led by IOM. Key awareness messages are being broadcast on radio. A 24/7 Helpline number is available and is canvassed widely for new arrivals to call and seek necessary support. Lifesaving and general awareness information are disseminated from Emergency Information Service centres in Shamlapur, Balukhali, Leda, Kutupalong, Moiner Ghona, and Unchirang. These centres are also directing the new arrivals to the appropriate locations for the services they require. Eight new locations have been identified in Balukhali to open additional Emergency Information Service centres.



Inter Sector Coordination and Assessments

A Humanitarian Response Plan has been drafted and shared widely for feedback. A finalized HRP will be released shortly.

Since the influx began, ISCG—hosted by IOM—has been disseminating regular situation updates and key messages, organizing coordination meetings, and developing and updating maps of the expansion areas and spontaneous settlements.

ISCG ensures timely, coordinated, needs-based, and evidence driven humanitarian assistance for efficient use of resources and avoiding duplication. Currently, ISCG is developing a Situation Report with the 4W data of sectors' operations.

Using flow monitoring tools, IOM's Needs and population Monitoring assessment has tracked the movement of over 25,000 new arrivals between 20-30 September, 2017.



Women, children, and the elderly are the largest groups among the new arrivals

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Funding/commitment received to date to respond to this crisis: \$16.7 million

NPM | Needs and Population Monitoring
Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMNs) arriving in Bangladesh

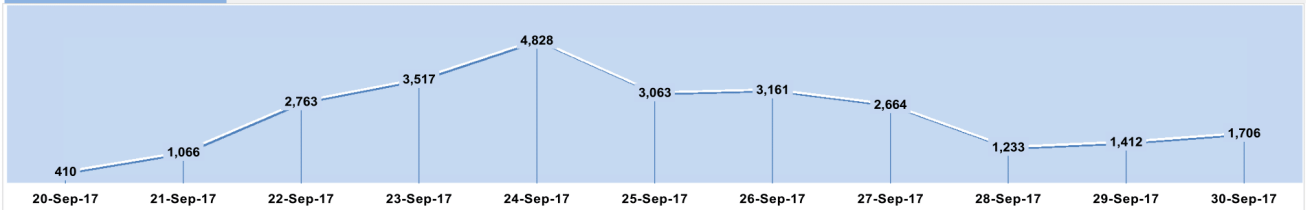


Date of report: October 01, 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

The following disaggregations are pertaining to the number of Rohingya that entered Bangladesh from Myanmar between 20-30 September 2017

FLOW MONITORING SITES	Balukhali MS	Barmapara	Hakimpara	Jamtoli	Kutupalong MS	Leda MS	Mainnerghona/Balukhali dala	Potibonia	Shamlapur	Unchiprang/Raikhong
HOUSEHOLDS	210	105	252	275	388	804	194	509	1,225	681
INDIVIDUALS	1,084	557	1,476	1,493	1,899	4,301	996	2,567	8,452	2,998



FLOW MONITORING SITES	DEMOGRAPHY				MODE OF TRANSPORT	IMMEDIATE MOVEMENT INTENTION
	MALE 18+	FEMALE 18+	CHILDREN < 18	TOTAL		
Balukhali MS	224	288	572	1,084		
Barmapara	126	150	281	557		
Hakimpara	305	348	823	1,476		
Jamtoli	360	430	703	1,493		
Kutupalong MS	377	496	1,026	1,899		
Leda MS	679	1,048	2,574	4,301		
Mainnerghona/Balukhali dala	250	275	471	996		
Potibonia	591	753	1,223	2,567		
Shamlapur	1,922	2,340	4,190	8,452		
Unchiprang/Raikhong	742	736	1,520	2,998		
TOTAL	5,576	6,864	13,383	25,823		

For more information: <http://www.globaldtm.info/bangladesh/>

International Organization for Migration (IOM), September 2017, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

IOM operations in Cox's Bazar are supported by:

