



BANGLADESH ROHINGYA CRISIS RESPONSE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 22 September 2017



Highlights

IOM chartered a Boeing 747 to transport aid from the King Salman Centre (KSRelief) for Rohingyas in Bangladesh © IOM 2017

■ IOM Director General declared a 'Level 3 Emergency' for Bangladesh to ensure a rapid and effective scale-up of the humanitarian response. Additional staff have been deployed and IOM's Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism has been activated.

■ Since the current influx began, IOM distributed 30,000 tarpaulins, installed 248 emergency latrines, trucked 72,000 litres of water, and provided healthcare services to over 18,000 patients.

■ The King Salman Centre provided aid in the form of 100 tons of shelter and core relief items (tents, sleeping mats, blankets, and food baskets). Support is urgently needed to build roads and drainage to reach the new arrivals.

Situation Overview

Multiple outbreaks of unrest in October 2016 and August 2017 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar triggered large influxes of Rohingyas¹ crossing into Bangladesh. An estimated **516,000** Rohingyas have crossed into Bangladesh since October 2016 (IOM NPM; ISCG), including **429,000** since 25 August 2017.

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 settlements 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".

CONTACTS (GENEVA)

Preparedness and Response Division
Donor Relations Division

+41.22.7179.271

✉ prd@iom.int
✉ drd@iom.int

🌐 <http://www.iom.int/>

CONTACTS (DHAKA)

Abdusattor Esoev
Peppi Siddiq

✉ aesoev@iom.int
✉ pkssidq@iom.int

Follow us on Twitter: [@IOMBangladesh](https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh)

Follow us on facebook: www.facebook.com/IOMBangladesh 🌐 <https://iom.org.bd>

IOM RESPONSE

Shelter and Non-Food Items

The King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Works (KSRelief) has provided aid in the form of 100 tons of shelter and core relief items (tents, sleeping mats, blankets, and food baskets). IOM chartered a Boeing 747 that arrived in Chittagong, Bangladesh, today (Friday, 22/09). IOM took delivery of the aid and organized a convoy of some 20 trucks to move the aid from Chittagong airport to Cox's Bazar before distribution begins among some 850 families.



IOM is the primary actor with regards to tarpaulin distribution, with 30,000 tarpaulins distributed to date. Currently, IOM's stock of tarpaulins have been exhausted and procurement of sufficient tarpaulins and NFIs to support 100,000 families have been prioritized. One of the biggest challenges faced in responding to this crisis is that road access to and drainage in the sites are not yet available.



Heavy rains are affecting the new arrivals and the humanitarian response alike. A total of 3,000 umbrellas and 400 NFI kits were distributed on 20 September, 2017. Distributions of items are being linked with various sectors for a more comprehensive response.

Site Management

343 meters of footpaths have been upgraded, with site development related work proceeding with the help of 30 cash-for-work labourers. IOM is creating a listing of households in Kutupalong, Balukhali, and Unchiprang to support distribution work. Christian Aid will lead Site Management work in Jamtoli and Action Aid in Moinner Ghona. Urgent small works in sites—including pathways—are needed in Unchiprang. In Kutupalong, many of the new arrivals are moving from their temporary sheds to an area near Lambashia.

In close collaboration with the GOB, access routes in the northwest, northeast, and southern corridors of the proposed large site have been identified, and hydrological data obtained. IOM teams will work together — particularly Health, WASH, and Shelter/NFI teams — in developing and refurbishing the new sites. Taking a multi-sector approach to Site Management will ensure better coordination, both internally and with external partners.



Health

Since the influx began, IOM teams have provided emergency and primary healthcare services to over 18,000 patients, including 131 cases referred to higher-level healthcare facilities. These services are provided through 12 IOM teams operating from government health facilities in Ukhiya and Teknaf and three IOM mobile medical teams providing basic and primary healthcare services in Unchiprang, Thangkali, and Sabrang.

Complimentary nutritional services will commence at the Balukhali health post in partnership with UNICEF. Procurement of necessary supplies is ongoing to establish 15 additional health posts in new areas. IOM is partnering with BRAC to serve three of these health posts, with agreement details in the final stages.

The government will provide 300,000 mosquito nets for distribution. Three suspected cases of measles have been reported and are under investigation. Trials of sector wide Early Warning and Surveillance System began Thursday (21/09), with IOM working to strengthen the reporting system.

Within the health sector, dedicated Working Groups for MHPSS, Sexual and Reproductive Health, and Outbreak Preparedness and Response are now active. To provide healthcare services to the new arrivals, 10 health agencies are conducting assessments in the sites to establish their presence.



Basic and primary healthcare services are provided at the health posts © IOM 2017

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

A total of 248 emergency latrines have been installed since the influx began—188 in Kutupalong, 40 in Unchiprang, and 20 in Balukhali—supporting over 12,000 people daily. Installation of mobile toilets in four new sites is ongoing.

Due to lack of groundwater, water is trucked to Unchiprang everyday, with over 70,000 litres trucked to date at an average of 3.5 litres per person per day (a mere fifth of sphere standard 15 l/p/d). In Kutupalong, three new tube-well have been installed, with work to install three more ongoing. Over 6,800 families have received 10-litre jerry cans to date in Unchiprang and Kutupalong.



Safe water is trucked to Unchiprang © IOM 2017

Gender Based Violence and Counter Trafficking

Since the influx began, a total of 4,779 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), 176 gender based violence (GBV), and 1,207 psychological first aid (PFA) cases have been managed. Among these, 465 cases have been referred to appropriate healthcare facilities and Dignity Kits distributed among 440 new arrivals. Frontline responders are provided a training on identification and handling of protection cases before they engage with the beneficiaries. A counter trafficking specialist has been deployed in the field.

To provide safe spaces to people in need across various sites, an agreement with a partner NGO has been signed. A total of four designated safe spaces and a district safe shelter will be accessible shortly.

Inter Sector Coordination and Assessments

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

A revised emergency response plan has been drafted. A template has been shared with the sector coordinators to finalize sector-specific information, due back to ISCG by 28 September and the revised plan is scheduled for release on 5 October 2017.

Oxfam in Bangladesh will take the NGO coordination role in Dhaka. Embedding with ISCG is to be discussed in detail between Oxfam and ISCG on 23 September.

IOM's Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) round 5 report has been finalized and will be disseminated shortly. Enumerators have been deployed in Leda and Shamlapur to start emergency tracking of the new arrivals using flow monitoring and site tracker data collection tools.

Communications with Communities (CwC)

Lifesaving and general awareness information are disseminated from the six Emergency Information Service centres in Shamlapur, Balukhali, Leda, Kutupalong, Moiner Ghona, and Unchiprang. These centres are also directing the new arrivals to the appropriate locations for the services they are requiring.

IOM is leading the coordination of the CwC Working Group and working in collaboration with all Working Group partners to have synergy in communications and messaging. Such key awareness messages are being broadcast on Radio Naf as of today. 24/7 Helpline number is available and is canvassed widely for new arrivals to call and seek necessary support.

IOM is supporting GOB's Department of Passport and Immigration for the registration of the new arrivals.

Funding received to date to respond to this crisis

\$7.1 million



IOM operations in Cox’s Bazar are supported by :

