



BANGLADESH ROHINGYA CRISIS RESPONSE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 28 September 2017



Highlights

Life in the makeshift or spontaneous settlements is full of struggles
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■ An estimated 501,800 Rohingya have crossed the border into Bangladesh since 25 August 2017, including 448,100 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 33,600 tarpaulins, installed 367 emergency latrines, trucked 174,000 litres of water, and provided healthcare services to nearly 25,000 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 **501,800** 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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Shelter and Non-Food Items

Distribution of the aid sent by the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Works (KSRelief) is nearly complete.



IOM is the primary actor with regards to tarpaulin distribution, with 33,600 tarpaulins distributed to date. Heavy rains are affecting the new arrivals and the humanitarian response alike. Over 15,000 umbrellas have been distributed to date and over 400 NFI kits are distributed daily among the new arrivals.

The first shipment of aid from the UK Government has arrived in Chittagong. IOM staff on the ground took delivery of the aid and organized a convoy to move the aid from Chittagong to Cox's Bazar before distribution begins among new arrivals.



Site Management

The Site Development Task Force is collaborating with RRRC and Army officials on road construction in the Kutupalong extension site and development of the 2000-acre site plan. Deployed Army officials expects the constructions to commence shortly, as the master plan has been finalized. The refinement of the zoning diagram drafted by RRRC is ongoing.

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. IOM is taking a collaborative multi-sector approach to Site Management to ensure better coordination, both internally and with external partners.



Health

Since the influx began, IOM teams have provided emergency and primary healthcare services to 25,000 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. A mobile health camp has been set up in Shamlapur.

GOB and WHO are planning cover the entire target population with Oral Cholera Vaccines. Complimentary nutritional services commenced 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.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Due to lack of groundwater, water is trucked to Unchiprang, with over 174,000 litres trucked to date. A total of 6 tube wells have been installed since the influx began.

A total of 367 emergency pit latrines have been installed since the influx began—307 in Kutupalong, 40 in Unchiprang, and 20 in Balukhali—supporting over 18,000 new arrivals daily. Additionally, 17 mobile toilets have been installed to date.

A Water Safety Strategy has been drafted and circulated internally to initiate discussions on managing health related issues pertaining to site planning and adapting standards to guide partners.



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 5,895 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), 202 gender based violence (GBV), and 1,514 psychological first aid (PFA) cases have been managed by IOM. Among these, 584 cases have been referred to appropriate healthcare facilities and Dignity Kits distributed among 1,585 EVIs. Frontline staff's overall capacity needs to be strengthened. IRCS is interested in partnering with IOM in this regard.



Communications with Communities (CwC)

Common messaging is discussed with partners of the CwC Working Group which IOM is leading. 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 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 require. Eight new locations have been identified in Balukhali to open additional Emergency Information Service centres.

IOM supported visits of the US Ambassador, Australian High Commissioner, and representatives of DFID, Japan, and Turkish Red Crescent, among others.



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.

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. Six OCHA staff members, including a Senior Coordinator, are providing support to ISCG during this unfolding crisis.

IOM's Needs and Population Monitoring assessment is ongoing. Enumerators have been deployed in the previous and new sites to start emergency tracking of the new arrivals using flow monitoring and site tracker data collection tools. Over 18,800 new arrivals have been tracked through flow monitoring between 20–27 September, 2017.



Women, children, and the elderly are the largest groups among the new arrivals © IOM 2017

Funding/commitment received to date to respond to this crisis

\$16.7 million

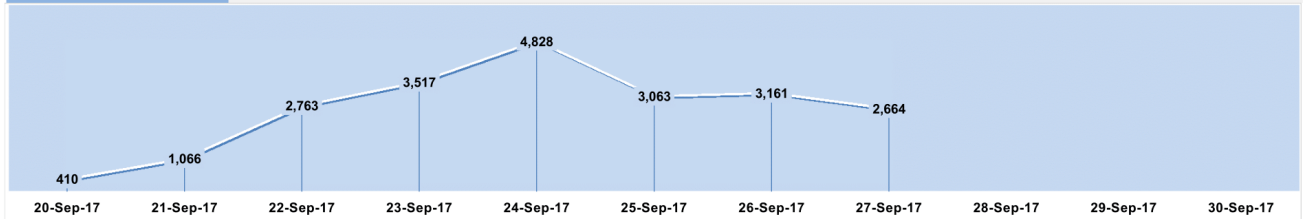
NPM | Needs and Population Monitoring
Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMNs) arriving in Bangladesh



Date of report: September 28, 2017

The following disaggregations are pertaining to the number of Rohingya that entered Bangladesh from Myanmar between 20-27 September 2017

FLOW MONITORING SITES	Balukhali MS	Barmapara	Hakimpara	Jamtoli	Kutupalong MS	Leda MS	Mainnerghona/Balukhali data	Potibonia	Shamlapur	Unchiprang/Raikhong
HOUSEHOLDS	157	102	238	174	229	738	121	312	1,179	599
INDIVIDUALS	820	540	1,397	950	1,158	3,992	594	1,635	7,811	2,575



DEMOGRAPHY					MODE OF TRANSPORT		IMMEDIATE MOVEMENT INTENTION		
MONITORING SITES	MALE 18+	FEMALE 18+	CHILDREN < 18	TOTAL	Pie Chart Data		Bar Chart Data		
Barmapara	121	142	277	540		STAY FOR LONGER TERM HERE: 50%	WILL TRY TO RETURN BACK TO MYANMAR SOON IF POSSIBLE: 27%	DONT KNOW WHERE TO GO: 23%	WILL MOVE TO OTHER LOCATION IN BANGLADESH IN THE IMMEDIATE TERM: 0%
Jamtoli	223	274	453	950					
Potibonia	386	460	789	1,635					
Shamlapur	1,788	2,155	3,868	7,811					
Unchiprang/Raikhong	651	634	1,290	2,575					
Balukhali MS	167	226	427	820					
Leda MS	634	964	2,394	3,992					
Kutupalong MS	239	286	633	1,158					
Hakimpara	289	332	776	1,397					
Mainnerghona/Balukhali data	141	166	287	594					
TOTAL	4,639	5,639	11,194	21,472					

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:

