



BANGLADESH ROHINGYA CRISIS RESPONSE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 05 October 2017



Highlights

Recent flooding, due to heavy rains, has made life in the makeshift and spontaneous settlements even harder for the new arrivals
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■ An estimated 515,000 Rohingya have crossed the border into Bangladesh since 25 August 2017. The Government of Bangladesh has now allocated 3,000 acres of land, rather than 2,000 acres stated in previous days, to accommodate the growing influx.

■ Since the current influx began, IOM has distributed over 53,000 tarpaulins, installed 400 emergency latrines, trucked 310,000 litres of water, and provided healthcare services to over 34,000 patients.

■ IOM is [appealing](#) to the international community for USD 119.77 million to provide desperately needed aid.

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 515,000 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.

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) is working closely with IOM and other agencies to establish a new 3,000 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.

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Shelter and Non-Food Items

IOM distributed over 53,000 tarpaulins among the new arrivals to date. Heavy rains and resulting muddy roads are affecting the humanitarian response. Over 21,000 umbrellas, 13,000 blankets, 11,000 sleeping mats, 6,000 plastic sheets, and 2,800 NFI kits have been distributed among the new arrivals.

Distribution of the aid from the British Government in the form of 20,000 blankets, 10,500 sleeping mats, and 10,000 shelter kits is ongoing.

IOM took delivery of over 4,400 tarp—with 2,000 procured from Manila and 2,400 sourced locally—and received a Rubb hall to set up a new logistics hub.



Site Management

The Site Development Task Force, composed of IOM, UNHCR, and RRRC is currently working on improving access to the refugee population through road construction in the Kutupalong extension site and development of the site plan. IOM has built 650m of brick road and 3,000m of pathways through cash for work. In addition, 715m of Herring-Bone-Bond road construction completed against the target of 850m

Currently, 18km of road is planned to be constructed by the Army within the next few weeks. Additionally, 9km of approach roads will be constructed by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) within the same deadline.

RRRC has begun the process of relocating UMN from Bandarban to Balukhali/Ukhia. As of October 3rd, the Army has imposed and announced restriction of movements for the general population after 17:00 PM.



Settlements are overcrowded and underdeveloped
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Health

Contrary to what was initially suspected, there has been no confirmed cases of Polio. Since the influx began, IOM teams have provided emergency and primary healthcare services to over 34,000 patients, with 19,000 in Teknaf and over 14,000 in Ukhia. Over 300 of these patients were referred to higher-level healthcare facilities.

The health sector partners met with the Ministry of Health to plan a cholera vaccine campaign to be implemented in two phases. In the first phase (one year), 650,000 people will be vaccinated in the settlements and in adjacent host communities. Over 1,000 volunteers will be needed to roll out the campaign-scheduled to start on 10 October-and will receive training beforehand.



There are many pregnant women among the new arrivals
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Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

310,000 litres of water has been trucked to spontaneous settlements. Installation of six tube wells have been completed. 8,000 families have received 10-liter jerry cans and 2,000 families have received hygiene kits to date. A total of 400 emergency pit latrines have been installed since the influx began, supporting over 20,000 new arrivals. Additionally, 45 mobile toilets have been installed to date, serving over 2,200 people. Seven deep tube wells have been completed against a target of 35.



Gender Based Violence and Counter Trafficking

Since the influx began, over 6,200 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), 200 gender based violence (GBV), and 1,600 psychological first aid (PFA) cases have been managed by IOM. Among these over 600 cases have been referred to appropriate healthcare facilities, 2,100 dignity kits, and 500 solar lanterns have been distributed among the new arrivals. A training on human trafficking was organized for frontline first responders, with IOM's Protection/GBV team and all staff of implementing partner NGO PULSE participating.



Communications with Communities (CwC)

IOM's CwC team is working closely with makeshift settlement management committees and local government representatives to resolve various conflicts between new arrivals, long-term Rohingya, and host communities. The team members are encouraging the new arrivals to proceed for biometric registration. FGDs have been conducted with new arrivals and *Mazis* (block leaders in settlements) to find out the nature of the support that are urgently needed. Over 800 pregnant women are among the new arrivals in Unchiprang, with delivery facilities unavailable at the location. New locations have been identified in Balukhali and Bukghana to open additional Emergency Information Service centres.



Inter Sector Coordination and Assessments

Published [The ISCG Humanitarian Response Plan](#) for a 6-month period between September 2017 to February 2018, outlining the urgency of the current situation, the risk of the massive loss of life, and the likelihood of a protracted and multi-dimensional crisis,

Going forward, one ISCG staff will be based in the RCCC office for day to day information. 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. ISCG is developing a Situation Report with the 4W data of sectors' operations.

IOM's Needs and population Monitoring assessment has tracked the movement of new arrivals with data collection ongoing for the round 6 report.



Women, children, and the elderly are the largest and most vulnerable groups of the new arrivals

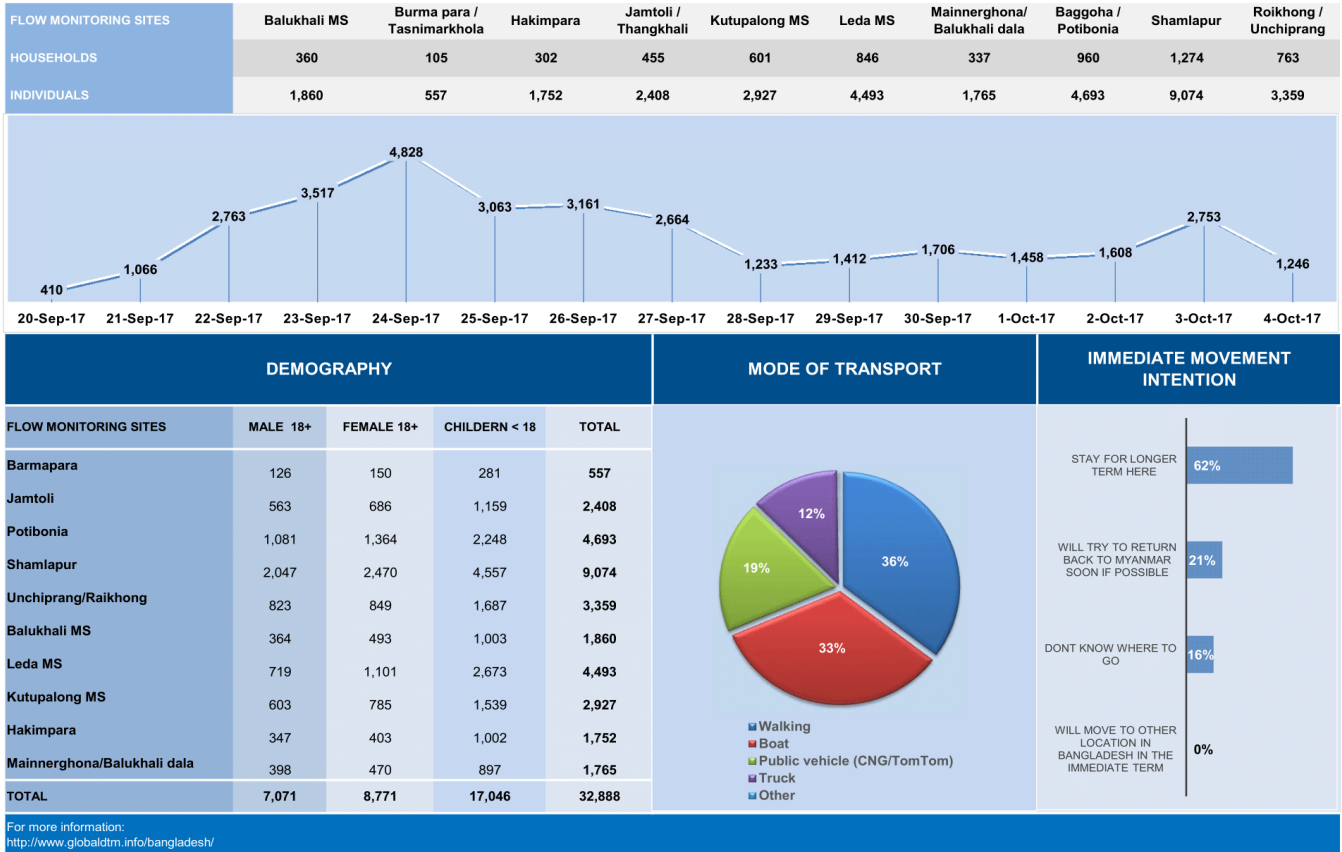
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Funding/commitment received to date to respond to this crisis:

\$16.7 million

NEEDS and POPULATION MONITORING ASSESSMENT

The following disaggregations are pertaining to the number of Rohingya that entered Bangladesh from Myanmar between 20 September and 04 October, 2017



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

IOM operations in Cox's Bazar are supported by:

