



Photo: ISCG

**SITUATION OVERVIEW**

During the reporting week, the monsoon rains brought 252 mm of rainfall compared to 95 mm during the previous week. The rain was particularly heavy during 24 and 25 June when a total of 194 mm were recorded. Based on the Bangladesh Meteorological Standard, both days were categorized as days with 'very heavy' rains. The downpour caused 65% of the week's weather-related incidents (i.e. landslides, wind-storms and floods). Three rain gauges were installed in Chakmarkul (near Camp 21), Camp 16 and Kutupalong, complementing existing rain gauges in Cox's Bazar and Teknaf, as well as the Meteorological Station installed by Samaritan Purse in Camp 12. This network of rain gauges provides localized rainfall data at regular intervals throughout the day, which will allow the humanitarian community to better monitor, anticipate and respond to developments within the camps. Relocation of families at risk of landslides and flooding continued; a total of some 200 families have already moved to Camp 20 Extension and more than 100 families to Camp Extension 4. Repair of access roads, culverts, bridges and infrastructure is ongoing with continued attention to preparing for further heavy rains.

**KEY FIGURES**

**215,000**

estimated number of refugees in areas at risk of landslides/floods based on March 2018 assessment (42,000 of which were in highest-risk areas prioritized for relocation due to imminent risk)

**33,000**

estimated number of refugees relocated due to risk mitigation, infrastructure work and new arrivals (as of 24<sup>th</sup> June 2018)

**18,000**

estimated refugees already relocated from highest-risk areas (as of 24<sup>th</sup> June 2018)

Relocated refugees have been accommodated within the camps, either living temporarily with other refugee households, hosted in community shelters, or shifted to newly developed 'relocation' sites. Efforts are ongoing to relocate 2,925 additional refugees by 7th July 2018.

**INCIDENT REPORTING IN CAMPS (22-27 June 2018)**



**922** persons affected by incidents:

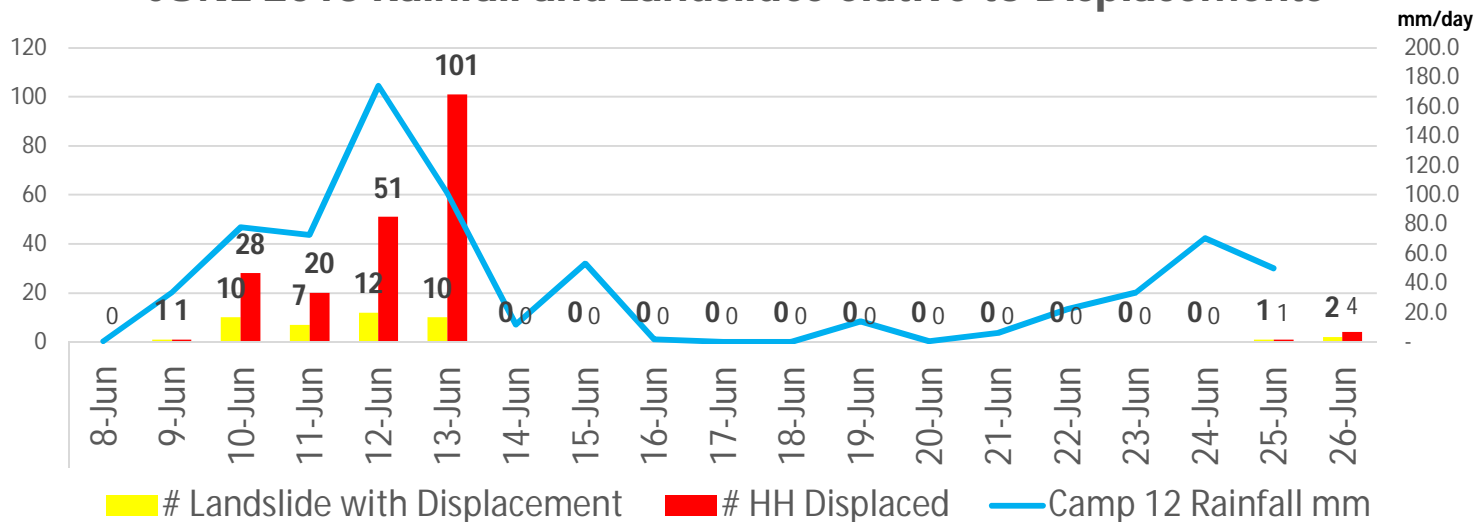
 **495** by Landslides

 **420** by Wind-Storm

 **7** by Floods

**WEATHER FORECAST & ROAD CONDITIONS**

**JUNE 2018 Rainfall and Landslides relative to Displacements**



Source: Rainfall in mm/day in Camp 12 Samaritan Meteo Station

## Road Conditions

Following recent heavy rains, the three ton restriction imposed on vehicles using roads within the camps continues to prevent further damage, ensure repairs and reinforcement works to existing infrastructure until access is restored with minimal disruption. The Ukhiya-Balukhali Army Road is closed north of the Logistics & Engineering Hub while the road is being bricked. This closure is likely to continue until mid-July. Access on foot remains open and humanitarian workers continue to deliver assistance and provide emergency services to refugees and repair damaged infrastructure in the badly affected areas of the refugee camps.

## SECTOR ACTIVITIES and UPDATES



Health services that were temporarily disrupted resumed in all facilities except a fixed health post in Camp 21. 20 mobile medical teams (MMTs) are on standby for emergency deployment. Enhanced mechanisms are in place to monitor risks / outbreak of water- and vector-borne diseases. 3,859 AWD cases were reported during the week of 14-24 June. 13 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) treatment centres or facilities with isolation capacity are completed with four more planned or under construction (max. capacity is 547 isolation beds).



3 latrines were damaged during heavy rains last week. In total, 21,959 latrines have been de-sludged (91% of target) and 5,732 decommissioned. Hygiene promotion activities are focused on prevention and symptom recognition of AWD, handwashing with soap at critical times, proper use of Aquatabs and safe water chains. Emergency stocks for water purification include 30 days of Aquatabs for 135,000 households, 32 tons of chlorine and 3 months of hygiene kits for 165,000 families.



About 90% of the 1,090 shelters destroyed since 11 May 2018 have been rebuilt. 196,525 shelters have been upgraded with bamboo/tarps/rope/wire (93% of target). 89,521 tie-down kits have been installed (42% of target). While these options strengthen shelter resilience, they resist wind speeds up to 40 km/hr and do not protect shelters in higher winds and sustained heavy rains. Recently approved mid-term shelter designs use concrete pillars offering more resilience. While construction has begun in relocation sites, more time, space and resources are needed to build these at scale.



Despite heavy rains impact on food distributions points/outlets was suitably managed as porters were used to deliver food to Madhu Chara, a location not accessible by car. 30 metric tonnes of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) were stockpiled to support 8,000 families during 3 days of intense rains. 1,001 households affected by water logging and heavy rains already benefited from HEB distribution. About 8,415 individuals received cooked meals in the last 10 days. About 160 parcels of Emergency Dry Rations (EDF) were distributed; each EDF covers a five person household for two days.



Trained refugee volunteers played a crucial role as first responders to weather incidents. Heavy monsoon rains have caused severe structural damage to child protection facilities. 28 were affected and recommended for closure, 5 have been decommissioned, and 9 provided temporary shelter to families pending relocation to safer sites. 16 of the affected facilities remain closed. All facilities at risk are being reinforced. A total of 215 Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) will be trained by the end of the week in disaster preparedness and response. The distribution of water resistance child safety bracelets is ongoing. GBV services continued during the heavy rains; 8 Protection Emergency Response Units (PERUs) are activated in 7 camps.



The Ukhiya, Madhu Chara and Teknaf Logistics Hubs and Unchiprang Common Storage are fully operational with a 6400 m<sup>3</sup> of total storage space available for aid and relief materials. Madhu Chara Hub is currently only accessible from the south along the Army road.



ETS upgraded the UN Common VHF Security Telecommunications network to cover all the operational area including refugee camps. Work is ongoing to update the existing channel plan and to ensure internet connectivity in all the 31 CiC offices in Ukhiya and Teknaf.



One nutrition facility damaged due to severe flooding is still under repair. Other facilities that suffered minor or moderate damage continue providing services while repairs take place.



93 education facilities in total were damaged because of the heavy rains, 35 of them were decommissioned. An estimated 9,765 children were affected by these developments. These children are reassigned to other facilities. Repairs to damaged facilities are underway.



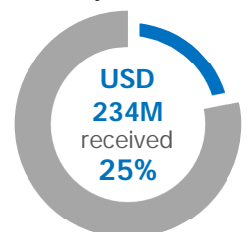
Repair and recovery activities continue in Leda, Unchiprang, Chakmarkul, Jamtoli and the northern part of Army road. SMEP's hotline is online and ready to trigger surface stabilization and road repair. 900 m of soil in total has been stabilized in different areas, with about 1,000 laborers and 10 excavators involved in land development and installation of container culverts in Camp 20 Extension.



The newly established Rohingya Response Rumor Tracking bulletin prepared by the CwC Working Group provides practical information—in English and Bangla—on topics that have been the subject of rumors circulating around the camps: cyclone emergency warning procedures, explains the process and conditions of relocation to safe areas, and developments related to potential repatriation to Myanmar.

## NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND GAPS

- **Urgent Access to Cyclone shelters/safe spaces for refugees is needed.** The sandy soil, hilly terrain, population density and environmental degradation in the camps underscore **heightened risks of landslides/flooding and limited access**. As a result, even non-cyclone weather events such as heavy rains/high winds may cause life-threatening risks and impede services.
- **Additional usable land is needed** to ameliorate dangerously congested conditions in the camps.
- NGO partners on the ground report difficulties with **timely clearance** of vital materials, staff and activities.
- **Sizable funding gaps** plague key response Sectors such as Health, Food Security, Shelter and Logistics.
- **Health** challenges include high risk of water-borne and other diseases, mass casualties; language barriers to communicating medical needs; access for mobile medical teams; critical patient referral to health facilities; access to clean water; 24/7 health services in the camps; surgical capacity to manage mass casualties, coordination of ambulances for emergency referral and an injuries reporting system.
- **Protection:** Alternative/mobile child protection and gender-based violence service points are needed to replace at-risk facilities. The use of porters for aid distributions must be carefully managed to minimize protection risks.
- **Logistics:** Access to the camps needs continuous monitoring, maintenance and rehabilitation to ensure prompt delivery of assistance
- **ETS:** NGO partners face challenges in permission to use the security telecommunications network and to import the requisite radio equipment.



as reported by FTS  
(USD 951M required)