

Monsoon Response Update #2 8 August 2021



Photo: Damaged shelters in Camp 6 / DRC

Situation Overview

Landslides, floods, waterlogging, and slope failures caused by heavy monsoon that started on the night of 26 July have caused heavy damages in Rohingya refugee camps and surrounding host communities. Approximately 715mm rainfall occurred in Cox’s Bazar in between 27 July to 4 August 2021. More rainfall is expected in coming days.

Highways and several feeder roads heading to Rohingya camps are flooded. Highly affected camps are 8W, 8E, 12, 5, 6, 13, 19, and 21. Floods badly affected Balukhali, Rajapalong and Palongkhali Unions and surrounding areas. Several access ways, community infrastructures, distribution points and other humanitarian facilities are inundated into water.

Monsoon floods and landslides have in particular affected the most vulnerable. Persons with disabilities, elderly, children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers are affected the most due to their mobility limitations aggravated by physical barriers. Over 80,000 Bangladeshi host community members in Ukhaia and Teknaf sub districts surrounding Rohingya camps are also affected and are taking shelters in nearby cyclone shelters.

Among the most pressing needs identified are: Food, safe drinking water, damaged shelter repair and maintenance, NFIs, specialized protection services, repairing damaged facilities, site clearance and access ways repair and maintenance, and immediate livelihood recovery.

Table -1: Summary of the damages

Summary of the damages	# of affected people
Number of Rohingya refugees affected	71,015
Number of Rohingya refugees displaced	24,909
Number of Rohingya Refugees fatalities	8*
Number of Rohingya shelters destroyed	6,418

*(5 due to landslide, 2 due to drowning, 1 due to an accident in a well)

Source: ISCG Monsoon Flash Report Update #2 & 3

What is DRC Bangladesh doing?

DRC Bangladesh is continuously assessing damage and needs and responding monsoon in an integrated approach right from the day one, 27 July. DRC Bangladesh is implementing a holistic multi-sector programme integrating Site Management Support (SMS), General Protection (GP), Child Protection (CP), Gender Based Violence (GBV), shelter and livelihood programmes to meet the interlinked multiple needs of the Rohingya refugees and host communities affected by floods, landslides, waterlogging, slope failures and windstorms.

Site Management Support (SMS)

SMS works in five camps 8E, 8W, 10, 11, 12. Community Volunteers, Disaster Management Unit volunteers (DMUs) and DRC SMS staff have been mobilized to assess damage and needs, relocate affected families to safe place and safe shelters. DRC SMS has been conducting camps level coordination meeting to coordinate humanitarian response to avoid duplication and gaps. DMUs have been supported at risk households to relocate them to communal shelters or to their relatives nearby. DMUs are working to ensure access by cleaning blocked pathways. SMS continued disseminating flood and landslide awareness messaging and hosted ref flags in the high-risk areas. SMS arranged hot meals to the relocated, in coordination with WFP and food partners. SMS has been referring received complaints to the relevant partners and have resolved them. Accessible Complaints Feedback Response Mechanism (CFRM) are in place in each camp.

Table 2: Summary of the ongoing activities and achievements

Monsoon response indicators	Achievements
# of SMS staff mobilized in camps per day	28 (46 on July 29 due to heavy works)
# of SMS volunteers mobilized in camps per day	254 (402 on July 29 due to heavy works)
# of complaints received through CFRM	383
# of CFRM complaints referred	383
# of CFRM complaints resolved	152 (rest are in the process)
# of camp level coordination meetings arranged	16
# of DMU mobilized in the camps per day	512
# of households relocated to safe place, safe shelter	709
# of individuals relocated to safe place, safe shelter	4,254

Livelihood support

The DRC Bangladesh Livelihood team is working in five camps (camp 5, 7, 8E, 8W, 10) and two host communities – Rajapalong and Palongkhali unions of Ukhia subdistrict, Cox’s Bazar. The Livelihood team focuses on providing crop seeds and farming tools for the monsoon affected communities for immediate economic recovery. The team has mobilized 6 staff and 53 cash for workers for tree plantation. Cash for works approach has created temporary employment for people affected by monsoon.

Table 3: Summary of the ongoing activities and achievements

Monsoon response indicators	Achievements
# of staff mobilized per day	6
# of cash for workers mobilized per day	53
# of tree planted for soil stabilization	3,378

Child Protection (CP)

DRC's Child Protection team is working in five camps (camp 2W, 6, 7, 8E, 8W) and two host communities (Rajapalong and Palongkhali Unions). DRC child protection team has been running Multipurpose Children and Adolescent Care Centre (MPCAC) to provide temporary shelter to the displaced children and their parents, providing individual protection assistance to the affected children and their parents, providing PSS supports to the children and referring at-risk children to the relevant service providers.

Table 4: Summary of the ongoing activities and achievements

Monsoon response Indicators	Achievements
# of children received case management service	11
# of children received Individual Protection Assistance (IPA)	554
# of lost children identified and reunited	2
# of children received temporary shelter support	25
# of children received PSS support	25
# of at risk children identified and referred to relevant service providers	81
# of children benefitted from mobile child friendly space	20
# of NFIs sets distributed to affected people	554
# of families identified for family based alternative care support	36
# of multipurpose Children and Adolescent Care Centre (MPCAC) operated	2

General Protection (GP)

The DRC General Protection (GP) team works in 6 camps (6, 8W, 8E, 10, 11, 12). DRC GP has visited affected households to assess the protection needs and immediate needs, providing individual protection assistance to the affected people, providing case management services, and doing protection monitoring to assess the quality and gaps of humanitarian assistance.

Table 5: Summary of the ongoing activities and achievements

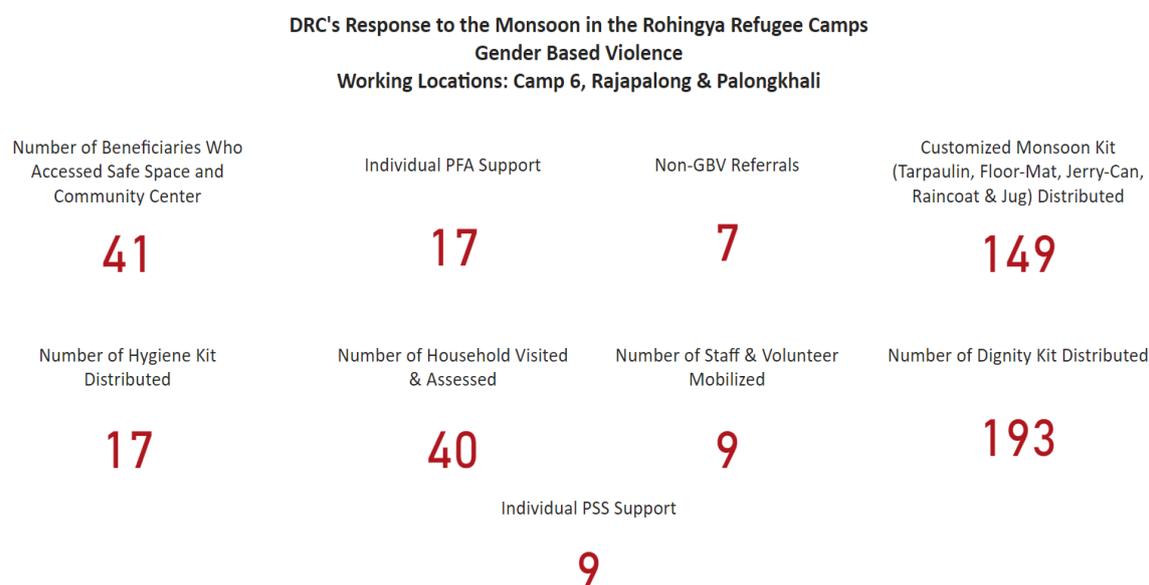
Monsoon response indicators	Achievements
# of Individual Protection Assistance (IPAs) distributed	102
# of households visited to assess protection risks	1,149
# of individuals referred to relevant service providers	426
# of GP staff mobilized per day	21
# of community volunteers mobilized per day	42
# of community meetings held to discuss protection risks	76
# of protection monitoring situation reports produced and shared	21
# of dignity kits distributed	53
# of individuals reached through protection monitoring service	386

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The DRC GBV team works in Camp 6 and two host communities (Rajapalong and Palongkhali Unions). DRC GBV team has been distributing dignity kits, NFIs, ready to eat food, psychosocial first aid and PSS supports to the affected people.

Community Based Protection (CBP)

DRC CBP team works in three camps (Camp 6, 10, 11) and two host communities - Rajapalong and Palongkhali Unions of Ukhia Sub district, Cox’s Bazar Bangladesh. DRC CBP team has been visiting



affected households to assess protection related risks and distributing NFIs to the people in need in host communities.

Table 6: Summary of the ongoing activities and achievements

Monsoon response indicators	Achievements
# of CBP staff mobilized per day	8
# of CBP volunteers mobilized per day	6
# of damaged shelter visited to assess protection risks	375
# of NFIs sets distributed (Tarpaulin, Jerry Can, torchlight, raincoat, Jug)	105
# of households reached by monsoon response door to door messaging	122

Shelter / NFIs

DRC Bangladesh shelter team works in three camps; 2E, 2W and 6. Shelter team has been assessing damaged shelters requiring immediate repair and maintenance. DRC shelter provides pottering and construction support to households with special shelter needs such as women headed households who do not have children to assist, households with people with disabilities who do not have other family members to assist and households with no adult members.

DRC has been providing shelter materials to the fully damaged and partially damaged households. The shelter materials include 1-2 *borak* bamboo (for pillars), 40-60 *muli* bamboos (for roofs and fencing), one tarpaulin, ropes of different size (1 kg rope of 6 mm diameter and 1 kg of 3 mm diameter) and 10 jute bags. One *borak* bamboo and 40 *muli* bamboos are provided to partially damaged shelters and 2 *borak* bamboos and 60 *muli* bamboos are provided to completely damaged shelters.

Table 7: Summary of the ongoing activities and achievements

Monsoon response indicators	Achievements
# of Shelter staff mobilized in camps per day	6 (2 in each camp)
# of shelter volunteers mobilized in camps per day	33 (max. 50 and min. 10 per day)
# of damaged shelter assessed	2,798
# of shelter provided with shelter repairing materials	1,550
# of shelters supported by pottering and reconstruction	90

Challenges

- Continuous heavy rainfall is expected in the next days according to recent weather forecast. Flash floods, waterlogging and landslides are likely to be increased in the next weeks.
- Though blanket access is permitted by the district government authorities, response capacity is hampered by increasing COVID-19 cases in the Rohingya camps and surrounding host communities.
- Camp and host community access roads are flooded. Roads are blocked due to landslides and falling trees. Therefore, it is hard to reach to the people and communities in need on time.

For further information, please contact

Sumitra Mukherjee,
 Country Director
 Email: sumitra.mukherjee@drc.ngo
 Danish Refugee Council,
 Sayeman Heritage Residence, (3rd Floor)
 Sayeman Road, Baharchara, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh