



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

IOM APPEAL

ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS

SEPTEMBER 2017 – FEBRUARY 2018



A MOTHER AND HER CHILD IN KUTUPALONG
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CRISIS OVERVIEW

In the early hours of 25 August, violence broke out in the Rakhine state of Myanmar, resulting in mass displacement of civilians and the suspension of most aid activities. Since then, over 500,000 Rohingya refugees have crossed the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, joining some 300,000 that had fled in earlier waves of displacement.

Many new spontaneous settlements have sprung up in already congested areas. There are currently two formal refugee camps, three makeshift settlements, six spontaneous sites, as well as two main communities hosting refugees. Along the border regions of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar, groups have settled in or near no man's land, presenting additional access challenges. On 14 September, the Government of Bangladesh allocated 2,000 acres of forest land to set up a new camp in Ukhiya Upazila. People begun arriving at the new site before infrastructure and services have been fully established.

The speed and scale of the influx has resulted in a critical humanitarian emergency. The Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar is highly vulnerable, having fled conflict with very few possessions and experienced severe trauma.

The humanitarian response to the influx of Rohingya to Cox's Bazar is co-ordinated by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), established in 2017 and led by IOM at the request of the Government of Bangladesh.

The present appeal outlines IOM's funding requirements from September 2017 until February 2018 in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan. IOM operations focus on six sectors of assistance: Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI), Site Management, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Coordination, Protection and one working group: Communication with Communities (CwC). IOM leads the coordination of two sectors (Shelter/NFI and Site Management) as well as the CwC working group.

675,000 TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

IOM APPEAL (USD)

(September 2017 – February 2018)

	Shelter and Non-Food Items	51 M
	Site Management	40.5 M
	WASH	10.1 M
	Health	8.97 M
	Protection	3.6 M
	Coordination Services	3.3 M
	Communication with communities (CwC)	2.3 M

TOTAL 119.77 M





SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

The Rohingya refugee population in Cox's Bazar has tripled over the past weeks. The speed and scale of the influx has resulted in tremendous pressure on the existing hosting capacities. Existing settlement sites in Cox's Bazar are becoming dangerously congested and continue to expand. New arrivals often come with no belongings or means to cook food. They currently set up makeshift shelters with the limited resources they have, using inadequate materials. In line with the Shelter and NFI sector strategy, IOM will target 90,000 households (450,000 individuals) in two phases to ensure adequate protection before the next rainy season in March/April 2018.

Budget requested by IOM, the agency leading the Shelter and NFI sector coordination in Cox's Bazar, will be used for the following activities:

- Procurement of 90,000 households (HH) worth of shelter kits accompanying local building materials (bamboo), NFI Kits and cash to support shelter set up
- Procurement of 90,000 HH worth of shelter toolkits before to reinforce existing shelter before next raining season (phase 2)
- Distribution of NFI and shelter kits, technical training and monitoring through direct IOM teams and implementing partners
- Establishment of shelter pipeline warehousing, transport and support to partners in collaboration with Logistics Sector
- Provision of 90,000 person/days of monitored cash for work (community engagement) to support set up / construction of shelters for the most vulnerable families
- Sector coordination

Funding required

\$ 51,000,000

Target no. of individuals

450,000



SITE DEVELOPMENT

On 14 September, the Government of Bangladesh allocated 2,000 acres of forest land to set up a new camp in Ukhia Upazila. The land is entirely undeveloped and will require planning and support to decongest sites, build roads and bridges, install drainage systems and provide soil protection earthworks to avoid landslides and additional risks. Support to other sites will also continue to be a priority. IOM is leading the Site Management Sector in Cox's Bazar. In coordination with sector partners and authorities, IOM will implement the following site development activities:

- Construction of approximately 150 km of roads and drainage, including necessary bridges and other infrastructure to ensure access to all areas of the sites
- Earthworks and soil protection in 14 blocks/sites each tentatively hosting 25,000 individuals, including heavy works with equipment and cash for work for smaller scale infrastructure improvements
- 7 large distribution sites made ready to allow for the establishment of major distribution and service hubs by partners
- Establishment of small scale service points, internal drainage and pathways, and other needs in coordination with site management partners
- Installation of 7,000 solar street lamps to provide safety and security at key service points and along roads and pathways
- Coordination of the site development working group, hosted under the site management sector

Funding required

\$ 27,038,900

Target no. of individuals

350,000



SITE MANAGEMENT

With makeshift settlements expanding on a daily basis, site management services are required to ensure that affected populations have access to the appropriate level of assistance and protection. Monitoring service provision, coordinating assistance at site level and ensuring that basic information on site residents is collected and accessible to service providers will be key to achieving this objective. Additionally, the establishment of community participation mechanisms will be critical to reduce vulnerabilities among the affected populations and ascertain that the assistance delivered meet the needs. IOM will undertake the following site management activities:

- Establishment of Site Management Agency (SMA) services (through direct implementation and the provision of grant to humanitarian partners) in 10 makeshift and spontaneous settlements
- Provision of site management training and on-the-job mentoring to site management sector partners and government authorities
- Set up site governance structures, inclusive of both Rohingya and host communities to assess needs, analyse conflicts, and jointly identify solutions
- Provide Cash for Work opportunities to affected populations to implement collective activities aimed at improving the living conditions and mitigate hazards in the sites and surrounding host communities
- Conduct regular assessments in all sites through the IOM Needs and Population Monitoring teams, to ensure that basic information on services available and population data are available to humanitarian partners to support the provision of appropriate and coordinated assistance
- Ensure the coordination of the site management Sector

Funding required

\$ 13,448,296

Target no. of individuals

675,000



WASH

The existing WASH infrastructures are overwhelmed by the volume of new arrivals, and without rapid action, outbreaks of diseases are inevitable. All sites are in urgent need of WASH and infrastructure interventions to enable vector control and restore basic human dignity. Rohingya refugees often arrived in Bangladesh with very little belongings, spending all they have on basic shelter, and leaving sanitation and water as a daily emergency need. In line with the WASH sector strategy, IOM will implement the following activities:

- Installation and maintenance of water points in the existing and new settlements (emergency shallow wells, water trucking and deep tube wells)
- Installation and maintenance of gender segregated emergency pit latrines with 5-chambers each, followed by semi-permanent community 3-chamber latrines, and household latrines to provide safe sanitation facilities in new settlements and host communities
- Installation and maintenance of 2-chamber bathing blocks for women and girls
- Organisation of hygiene promotion awareness activities and distribution of hygiene kits
- Installation of garbage bins within the community to manage solid waste

Funding required

\$ 10,097,515

Target no. of individuals

331,520



HEALTH

The sheer number of new arrivals has overwhelmed health services present in existing health facilities. Overall there is a scarcity of both human and financial resources in place which is causing a significant gap in the overall provision of essential health services to the affected populations as well as surrounding communities. There is an urgent need to provide immediate primary and secondary health care for new arrivals, with high reported numbers of injuries and the absence of clinical services. New settlements urgently require the establishment of primary health care and public health interventions. Government health facilities also require strengthening to respond to the increased caseload. In line with the health sector strategy, IOM will implement the following interventions in a phased manner:

Funding required

\$ 8,968,141

Target no. of individuals

607,735

PHASE 1	PHASE 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of urgent primary health care services in new sites Referral support for urgent and emergency cases Provision of medicines and basic supplies Provision of basic emergency reproductive health services Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and early warning systems Mental health and psychosocial support Outbreak preparedness and response planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Converting temporary health post into comprehensive multi-disciplinary health care centres/ posts where services such as : delivery care, maternal, neonatal and child health, reproductive health services including sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) support, non-communicable diseases, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), disability and rehabilitation support services and nutrition management are fully integrated with primary health care provision Establishment of health posts as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) Inter sector and intra sector coordination for effective program delivery



PROTECTION

According to IOM, 19 per cent of the refugees are estimated to be female-headed households, with many having lost their husbands due to violence in Myanmar. Elderly headed households account for 11 per cent of the population, and child-headed 5 per cent. Absence of legal status reinforce the vulnerability of the group. Many have experienced gender based violence, with women and girls particularly targeted. Severe overcrowding, lack of service awareness and distance prevents the most vulnerable from seeking support and allows for possible risks of human trafficking. Growing numbers of separated and unaccompanied children are also being reported. In line with the protection sector strategy, IOM activities will aim to address some of the protection risks faced by the affected communities (old and new arrivals) and improve access to specialized protection services. IOM will focus on protection activities to prevent and address community tensions and human trafficking, mitigate and respond to gender based violence (GBV), and address family separation through specialized child protection (CP) measures. IOM priority activities will include:

Funding required

\$ 3,614,220

Target no. of individuals

165,980

- Capacity building activities and information dissemination sessions on psychosocial (PSS), GBV services and trafficking risks
- Emergency rescue and response to identified victims of trafficking
- Establishment and management of safe spaces for women and adolescent girls, GBV survivors, trafficking victims and other persons at risk
- Provision of case management, psychological first aid (PFA), PSS, counseling to GBV survivors and trafficking victims
- Distribution of dignity kits and solar lanterns to most at risk women and girls
- Support to identification, documentation, family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children
- Support to alternative and interim child care arrangements



COORDINATION

An increasing number of humanitarian actors have quickly arrived to respond to the emergency, including national and international NGOs and UN agencies – 35 agencies are now operating, and more than a dozen more are seeking to do so.

A sector based coordination structure, hosted by IOM, was agreed for the Rohingya response. This structure designated sector lead agencies, now in place across nine sectors - Education (UNICEF/SCI), Food Security (WFP), Protection with GBV and Child Protection Sub-Sectors (UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF), Health (WHO), WASH (ACF/UNICEF), Logistics with Emergency Telecommunications (WFP), Shelter & NFI (IOM), Site Management (IOM) and two working groups – Communication with Communities and Information Management. The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) operates under the strategic guidance provided by a policy group, which includes UN, INGOs and donors at Dhaka level.

In terms of Government coordination, the National Task Force, established in 2013 by the Government's National Strategy on Undocumented Myanmar Nationals and refugees, remains in place to provide oversight of the Rohingya response, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with more than 22 Ministries and authorities, and mirrored by the District Task Force chaired by the Deputy Commissioner in Cox's Bazar District. The District Administration is playing a key role in channelling private and Government to Government donations, along with the military.

The current coordination structure led by IOM needs to be reinforced to ensure it is fit for purpose, with strengthened and expanded functions to properly support humanitarian actors, and ensure effective and clear links among all stakeholders, so that an effective and comprehensive response can be delivered rapidly.

IOM priorities under this sector include:

- Reinforcement of the capacity of the inter-sector coordination group to coordinate the humanitarian response in Dhaka, Cox's Bazar and in the field.
- Establishment of humanitarian hubs (light based camps) for humanitarian partners in Cox's Bazar
- Support access and build capacities of International and local NGOs
- Support and capacity building of local and national authorities
- Strengthening of data and information management, and improve monitoring and reporting systems on affected populations movements and needs
- Management of the humanitarian programme appeal cycle, including needs assessments, analysis and response planning.
- Ensure gender and protection are mainstreamed across the response at all times and humanitarian partners engage with affected communities whenever possible
- Scale up advocacy initiatives and resource mobilization efforts with the donor community

Funding required

\$ 3,322,350

Target no. of partners

45



COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

Recent assessments across all sites in Cox's Bazar indicate that new arrivals have little knowledge of what services are available and how to access them. The recent peak in arrivals combined with very difficult living conditions, low rates of literacy and limited awareness of key sectoral messages require humanitarian partners to engage in life-saving information activities to enable behaviour change and reduce risks in the affected communities. IOM will support the CwC Working Group through the following activities:

- Daily messaging through Rohingya volunteers
- Radio transmission of life saving messaging
- Awareness campaigns on access to information and other key issues
- Deployment of information kiosks/posts and community outreach teams to disseminate information, make referrals, perform targeted community consultations, household visits and gather feedback through open air meetings
- Awareness raising and community feedback program on community stabilisation and conflict reduction between host communities and Rohingya
- Coordination of the CwC Working Group including support partners with a common messaging function, information needs assessments and community consultations, common feedback mechanism and capacity building of Working Group member field staff

Funding required

\$ 2,281,104

Target no. of individuals

331,789

NPM | Needs and Population Monitoring

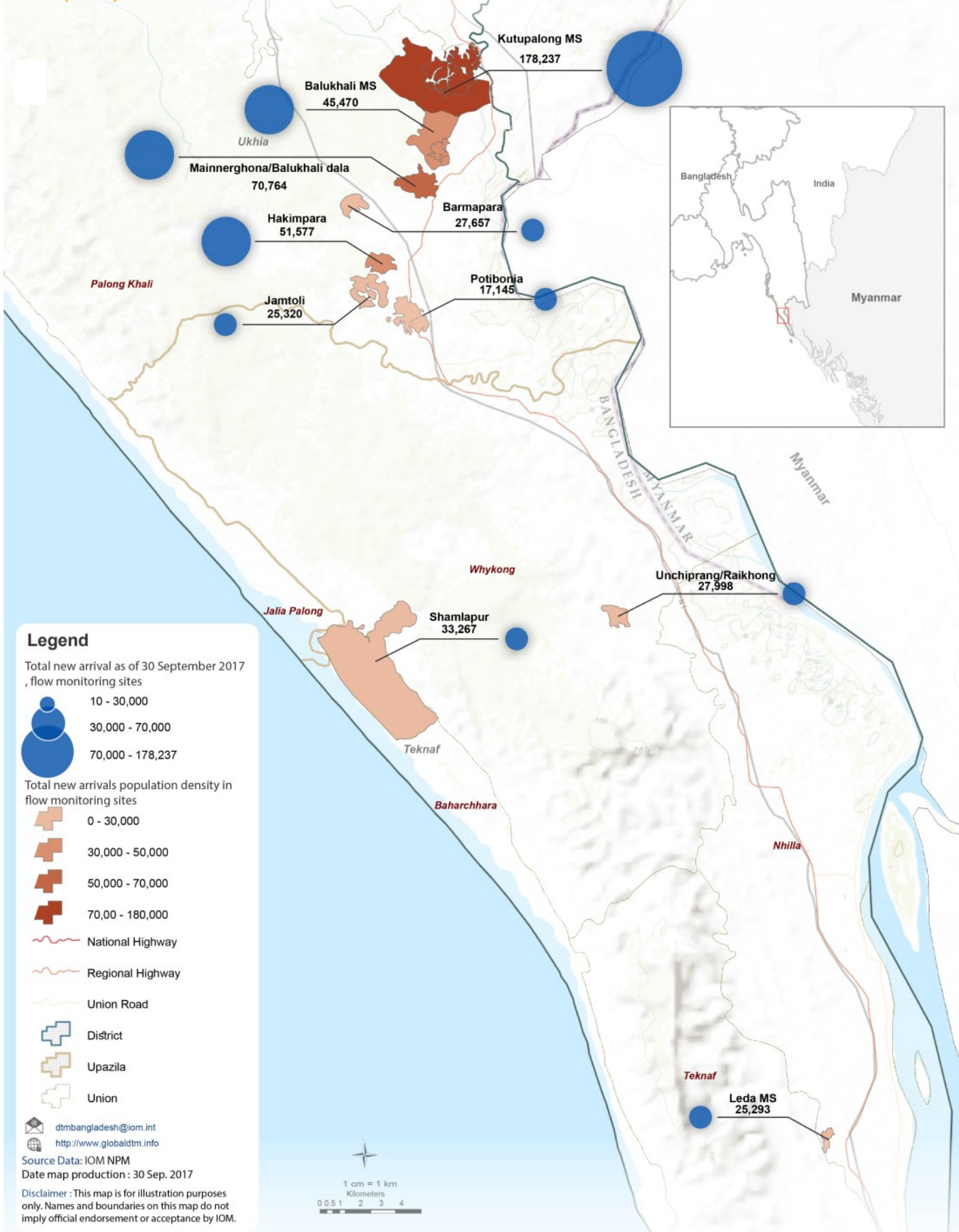
Flow monitoring daily update on new arrivals as of 30th September 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Flow monitoring sites: Barmapara, Jamtoli, Potibonia, Shamlapur, Unchiprang/Raikhong, Balukhali MS, Leda MS, Kutupalong MS, Hakimpura, Mainnerghona/Balukhali dala

Date of report: September 30, 2017



SHELTER AND NFI

IOM distributed 40,000 tarpaulins reaching 200,000 people. As heavy rains affected the new arrivals and the humanitarian response alike, IOM has distributed over 15,000 umbrellas. Over 2,800 NFI kits, 4,600 sleeping mats and 4,200 blankets were distributed in this period, with female headed households and families with disabled members prioritized in the distributions. IOM procured a further 140,000 humanitarian shelter grade plastic sheeting and 435,000 NFI to address the acute and immense needs of shelter and household NFI. IOM leads the coordination of the Shelter & NFI sector, where 22 organizations participate in the coordination of the response.



IOM STAFF

Total: 426

International Staff: 61

SITE MANAGEMENT

IOM is working closely with partners to identify and mobilize site management agencies to improve coordination of services at site level, referring critical gaps in assistance to relevant actors and sector lead agencies. Three IOM site management teams are currently working in key areas of Kutupalong, Ulchiprang and Balukhali, engaging humanitarian actors and providing information and referral services to the Rohingya population. The Site Development Task Force, composed of IOM, UNHCR and the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Committee (RRRC), is currently focusing on improving access to the refugees population with road construction in the Kutupalong extension site and development of the site plan, using a collaborative multi-sector approach to ensure better coordination with all relevant stakeholders. A zoning map to facilitate the coordination of mapping and delivery of services in the extension area/new site development has been developed and an information management and mapping strategy for more effective data collection established. So far IOM built 650m of brick road and 3,000 m pathways through cash for work.

WASH

243,000 liters of water has been supplied to Unchiprang. On average, 18,000 liters of water is supplied daily, serving 2,400 people (7.5 liters per capita per day). 6 tube wells have been bored. 8,480 families have received 10 liter jerry cans. A total of 400 emergency pit latrines and 24 Mobile toilets have been installed. 500 families received Hygiene kits. The installation of WASH facilities is being scaled up to meet the demand in coordination with other actors as well as the Government of Bangladesh.



AERIAL IMAGE FOR SITE PLANNING AT KUTUPALONG
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IOM NFI DISTRIBUTION IN KUTUPALONG
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IOM WATER POINT AT HATKHOLA PARA
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HEALTH

With an existing presence in Cox Bazar including health sector coordination role prior to the latest influx, IOM immediately began to scale up health service provision following the increase in new arrivals. IOM is currently supporting 12 health facilities with both outpatient and inpatient capacity, operating 6 mobile medical teams, providing 9 ambulances for transport of urgent and emergency cases and scaling up health outreach and education with 350 community health workers in collaboration with local partners. Since 25 August, IOM has treated over 23,000 patients in existing and new settlements, referred over 300 cases for higher level care, supported almost 400 newborn deliveries and has led health sector coordination efforts in close collaboration with WHO and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

PROTECTION

Since August, IOM protection team scaled up prioritization of most at risk individuals and referred them to specific services, including medical health facilities. Psychosocial First Aid (FPA) was provided to more than 1,500 individuals and women safe spaces set-up. GBV survivors were able to be redirected to appropriate services, including medical ones. As a prevention and immediate support tool, 2,135 dignity kits and 550 solar lamps were distributed to most at risk women and girls residing in the settlements. The team started to support the identification of unaccompanied and separated children for documentation, tracing and family reunification while identifying interim care arrangements and alternative care.

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

IOM is responding to the information needs of affected communities through the deployment of the Communication with Communities field team. Field team members are deployed to major sites, providing referrals and disseminating life-saving messages to the Rohingya arriving. IOM volunteers are supporting the efforts and establishing information hubs in a number of critical locations. When necessary, field teams are deployed to address emerging issues and provide initial outreach services to developing sites. At the working group level, IOM is deploying resources to ensure the quality and effectiveness of messaging, and establish a joint feedback mechanism that can consolidate incoming information and inform sectoral responses.



CHILDREN SAFE PLACE IN KUTUPALONG
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NEW BORN AT THE IOM HEALTH CLINIC IN SHAMLAPUR
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IOM STAFF ENGAGES WITH A ROHINGYA REFUGEE
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