Humanitarian Response

Food Security

- To date, 19 organizations have started their response, mainly INGOs (13 INGOs: Islamic Relief, Muslim Aid, Christian Aid, Concern World Wide, ACF, Save the Children International, CRS, BRAC, Oxfam, DanChurchAid, Solidarites International and ADRA), five (5) local NGOs (Coast Trust, Mukti, YPSA, RIC and Shushilan), the Red Cross-Red Crescent (IFRC/BDRC) and one (1) UN agency (WFP);
- The estimated amount delivered (or in process) is 1,000,033 USD (29% of the amount requested);
- 164,610 people or 32,922 households are in process to receive or have already received assistance from the above mentioned organizations;
- About 45% of the households targeted received food assistance in kind;
- Laxmipur district is the less covered district (28% of the HRP target), then Barguna with 70% coverage (vs. HRP target);
- DFID (START network), DFAT Canadian, Irish Aid, own funding are the current source of funding for the response;
- Government allocated 5,682 MT of rice to 15 affected districts as well 18.14 million BDT to the affected population.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Organizations are not following the standard FSC packages as revised with the FSC members. Packages vary from 500 BDT to 4000 BDT; Some organizations are responding in Upazilas not included in the Humanitarian Response Plan; Population targeted by the GoB is not known. Only figures at the district level are available; Overlap and gaps in some areas; District coordination not yet established; Some areas are not easily accessible. Some areas are still under water as embankments are damaged.

Shelter

- Shelter Cluster last met on 6th July, at which the following updates were shared: The Government of Bangladesh has so far distributed CGI sheets (one bundle per household) to 3459 households, as well as provided emergency shelter to 3,400 households in six most severely affected districts.
- Apart from GoB’s contribution, Islamic Relief has already planned to construct 200 permanent houses in Tajumuddin Upazila under Bhola district, while Caritas distributed emergency shelter support to 64 households in Monpura upazila. NGOs have also distributed cash grants to 450 household in Cox’s Bazar (World Vision) and to 2,900 households in Noakhali, Hatia and Suborno Char area (Concern Worldwide);
- However, the gap remains still high in comparison to the JNA and JRP plan. The meeting decided further to collect information on 4W methodology from all the cluster members ASAP to figure out more reliable status of shelter needs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- In cooperation with Department of Public Health (DPHE), UNICEF supports the reparation of 1,100 households’ latrines; 500 households are receiving hygiene kits; 1,950 water point being disinfected and 50,000 Water Purification Tablets distributed for household water treatment in affected districts of Chittagong division. Plans finalized with DPHE for deployment of mobile water treatment plants to some of the affected communities for provision of safe drinking water. UNICEF has mobilized US$150,000 from its own resources and using the pre-positioned WASH emergency supplies to support the above activities;
- 6,150 households in Cox’s Bazar are receiving Hygiene Kits from Solidarites International, ACF, Concern Worldwide and Christian Aid. In Noakhali, 2,200 families are supported for the same by Save the Children. In Chittagong, Muslim Aid, CRS and Oxfam are distributing Hygiene Kits to around 4,500 households;
- PLAN International Bangladesh is supporting 1,915 households in Burhanuddin & Lalmohon Upazila, Bhola district especially on the disinfection of existing tube-well including water quality test (bacteria, iron, salinity); Tube-well Repairing; Platform raising of Tube-well; Household latrine repairing; distribution of Hygiene Kits; and
Awareness for community and school students; and also distributed hygiene kits along with other household items to 1,200 affected family in Sitakundo Upazila of Chittagong district;

- DFID (START network), Irish Aid, own funding are the current source of funding for the response.

### Health – Sexual and Reproductive Health

- A Health Cluster team consisting of WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF & IOM visited Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar;
- WHO is currently distributing 300 additional basic kits to reduce morbidity in ‘Roanu’ affected areas. The kits contain essential medicines and medical devices such as antibiotics, painkillers, medication for children, sterilization sets and supplies to treat light to moderate injuries, and can be used by primary health care workers with limited training. UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, BDRCs and other health cluster partners are providing medical care to the affected people;
- UNFPA re-deployed 6 staff to the worst-hit districts including Cox’s Bazar, Chittagong and Pahtuakhali, to determine the further assess and address emergency maternal and newborn needs of, as well as for prevention and mitigation of sexual violence. Some of the communities that UNFPA has visited are remote and hard-to-reach, compounded by disruption of transport/commute routes caused by the cyclone, leaving the affected women and girls with poor or sometimes no access to reproductive health care information and services;
- UNFPA organized a free medical camp in Banskhali Upazila, Chittagong, on 5 June 2016. The camp offered medical services by female doctors for girls and women, alongside the distribution of the Dignity Kits;
- As a result of UNFPA’s coordination with Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), 24/7 normal vagina delivery facilities became available in Chenua, one of the worst-affected Upazilla in Chittagong, with trained community-based skilled birth attendant (CSBA) from the community.

### Sexual and Gender Based Violence

- UNFPA started the procurement of Dignity Kits, and already distributed 1,000 Dignity Kits to the vulnerable, such as pregnant women, in the hardest-hit areas in Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar districts. UNFPA is currently procuring thousands of additional Dignity Kits.
- UNFPA as Co-Lead of the GBV Cluster, made a presentation at a Shelter Cluster’s meeting, upon request, as to how the Shelter Cluster should and could integrate GBV prevention and mitigation in their response, as per the 2015 IASC GBV Guidelines.

### Nutrition

- National cluster meeting held on 2nd June 2016 where impact responses to the cyclone ROANU was discussed;
- Three sub-national clusters activated in Chittagong, Noakhali and Bholo districts to help bring partners together and to continue monitoring the nutrition situation;
- Based on information from their field based offices, majority of partners don’t consider a serious impact of the cyclone on nutrition status of the population. The nutrition cluster partners do not propose any specific nutrition responses post ROANU;
- The cluster therefore proposes strengthening the already existing nutrition programs implemented by partners.
- In the next 2-3 months, the nutrition cluster will support a rapid nutrition assessment combining both anthropometry and IYCF, funding permitting;
- Concern worldwide: reached 1,500 mothers with IYCF awareness promotion in Cox Bazaar district;
- Terre Des Hommes is undertaking a nutrition survey in Barguna district while concern worldwide is undertaking a rapid assessment of dietary patterns in Kutubdia Upazilla of Cox Bazaar district;
- UNICEF has initiated a rapid nutrition response in Chittagong and Bholo districts targeting to reach over 6,000 children with screening for malnutrition and 266 with treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

### Child Protection

- Child protection need assessment is going on in Barisal and Chittagong districts in most affected 4 Upazilla. Ministry of women and children affairs deployed social workers to conduct the need assessment following an orientation on the assessment;
16 child friendly spaces have been operating in Bashkhali and Kutubdia and around 700 children are getting psycho social and recreational support and services. As schools are closed due to Ramadan these spaces are providing access to the protection services for children while parents are busy with rebuilding their livelihood and collecting relief.

**Education**

- Save the Children in Bangladesh secured funding to implement an Education in Emergency project targeting 60 non-formal schools in Anawara, Banskhali, Chadanaish, Cox’s Sadar, Pekua and Ramu Upazilla of Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar districts with response package combining repairs of schools, provision of education materials and WASH assistance.
- UNICEF has worked with the government authorities and finalized a comprehensive list of around 160 schools that need immediate support in terms of major and minor repair works, supply of furniture, educational materials.
- UNICEF has initiated repair of 30 schools benefiting more than 5,500 children.
- UNICEF plans to provide school materials for 9,300 students who have lost theirs during the disaster. In the upcoming days 1,000 children will start receiving school materials.
- Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) is currently planning to support repair/reconstruct of the Children learning Center (CLC’s) in Bhalo 26, and Barguna 2, moreover, they will also distribute learning materials 480 learners.

**Early Recovery**

- Cluster members are currently planning their recovery interventions and UNDP is designing a Resilient Recovery Planning project in Bhanshakali with local and national government. The project will integrate recovery support for worst-affected households with participatory local-level recovery planning.

**Community Engagement**

- The SHONGJOG platform held a coordination meeting on 1st June on the community engagement work mentioned in the joint response plan;
- UNICEF C4D section conducted four FGD’s in Cox’s Bazaar and Bholia district to understand girls' and women’s preference's for menstrual hygiene management kits as part of the Roanu response;
- UNFPA’s response has been mainly focused on assessing the situation of girls and women of reproductive age in the cyclone affected areas. They have spoken to and interviewed affected community members (on a small scale) primarily focusing on their access to services, incidences of GBV and whether the dignity kits provided met their needs;
- BRAC conducted a further community consultation following the JNA to get community opinion on required assistance. Needs included child-friendly spaces and bathing cubes for adolescent girls and women in the Cox’s Bazaar and Chittagong districts;
- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and IFRC are preparing flyers on gender protection issues as well as informing affected communities about their rights and what they are entitled to. During the BDRCS consultation with communities, the need for safe drinking water was identified. The IFRC has included a community engagement plan in their appeal for the Roanu response.
Funding

US$ 12 million requested

Main sources of funds are:
DFID/UK-START Network, Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund (CHAF) and Irish Aid.
Most organizations are advancing their own funds in order to respond to the most urgent needs.

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