

Situation Report: Cox's Bazar Influx

Cox's Bazar | 17 Sept 2017

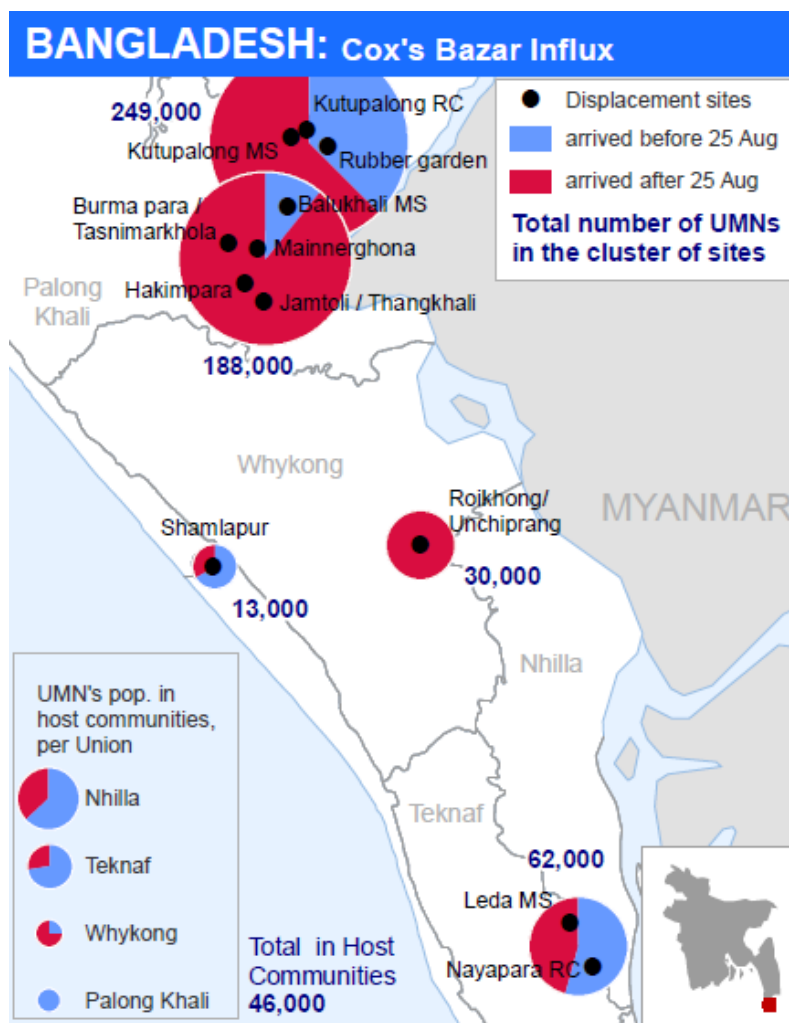
ISCG

INTER SECTOR
COORDINATION
GROUP

This report is produced by ISCG in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers 17 September 2017. The next report will be issued on 19 Sept.

Highlights

- Cross-border movement on 17 September was noted to be slower than on previous days. Smaller numbers of people reportedly arrived in Cox's Bazar by boats.
- There is an increase in internal mobility within Cox's Bazar; new arrivals are reported to be moving from spontaneous settlements to makeshift settlements. Information about the new Kutupalong Expansion site, which is still under development, may have triggered the movement to the Kutupalong area. It has also been reported that many new arrivals moved out of Roikhong / Unchiprang area due to lack of space, and because they cannot afford to pay the rent to local landowners.
- Increased information from new arrivals within host communities has resulted in a greater understanding of the total population residing in these areas. Those living within host communities are staying with local families and have also formed settlements in both urban and rural areas.
- Planning is ongoing for new Kutupalong Expansion Site. The priorities are currently; site planning, roads and drainage, which is necessary to enable the provision of all basic services, construction of latrines, provision of water, and solid waste management.
- The Site Management Sector has established a taskforce to work on site development and is developing a strategy for the site under the leadership of MoDMR/RRRC. While the focus is on the immediate provision of life-saving interventions at the site, plans are being made for longer-term needs and risk mitigation measures.



Map Sources: UNCS, ISCG. – UMN: Undocumented Myanmar National
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 18 Sep, 2017

415,000

Cumulative arrivals
since 25 Aug

161,000

Arrivals in Makeshift
settlement / camp

225,000

Arrivals in new
spontaneous sites

29,000

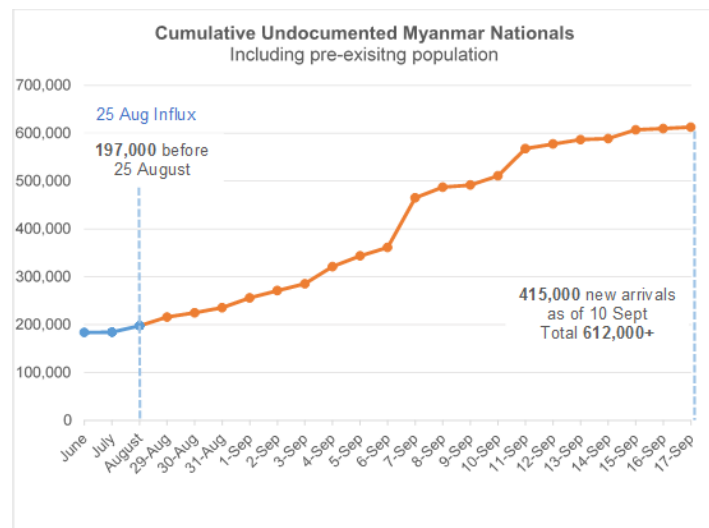
Arrivals in host
communities

Overall Challenges

- Funding is urgently needed to support and scale up existing services and establish new services across all sites.
- Limited road access is hampering the effective distribution of aid across all sites and settlements.
- Limited number of local partners working in the field restricting ability of agencies to scale up activities.
- Numerous, small, ad hoc aid distributions are being undertaken in an uncoordinated manner which are causing safety and security issues and congestion on the roads.
- Beneficiaries are still moving in search of more suitable locations to settle, which is making it difficult to provide comprehensive assistance.
- Sectors require surge capacity including coordination and information management support.
- Information on humanitarian assistance needs to be shared widely and promptly with all people, including by through the establishment of information points, to guide newcomers to available services.
- Timely processing of permissions through NGOAB and visas for surge staff is required to support scale-up of operations.

New Arrivals reported by location, Pre-existing UMN¹ and Total UMN¹s

| Location | Population prior to Aug Influx | Total Inflow (individual) | Total Population (combined) |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Makeshift Settlement / Refugee Camps | | | |
| Balukhali MS | 20,016 | 22,793 | 42,809 |
| Kutupalong MS | 79,479 | 78,947 | 158,426 |
| Kutupalong RC | 13,901 | 26,300 | 40,201 |
| Leda MS | 14,240 | 13,360 | 27,600 |
| Nayapara RC | 19,230 | 15,000 | 34,230 |
| Shamlapur | 8,433 | 4,250 | 12,683 |
| | 155,299 | 160,650 | 315,949 |
| New Spontaneous Settlements | | | |
| Hakimpara | | 43,000 | 43,000 |
| Mainnerghona | | 63,800 | 63,800 |
| Burma para / Tasnimarkhola | | 22,350 | 22,350 |
| Roikhong / Unchiprang | | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Rubber garden (old gundum-2) | | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Jamtoli / Thangkhali | | 16,200 | 16,200 |
| Grand Total | | 225,350 | 225,350 |
| Host Community | | | |
| Teknaf | 33,687 | 25,000 | 58,687 |
| Ukiah | 8,452 | 4,000 | 12,452 |
| | 42,139 | 29,000 | 71,139 |
| TOTAL UMN¹s | 197,438 | 415,000 | 612,438 |



Methodology for Population Tracking

Fluid movement makes the tracking of new arrivals challenging. Figures are triangulated estimates based on the visual observation of key informants: the new arrivals have not been verified at household level. In particular, the number of affected population in host communities remains unclear. Daily data for arrivals in host communities is not available.

Background on the crisis

There have been successive waves displacement of the Rohingya population state, Myanmar to Bangladesh since 1990. The Government of Bangladesh estimated that in 2013, there were between 300 – 500,000 Rohingya in the country. As of August 2017, 164,000 Rohingyas had been identified in Bangladesh, concentrated in two upazilas in Cox's Bazar. There are many more Rohingyas in different districts, notably Bandarban. On 25 August 2017, violence once again broke out in Rakhine State, triggering a massive influx of approximately 400,000 people across the border. As a result, as of date, there are now 409,000 new arrivals and a total 600,000 Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar, based on unverified estimations according to consolidated field reports.

For further information, please contact:

Margo Baars, Inter-Sector Coordinator, mbaars@iom.int, Cell 01757586391

Saikat Biswas, National Coordination Officer, sbiswas@iom.int, Cell 01713480305

Zhu, Ying, Information Management Officer, yzhu@iom.int, Cell 01789173924

For more information, please visit <https://cxbcoordination.org/> and ReliefWeb <https://reliefweb.int/organization/iscg>