

CYCLONE MOCHA FLASH APPEAL BANGLADESH

MAY - DECEMBER 2023



*Cover photo: Devastated mother witnesses her shelter demolished in the aftermath of Cyclone Mocha, Teknaf, 14 May.
Photo with edits © Imran Roky/UNDP/2023*



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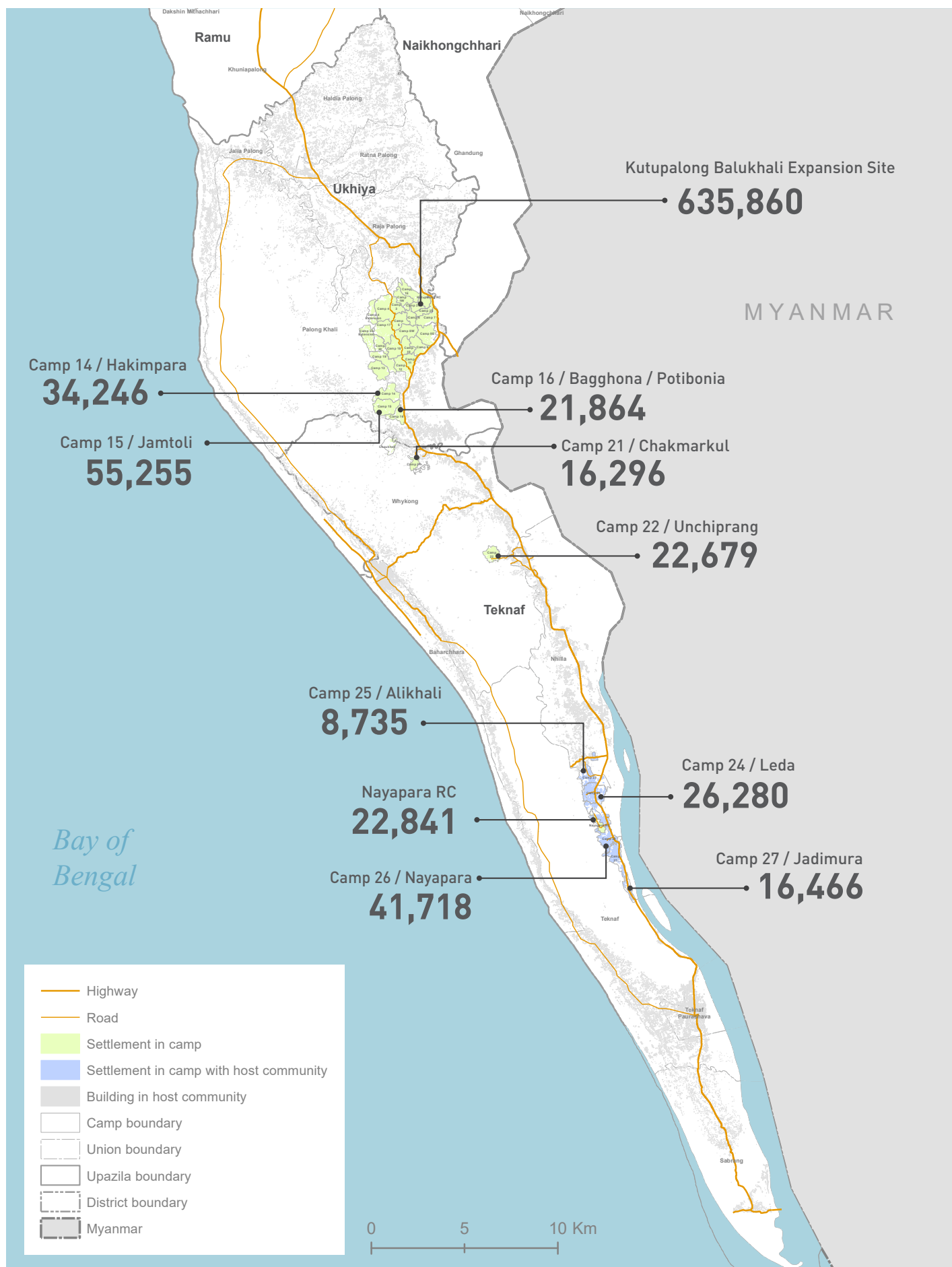
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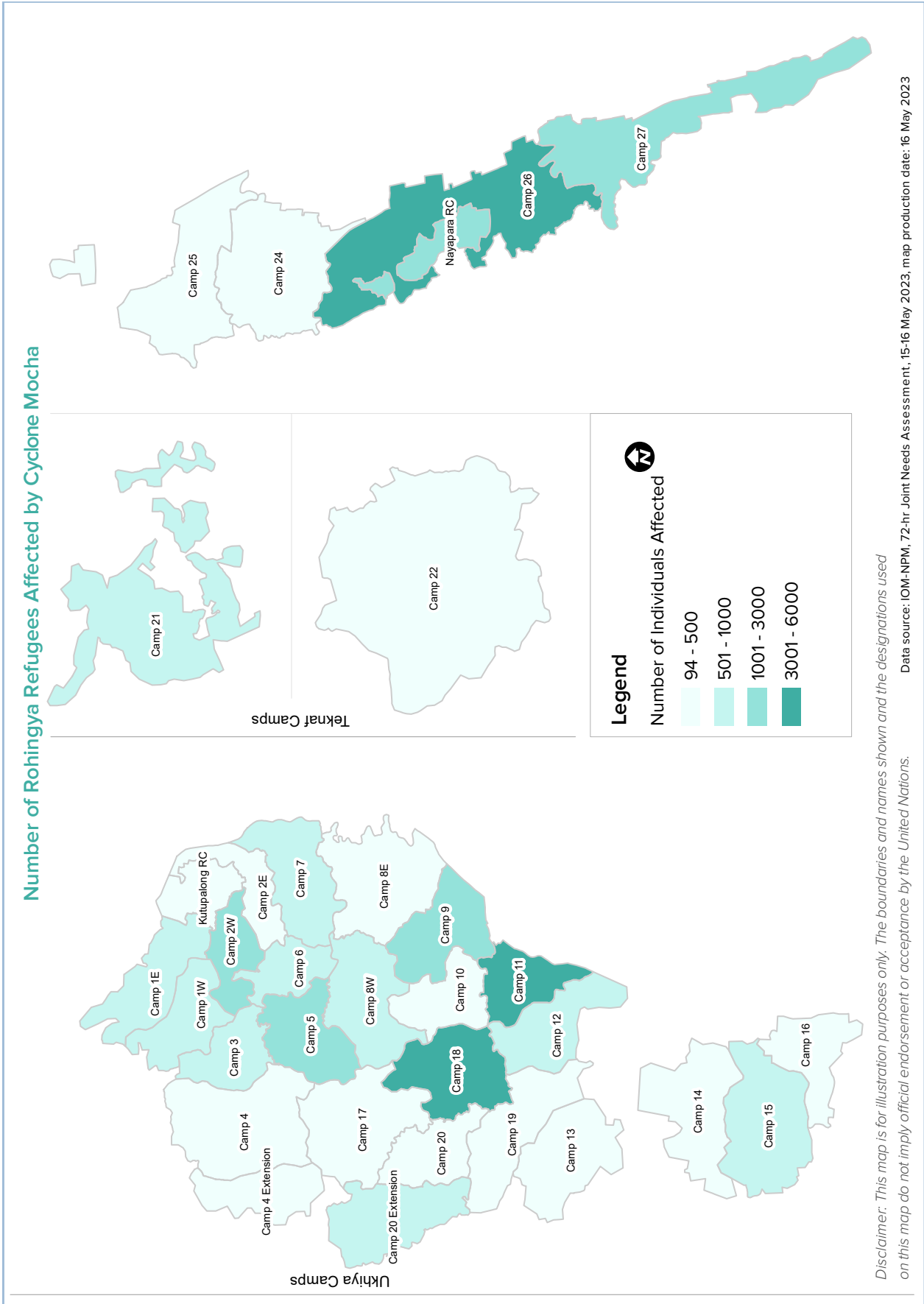
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BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 2023





CYCLONE MOCHA FLASH APPEAL

BANGLADESH

MAY - DECEMBER 2023

779,535 PEOPLE TARGETED

Bangladeshi communities

243k



Rohingya refugees

536k

USD 42.16m TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

TARGETED POPULATION: ROHINGYA REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF (Rohingya Refugee Response)


536,124

 55.2% 44.8%
 Women & girls Men & boys

192,890

 49.6% 50.4%
 Women & girls Men & boys

300,924 Children (<18 yrs)

 168,624 girls
 132,300 boys

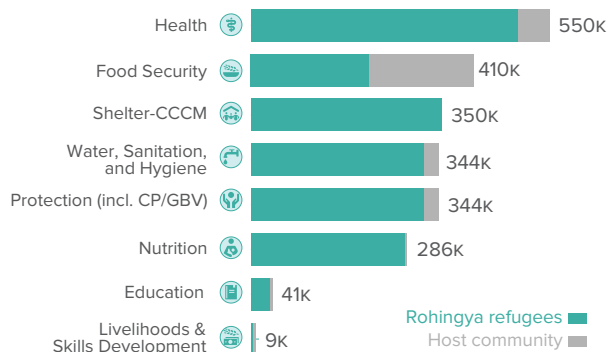
98,468 Children (<18 yrs)

 48,056 girls
 50,412 boys

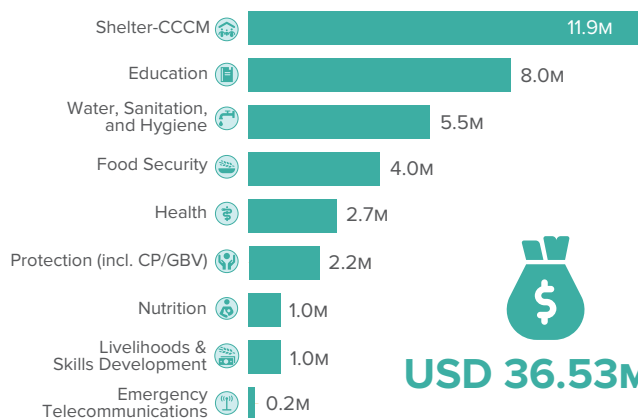
235,200 Adults (18+ yrs)

 127,400 female
 107,800 male

94,422 Adults (18+ yrs)

 47,700 female
 46,722 male


PRIORITIZED FUNDING NEEDS (Rohingya Refugee Response)


USD 36.53M

TARGETED POPULATION: BANGLADESHI COMMUNITIES IN TEKNAF (Humanitarian Country Task Team - HCTT)

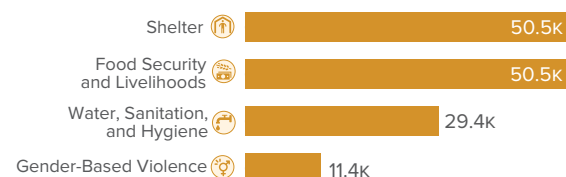

50,521

 50.0% 50.0%
 Women & girls Men & boys

29,495 Children (<18 yrs)

 14,604 girls
 14,891 boys

21,026 Adults (18+ yrs)

 10,621 female
 10,405 male


PRIORITIZED FUNDING NEEDS (HCTT)


USD 5.63M

CYCLONE MOCHA APPEALING PARTNERS

AAB, ACF, Arannayk, BDRCS, BRAC, CAID, CARE, Caritas, CWW, DAE, DF, DLS, DoF, DRC, DSK, ESDO, FAO, FiA, IFRC, IOM, IRB, IRC, NGO, NRC, Oxfam, Plan, SC, TdH, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, WVI

OVERVIEW

Background

Cyclone Mocha struck the coastal areas near the Bangladesh-Myanmar border on 14 May 2023. The heavy rains and strong winds led to landslides, as well as damage and destruction to homes and facilities in all 33 Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar and neighbouring Bangladeshi communities.

By the time Cyclone Mocha made landfall, it was classified as a Category Five Storm with winds of up to 250 kilometres an hour. While Bangladesh missed the eye of the Cyclone, close to 40,000 Rohingya refugees had their shelters - made of bamboo and tarpaulin - damaged or destroyed. Many more lost access to clean drinking water and other Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities. Key facilities for education, nutrition, protection, and more were damaged or destroyed.

The Government of Bangladesh, that has sophisticated Disaster Management Systems in place, and together with the humanitarian community worked extensively on preparing for the worst-case scenario on a 'no regrets' basis. Years of planning and training paid off and all efforts were made to protect the most vulnerable communities. The Government and its partners in the United Nations (UN), Red Cross/Red Crescent family, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) community have worked to reinforce preparedness activities such as early warning protocols, community outreach messages and signals, establishment of Disaster Management Committees, organized relocations, coordinated cash and food distribution and much more.

In the aftermath of the Cyclone, the Government also led efforts to provide immediate assistance with the support of emergency humanitarian teams. Rohingya refugee volunteers in the camps were the first responders in their communities.

The Rohingya Refugee Response

Six years since the latest influx in 2017, the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh continue to face emergencies within emergencies. Cyclone Mocha is only one of many natural hazards – flooding due to monsoons, landslides, and fires have become frequent occurrences in the camps resulting in multiple families being displaced and losing their homes multiple times a year. Most recently in March 2023, a fire destroyed 3,000 shelters in a few hours displacing 16,000 refugees. The same refugees have their homes destroyed again due to the Cyclone and will likely face the same problem once again during the onset of the monsoon season in a few weeks from now.

The adverse impacts of climate change that the Rohingya refugees have been exposed to in the past years are also significant. 'Strengthening disaster risk management and combatting the effects of climate change' is a Strategic Objective in the 2023 Joint Response Plan (JRP). Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the partners of the Rohingya refugee response have saved and stabilized thousands of lives in the past years. Extensive work has also been undertaken to operationalize climate adaptation strategies. However, the capacity of the humanitarian community to respond to this emergency and to prepare for the increasing frequency and intensity of fires and natural disasters is heavily strained given the low funding levels of the 2023 JRP.

Almost at the halfway mark this year, the 2023 JRP is just 17% funded.¹ The significant decrease in humanitarian funding in 2023 is leading to a reduction in critical and lifesaving assistance and services, including two cuts in general food assistance in March and imminently in June 2023 resulting in an overall decrease in food assistance of 33.3%. USD 56 million is urgently needed for WFP to restore full ration value for the remainder of the year. Other critical gaps in WASH, protection, nutrition, evacuation, and other sectors have a far-reaching impact on the lives and wellbeing of refugees, forcing them progressively to resort to negative coping mechanisms.

Considerable efforts have been made to rationalize and streamline the response in 2022 and 2023. However, these efficiency gains have not been sufficient to prevent the severe impact of funding cuts on

1. OCHA [Financial Tracking Service](#) for the 2023 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis.

Rohingya refugees. Against this backdrop, it is becoming difficult for the humanitarian community to continue responding to even the basic needs of a community that is wholly dependent on humanitarian assistance. Consequently, refugees impacted by the cyclone today are more vulnerable than ever before. The scale-up of innovative and resource-efficient initiatives is urgently needed for a predictable and continued response.

The Appeal

A total of **USD 42.16 million** is urgently required to support refugee and Bangladeshi communities affected by Cyclone Mocha, including **USD 36.53 million under the Rohingya Refugee Response** (linked to the 2023 JRP) and **USD 5.63 million for the Humanitarian Country Task Team (HCTT)** in support of Bangladeshi communities in Teknaf including Saint Martin's Island that was the most severely impacted area in Bangladesh. This appeal outlines the urgent needs to replenish contingency stocks, reinforce preparedness capacity ahead of the monsoon season, as well as build back better with weather and fire-resistant material that is so critical in saving lives. It covers the period May to December 2023.

The humanitarian response is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh. The Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides overall guidance for the Rohingya refugee response. The UN Resident Coordinator, UNHCR Representative, and IOM Chief of Mission serve as the SEG Co-Chairs. At the field level in Cox's Bazar, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) ensures the overall coordination of the response, together with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) of the Government of Bangladesh.

Beyond the Rohingya response, the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) undertook a rapid country-wide assessment to gather initial information on the damage caused by Cyclone Mocha. The assessment revealed that a total of 4 districts, 26 Upazilas (sub-districts), 99 unions, and 429,337 Bangladeshi nationals were affected by the cyclone. The damage assessment identified 2,052 fully damaged houses and 10,692 partially damaged houses.

CONTEXT AND NEEDS OVERVIEW

Preparedness

In the days before the storm, disaster preparedness efforts led by the Government of Bangladesh were critical in avoiding a worst-case scenario, undoubtedly saving lives, and protecting vulnerable populations.

Disaster Management Committees, part of the Bangladeshi National Plan for Disaster Management, were activated inside and outside the camps.

Led by the Office of the RRRC, the relocation of refugee families in landslide prone areas took place. Structures of a more solid nature inside the camps were made available as temporary shelters for those residing in low-lying areas.

The refugee camps located close to the coast are vulnerable to natural disasters. They are exposed annually to two cyclone seasons, a monsoon season with high risks of floods and landslides, and a dry season with high numbers of fire incidents. The humanitarian community, through the inter-sector coordination system, worked closely with the Bangladeshi authorities to prepare for and respond to Cyclone Mocha in the camps and neighbouring Bangladeshi communities, building on years of partnership in relation to Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management.

Sector preparedness actions included reviewing and prepositioning contingency stocks for emergency items, and outlining plans for 72, 48 and 24 hrs. pre- and post- landfall. Service facilities were assessed for vulnerability to ensure mitigation and minimize disruption of services following landfall. Coordination with the authorities including the Office of the RRRC, the Deputy Commissioner, the police, and the military took place throughout the storm. Two humanitarian staff were positioned in the military Joint Coordination Cell to ensure a rapid response from clearing roads to saving lives.

Immediate Response and Needs Assessment

Rohingya Refugee Response

The Government led efforts to provide immediate assistance in the aftermath of the storm, with the support of emergency humanitarian teams and volunteers, both Rohingya refugee and Bangladeshi, who were the first responders in their community. They have been provided with years of disaster preparedness and response training.²

Humanitarian teams were dispatched the morning after the Cyclone passed on 15 May to address the most urgent needs and extremely vulnerable communities. Teams also began post-disaster assessments immediately and the [72 Hours Joint Needs Assessment \(JNA\) Report](#) was issued on 18 May 2023. This informed effective decision-making in meeting the needs and requirements of the affected communities. Rohingya refugees across all affected camps reported shelter, food and water as the most immediate priorities. This assessment was complemented by sector-specific compilations of needs and concerns with the aim of better understanding priorities of all refugees, including the most vulnerable - women, girls and boys, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. In the days following the storm, most services progressively resumed.

Response efforts have substantially depleted contingency stocks ahead of the monsoon season. Additionally, the increasing frequency and intensity of fires and natural disasters, coupled with a severe reduction in funding, is making it impossible for the humanitarian community to continually reconstruct shelters and facilities.

Country-wide response

Beyond the Rohingya response and according to the Government report, the host community in Cox's Bazar has experienced significant impacts. Specifically, in Cox's Bazar Districts, a total of 334,620 Bangladeshi nationals have been affected. Field verification conducted by the needs assessment working group at Cox's Bazar further confirms that the Teknaf Upazila of Cox's Bazar has been severely affected.

The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) led by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and CARE conducted an initial field verification in collaboration with national authorities and partners. The primary purpose of the assessment is to identify the actual impact scenario, identifying immediate and mid-term needs through contextualized primary (both Government and field data collection) and secondary information from community engagement.

The response is targeting the total population of 50,521 individuals in Teknaf Upazila (7 unions of Saint Martin Teknaf Sadar, Baharchara, Sabrang, Teknaf Purosouva, Whykong and Nhilla) of Cox's Bazar, who have been affected by the crisis. Among them, 10,890 houses have been fully or partially damaged, and 703 acres of cropland have been destroyed.

Inter-cluster response analysis indicates that food security measures were implemented with special attention to vulnerable groups. Livelihood support programs were also implemented to help the affected community recover and rebuild sustainable income-generating activities. Both emergency and longer-term housing support was provided to repair the damage and ensure suitable long-term housing solutions. Immediate water, sanitation, and hygiene needs were addressed. Lifesaving Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response services were provided.

2. More details on preparedness efforts in Cox's Bazar in the lead-up to the cyclone are available in the 13 May [2023 Flash Update](#). Additionally, the ISCG (Rohingya refugee response in Cox's Bazar), UNHCR (Rohingya refugee response on Bhasan Char) and the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) jointly issued [three Situation Reports](#) on cyclone response in Bangladesh.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

All population groups, activities and partners in the Rohingya refugee camps and neighbouring Bangladeshi communities have already been planned through the 2023 JRP. The appeal for the Rohingya response is therefore an addendum to the 2023 JRP, in line with the principles of rationalization.

This plan follows the five Strategic Objectives as outlined in the 2023 JRP. Funding for the JRP and steadfast support for the response remain critical, especially to firewalled lifesaving activities. At the same time, this appeal highlights specific additional needs related to disaster preparedness and response as well as building back better.

Support provided to host communities has been reviewed between the Rohingya refugee response and the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team to ensure no overlaps or duplication in services and assistance.



Strategic Objective 1

Work towards the sustainable and voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar.

Facilitate early, voluntary, and sustainable repatriation and reintegration of the Rohingya refugees/FDMNs to Myanmar, and towards that, provide learning opportunities as well as build their skills and capacities to ensure it is commensurate with opportunities in Rakhine State in Myanmar.



Strategic Objective 2

Strengthen the protection of Rohingya refugee/FDMN women, men, girls, and boys.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment respectful of basic rights and well-being of Rohingya refugees/FDMNs.



Strategic Objective 3

Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Maintain and rationalize services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.



Strategic Objective 4

Foster the well-being of host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, and in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingya on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and ecosystem.



Strategic Objective 5

Strengthen disaster risk management and combat the effects of climate change.

In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment exacerbated by the Rohingya exodus and their prolonged stay in Bangladesh. This will include efforts to restore ecosystems, promote reforestation, develop waste management plans, and may also require efforts to strengthen disaster coordination mechanisms, promote the use of renewable and cleaner energy sources, and train Rohingya refugees/FDMNs and Bangladeshi first responders to respond to the effects of climate change and disaster risks.

ROHINGYA REFUGEE RESPONSE

RESPONSE BY SECTOR

SHELTER-CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **11.9M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



1.44M

PEOPLE TARGETED



350,000



350,000
Rohingya Refugees



0³
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agencies: IOM and UNHCR

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Ahead of the cyclone, over 10,000 individuals (2,600 households) were relocated from low-lying areas that were prone to flooding, to Communal Shelters or local host communities. Immediately after the cyclone passed, households were provided with emergency shelter material. As a result of the impact of the cyclone 7,684 shelters were damaged; 7,239 partially and 445 receiving major damage. Extremely vulnerable households were prioritized for support. Priority works, such as 120 slope stabilization repairs and erosion mitigation work, that are essential for the community's safety were also identified. Disaster management and safety volunteers who had received extensive preparedness training, covering emergency drills, firefighting, monsoon response and cyclone preparedness were crucial at the different stages of the response.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- A month before the start of the monsoon season in Bangladesh, coupled with low funding levels and a number of fires in the last months, the Cyclone Mocha response puts a severe strain on contingency stocks for emergency preparedness and the Sector's ability to support households affected by disasters and other onset events. Replenishment of contingency stocks is an outstanding priority.
- The use of environmentally friendly weather- and fire-resistant materials for shelters will reduce the rapid spread of fires and damage from natural disasters, thereby protecting communities and families. This will also help save millions of dollars in maintenance and rebuilding costs in the coming years - a significant amount is spent every year in repairing and rebuilding shelters because they are fragile, and damaged or destroyed frequently due to natural hazards. Subject to government approval, 4,000 shelters will be prioritized for rehabilitation and reinforcement using weather- and fire-resistant materials. These will also act as fire breaks, further protecting the population in the camps and mitigating potential damage.
- Nature-based solutions for slope stabilization and mitigation of slope erosion are critical to ensuring a community-led approach to disaster risk reduction, environmental restoration and create a holistic watershed management system in the camps and host communities surrounding. This will also reduce the maintenance costs in the coming years.

3. Host community shelter support is covered by the HCTT appeal.

FOOD SECURITY



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **4.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



1.27M

PEOPLE TARGETED



409,890



217,000
Rohingya Refugees



192,890⁴
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Department of Agricultural Extension

Sector Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Prior to and after the Cyclone, 5,589 Rohingya refugees staying in designated safe havens in the camps received emergency rations of fortified biscuits. More than 11,500 hot meals were distributed to refugees with a total of 6,221 Rohingya reached with the emergency food assistance package and 2,000 people reached with complementary dry foods. In addition, 5,601 Bangladeshi households were provided with BDT 4,100 (USD 39) each in advance of forecasted storm surge flooding, through WFP's Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions, allowing them to better prepare for its impact, and over 500 Bangladeshi households each received around BDT 5,115 (USD 48) as multipurpose cash grants in Sabrang union, Teknaf. More than 4,800 dry food packages and 600 hot meals to Bangladeshi host communities were distributed in cyclone shelters in Teknaf and Ukhiya. WFP and FAO are working together with food security partners to consolidate the sectoral needs assessment.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Crop agricultural support, fisheries and livestock support, homestead gardening, conditional cash, and cash-for-work will be implemented, particularly in the host communities, to improve agricultural livelihoods and resilience following the destruction caused by the cyclone, as well as to maintain nutritional diversity and access to food, and avoid resorting to further negative coping mechanisms, also in light of the current ration cuts. Providing this support now is critical to ensuring that households are prepared before the next natural or man-made emergency strikes Cox's Bazar.
- Following the cyclone and in anticipation of the upcoming monsoon season, there is a need to enhance Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction measures both in the camps and the host community through prepositioning of emergency stocks, strengthening infrastructure, and Anticipatory Action to ensure the most vulnerable in the host communities are able to better prepare and withstand disasters and sudden onset events in the coming months.
- Outside this appeal, funding shortages have led to WFP reducing food assistance for the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar, decreasing the value of life-saving e-vouchers from USD 12 to USD 10 to USD 8 per person per month in consecutive ration cuts in March and, imminently, in June. USD 56 million is urgently needed to restore the full ration value.

4. Figures for the Bangladeshi host community include both Teknaf (minus St. Martin's Island) and Ukhiya in Cox's Bazar. Some beneficiaries will receive both food assistance and livelihoods assistance in the host communities, so the 'People targeted' figure does not represent unique beneficiaries. Sector and Cluster are ensuring that there is no duplication in interventions and services in the host community.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **5.5M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



1.28M

PEOPLE TARGETED



344,260



317,660
Rohingya Refugees



26,600
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Stocks for emergency WASH assistance were prepositioned ahead of the cyclone, including water purification tablets to prevent waterborne disease, hygiene items such as soap, jerry-cans, and Menstrual Hygiene Management Kits. Over 1,700 WASH infrastructures were damaged during the cyclone, including latrines, water networks, fecal sludge treatment plants and material recovery facilities. Emergency distribution of hygiene items (soap, menstrual hygiene management) took place in the aftermath. Makeshift repairs started in the camps and host communities, and additional volunteers were engaged to clean/clear solid waste and debris.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Given the scale of damage to WASH infrastructure, repair and reconstruction of facilities including with weather-resistant and fire-resistant materials is prioritized. This will ensure continued access to essential and lifesaving services during future disasters, and reduced maintenance and repair costs in the coming years.
- A month before the start of the monsoon season in Bangladesh, coupled with low funding levels and a number of fires in the last months, the Cyclone Mocha response puts a severe strain on stocks of emergency WASH items, including jerry cans, hygiene kits, menstrual kits, aquatabs and soap. The replenishing of these contingency stocks will strengthen preparedness and the ability to respond to disasters and sudden onset events in the coming months.

HEALTH



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **2.7M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



1.44M

PEOPLE TARGETED



550,000



490,000
Rohingya Refugees



60,000
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: WHO

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

The most critical medical cases in the camps were evacuated to the Upazila health complexes prior to the Cyclone making landfall. Health facilities at risk of damage or flooding evacuated all patients and relocated vital medical commodities to safer locations. 33 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) were on standby throughout the Cyclone and for the post-Cyclone emergency response. They were stood down by 16 May. Medical services resumed at regular health facilities thereafter.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Health facilities are critical to preparedness and response and require further strengthening to mitigate risks of infrastructural damage during natural disasters and fires. A health Sector vulnerability assessment has identified 27 facilities that are most at risk to floods and landslides. Subject to government approval, one field hospital and three primary health centres will be rehabilitated and reinforced with weather and fire-resistant material to ensure continuity of delivery of essential services during disasters and reduced maintenance costs in the coming years.
- Considering the negative impact of disasters on public health, support to minimum preparedness, advanced preparedness, and contingency actions is required. This includes maintaining the capacity for disease surveillance, early warning systems, and strengthening stockpiling of essential medical commodities. The stockpiling will serve the overall medical (drugs) needs for at least 100,000 individuals for a three-month period.

PROTECTION (incl. CP/GBV)



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **2.2M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



1.23M

PEOPLE TARGETED



344,260



317,660
Rohingya Refugees



26,600
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR, and Sub-Sector Lead Agencies: UNICEF (CP) and UNFPA (GBV)

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

29 Safe Spaces for Women and Girls, two Child Friendly Spaces, three multi-purpose centers and other protection facilities including Community Centres and Information Service Centres were damaged. Women, boys and girls, persons with disabilities and older persons are disproportionately affected in emergencies. Protection Emergency Response Unit (PERU) teams supported 7,735 individuals, including 440 Persons with Disabilities. Community-based volunteers identified and referred 1,202 refugees, including 186 with specific needs to specialized medical, CP and GBV services. An additional 243 refugees accessed Information Service Centres, and Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) were provided to 2,523 refugee women, men and children. Children were referred to medical facilities and psychosocial support was provided to thousands of refugee women, men and children. 491 women and girls aged 12 to 59 years received Dignity Kits. Regular outreach and other activities are gradually resuming in protection facilities, including women-friendly and child-friendly spaces.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Subject to government approval, selected protection facilities will be rehabilitated and reinforced with weather and fire-resistant material to ensure continuity of delivery of essential services during disasters and reduced maintenance costs in the coming years, and will be equipped with emergency case management supplies.
- The replenishment of contingency stocks such as dignity kits and supplies for protection community volunteers who are the first responders in emergencies is critical. Awareness raising and the scale up of distribution of Information, Education and Communication materials on emergency preparedness and prevention of protection risks, including for child protection and against gender-based violence, is necessary ahead of the monsoon season.

NUTRITION



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **1.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



464,929

PEOPLE TARGETED



286,050



282,432
Rohingya Refugees



3,618
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Additional nutrition support was provided to transit centres in the camps to complement emergency food assistance. Advance dinner was provided to 1,200 refugees as well as 20kg dates, 40kg puffed rice, and 220 bottles (1L) of water were provided to refugees as contingency. A total of 3,360 hot meals were distributed to Bangladeshi families who took shelter in different cyclone shelters in Ukhiya and Teknaf. In addition, food, water and essential supplies were distributed to different cyclone shelters in Ukhiya. All nutrition services resumed within 24 hours of the cyclone. A total of 18 Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs) and two stabilization centres have been damaged, however, repair and maintenance works are not preventing the facilities from resuming their critical work.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- The five damaged INFs in the camps and two nutrition centres in the host community will be reconstructed with weather- and fire-resistant materials to better address the systemic malnutrition in the camps and in Bangladeshi communities during disasters and reduce maintenance costs in the coming years. All INFs will be reinforced using locally available materials and equipped with additional supplies (gumboots, umbrellas, etc.) required as part of preparedness for the upcoming monsoon season.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **0.2M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED



116

Government of Bangladesh: Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)

Sector Lead Agency: WFP

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Some radio channels were down. The fiber connection at two locations was also severed. All breaks in services have been restored.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Telecommunication facilities are critical especially during cyclones, fires, and other disasters to ensure that humanitarian partners and the Government can function and communicate. To improve cyclone/monsoon preparedness, the Sector will continue to enhance data connectivity, IT services and Emergency Telecommunications Systems to meet the critical communication needs of the humanitarian community, the Government, and others operating in the refugee response in Cox's Bazar. Contingency and solutions for emergency situations are key and must be prepositioned.

EDUCATION



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **8.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



803,583

PEOPLE TARGETED



40,923



34,478
Rohingya Refugees



6,445
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Directorate of Primary Education

Sector Lead Agencies: UNICEF and Save the Children

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Close to 200 learning centres were used as safe havens during the storm and its aftermath. 220 learning facilities (learning centres and community-based learning facilities) were damaged, impacting 15,000 learners—girls, boys, and children with disabilities. Some repair work has commenced, and community Education Support Group (CESG) members and mentors voluntarily supported the initial damage control to repair and move learning material to safer places.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Learning facilities will be reconstructed/repared with weather- and fire-resistant materials in preparation for the monsoon season, reducing potential damage to the classrooms and learning materials. During all types of disasters, learning facilities are used as emergency shelters/safe havens, and therefore construction and rehabilitation using hazard resilient materials, will reduce the occasions where refugees have to be re-evacuated due to the damage on the learning facilities during the cyclone/monsoon.
- In addition, youth centres will be reinforced, and tailored sessions on monsoon risks for adolescent boys and girls will be conducted, engaging not only students, adolescents and youth, but also the caregivers and stakeholders in disaster risk reduction and management efforts. Education contingency stocks, classroom supplies, and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits will be replenished/distributed.

LIVELIHOODS AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT



FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **1.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED (JRP)



694,445

PEOPLE TARGETED



8,780



2,280
Rohingya Refugees



6,500
Bangladeshi Host Community

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

LSDS volunteers were reoriented and engaged in the evacuation of the vulnerable and supported communities in the response's aftermath.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Livelihoods and skills development activities are critical for refugees to break the cycle of perpetual dependency on humanitarian aid, especially in the aftermath of the cyclone and in preparation for the upcoming monsoon season. Through the build back better approach, training and production centres in the camps will be reinforced and elevated from the ground to protect both the facilities and assets (machinery, tools, raw materials and final products inventory) from future disasters. Support to the host community and small businesses is vital for their recovery from the cyclone.

COUNTRY LEVEL HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION TASK TEAM (HCTT) RESPONSE BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS



FUNDING REQUIRED

 **USD 2.0M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **57,845**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **50,520**

Cluster Co-Leads: WFP and FAO

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- Cash transfers have been provided to 5,601 households through WFP's Anticipatory Action programme. Additionally, Islamic Relief (IRB) has allocated a response worth 200,000 GBP for Anticipatory Action.
- The Department of Livestock (DLS) strengthened veterinary extension services in all Upazilas, ensuring assistance is available for livestock-related needs.
- The Department of Agriculture (DAE) has issued agricultural advisories and shared them with the community. They have also mobilized all available combined harvesters to facilitate the harvesting of paddy from the fields.
- Damages included summer vegetables, livestock, enclosures, boats, nets, forests, plantations and nurseries.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Provision of one month's ration of food assistance to the vulnerable affected population in Teknaf.
- Provision of three months' ration of food assistance to the most severely affected population in St. Martin's Island in Cox's Bazar.
- Implementation of an early recovery assistance programme, in line with the livelihood recovery package.
- Replenishment of contingency stock of High Energy Biscuits (HEB), hot meals, and dry rations.
- Rehabilitation of community infrastructure through community works for recovery and resilience.
- Agricultural support for crops, fisheries, and livestock, along with gardening initiatives.
- Implementation of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures.
- Distribution of seeds and tools, livestock feed, repairs of livestock shelters, fishing tools, seedlings, and planting materials to support recovery efforts.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE



FUNDING REQUIRED

 **USD 0.9M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **57,845**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **29,412**

Cluster Co-Leads: DPHE and UNICEF

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- Initial sectoral assessments by the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) indicate that in the host community, primarily in Teknaf, 11,555 latrines and 266 water points have been damaged. The volume of solid waste has also increased due to debris, fallen branches, and damaged infrastructure.
- WASH in Emergency Supplies, prepared in collaboration with the DPHE and cluster members, have been distributed in the potentially affected areas: 5,000,000 water purification tablets, 42,000 jerrycans, 18,000 hygiene kits, 30 water treatment plants, 650 tube well spare parts, 250 temporary/emergency latrines, and 5,000 sanitary napkins.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Provision of safe drinking water through repair/rehabilitation of damaged water points, tube wells, installation of climate resilience water points and sanitation facilities.
- Immediate repair/rehabilitation of damaged water points (deep tube wells) including water quality test and construction/rehabilitation of resilience water points (deep tube wells).
- Disinfection of water points and surroundings.
- Distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits.
- Emergency construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities (latrine & bathing chamber).
- All beneficiaries have access to adequate sanitation facilities including persons with disabilities and older persons. There is a need for separate bathing spaces for women and girls.
- Hygiene promotion awareness sessions and campaigns and behavioural change communication.

SHELTER



FUNDING REQUIRED

 **USD 2.1M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **57,845**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **50,520**

Cluster Co-Leads: MoDMR and IFRC

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- The impact includes partial damage to 10,692 houses and the complete destruction of 2,052 houses. The affected population urgently requires emergency shelters and essential household non-food items (NFIs). Additionally, assistance is needed for the repair of partially damaged houses, construction support for completely damaged houses, and immediate cash-for-work initiatives to facilitate the repair of damaged houses and roads.
- 17,240 people were supported through the provision of emergency shelter items.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Provide emergency shelter assistance and essential household items.
- Provide support for the construction of permanent shelters to households whose houses were fully damaged, ensuring community participation and ownership, while considering disaster risk reduction measures.
- Provide assistance to families hosting friends, families, or neighbours, as well as those being hosted.
- Offer guidance and assistance for repairing partially damaged houses to affected households.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)



FUNDING REQUIRED

 **USD 0.7M**

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **23,138**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **11,440**

Cluster Co-Leads: MoWCA and UNFPA

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- Damaged households and WASH facilities leave women, girls and persons with disabilities more vulnerable, compromising on menstrual hygiene practices, dropping out of school, reducing their mobility and thereby access to services, and also adopting of negative coping mechanisms including child marriage.
- Upazila level Women Affairs and Social Service Officers have been oriented on GBV.
- More than 24,231 women in Teknaf Upazila who are under the government's "Mother and Child Benefit" and "Vulnerable Women Benefit" programmes have been supported with BDT 800 cash and 30kg of rice per month.

OUTSTANDING PRIORITIES

- Distribution of dignity kits and MHM kits to women and girls.
- Dissemination of essential information on services including GBV, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH).
- Cash support to targeted groups of women and girls, particularly pregnant women, and persons with disabilities.
- Capacity-building for emergency front-liners, non-GBV actors, and other service providers.

ANNEX I:

APPEALING PARTNERS AND REQUIREMENTS (Rohingya Refugee Response)

Shelter-CCCM

Partner	Requirements (USD)
FAO	70,000
IOM	6,000,000
UNHCR	5,750,000
WFP	126,883
Sub-total	11,946,883

Food Security

Partner	Requirements (USD)
Arannayk Foundation	2,070
Concern Worldwide	12,000
Faith in Action	50,000
FAO	825,000
Oxfam	135,192
Plan International Bangladesh	46,615
UNDP	290,000
UNHCR	150,000
WFP	2,489,123
Sub-total	4,000,000

WASH

Partner	Requirements (USD)
Action Against Hunger, BRAC, CARE, Caritas, Christian Aid, NGO Forum, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Vision	950,000
IOM	1,515,000
UNHCR	1,500,000
UNICEF	1,550,000
Sub-total	5,515,000

Health

Partner	Requirements (USD)
IOM	1,149,983
Save the Children, Terre des hommes	1,000,000
UNFPA	200,000
UNHCR	200,000
WHO	150,000
Sub-total	2,699,983

Protection (incl. CP/GBV)

Partner	Sub-sector	Requirements (USD)
International Rescue Committee	Protection	44,652
IOM		150,000
UNHCR		800,000
IOM	Protection (CP)	100,000
CARE	Protection (GBV)	34,550
Danish Refugee Council		17,080
International Rescue Committee		21,620
IOM		220,000
UNFPA		672,000
UNHCR		20,915
UNICEF		80,000
Sub-total		2,160,817

Nutrition

Partner	Requirements (USD)
UNHCR	200,000
UNICEF	800,000
Sub-total	1,000,000

ETS

Partner	Requirements (USD)
Commercial service providers	9,349
WFP	190,623
Sub-total	199,972

Education

Partner	Requirements (USD)
BRAC	1,668,947
Norwegian Refugee Council	900,000
Save the Children	586,167
UNFPA	68,000
UNHCR	180,000
UNICEF	4,600,000
Sub-total	8,003,114

LSDS

Partner	Requirements (USD)
IOM	861,342
Oxfam	119,158
UN Women	19,500
Sub-total	1,000,000

Total Requirements**36,525,769**

ANNEX II:

BREAKDOWN OF TARGETED POPULATIONS (Rohingya Refugee Response)

Sector	Population Group	People in Need (PIN)	People Targeted	Girls (<18)	Boys (<18)	Women (≥18)	Men (≥18)
Shelter-CCCM	Rohingya refugees	902,798	350,000	89,057	93,803	90,854	76,286
	Host community	537,900	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,440,698	350,000	89,057	93,803	90,854	76,286
Food Security	Rohingya refugees	902,798	217,000	55,215	58,158	56,329	47,298
	Host community	376,530	192,890	48,056	50,412	47,700	46,722
Total		1,279,328	409,890	103,271	108,570	104,029	94,020
WASH	Rohingya refugees	902,798	317,660	80,828	85,135	82,459	69,238
	Host community	377,196	26,600	6,627	6,952	6,578	6,444
Total		1,279,994	344,260	87,455	92,087	89,037	75,682
Health	Rohingya refugees	902,798	490,000	122,500	132,300	127,400	107,800
	Host community	537,900	60,000	14,947	15,681	14,837	14,535
Total		1,440,698	550,000	137,447	147,981	142,237	122,335
Protection	Rohingya refugees	902,798	317,660	80,828	85,135	82,459	69,238
	Host community	327,569	26,600	6,627	6,952	6,578	6,444
Total		1,230,367	344,260	87,455	92,087	89,037	75,682
Nutrition	Rohingya refugees	313,813	282,432	168,624	77,605	36,203	-
	Host community	151,116	3,618	2,278	378	377	-
Total		464,929	286,050	170,902	77,983	36,580	-
Education	Rohingya refugees	517,975	34,478	12,512	13,080	5,042	3,844
	Host community	285,608	6,445	2,488	2,604	595	758
Total		803,583	40,923	15,000	15,684	5,637	4,602
LSDS	Rohingya refugees	431,125	2,280	580	611	592	497
	Host community	263,320	6,500	1,619	1,699	1,607	1,575
Total		694,445	8,780	2,199	2,310	2,199	2,072

ANNEX III: BREAKDOWN OF TARGETED POPULATIONS (HCTT)

Cluster	Partners	People in Need (PiN)	People Targeted	Girls (<18)	Boys (<18)	Women (≥18)	Men (≥18)	Requirements (USD)
Food Security and Livelihoods	BRAC, DAE, DF, DLS, DoF, FAO, IRB, WFP	57,845	50,520	14,604	14,891	10,621	10,405	1,986,417
Shelter	BDRCS, BRAC, Caritas	57,845	50,520	14,604	14,891	10,621	10,405	2,076,835
WASH	BRAC, Caritas, ESDO, DSK, NGO Forum, Plan	57,845	29,412	8,502	8,669	6,183	6,058	882,360
GBV	Action Aid Bangladesh, BDRCS, BRAC, Christian Aid, Concern, IFRC, Plan, UNFPA	23,138	11,440	6,503	-	4,582	-	686,400



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