



High energy biscuits were distributed to refugees affected by fires in Teknaf | © WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

## WFP Programme Updates

### General Food Assistance (GFA)

- WFP assisted 856,960 Rohingya refugees in 34 camps. More than 98 percent (843,242 refugees) received e-vouchers and the remaining 13,718 refugees received in-kind assistance.
- Beneficiaries who received e-vouchers were able to purchase up to 23 food items (10 fixed and 13 flexible) at 21 outlets. Over USD 9.6 million worth of food was sold by 12 WFP-contracted Bangladeshi retailers.
- Building Blocks, WFP's blockchain-based digital ledger, was operational in 16 outlets, serving 84 percent of the total refugee population.
- Through the 11 operational Fresh Food Corners, WFP provided 16 types of vegetable to 115,992 vulnerable refugees.

### Nutrition Assistance

- Across 45 nutrition sites in the refugee camps, WFP provided malnutrition prevention and treatment services to 40,823 pregnant and nursing mothers and 167,330 children under 5.
- In the host community, WFP provided malnutrition treatment services to 2,106 pregnant and nursing mothers and 7,135 children under 5 at 123 clinics.

### Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- WFP engaged 2,538 Rohingya refugees (348 women and 2,190 men) in DRR activities, 32 of whom were people with disabilities.
- To improve access around the camps, 2,000 m of pedestrian pathways, 330 m<sup>2</sup> of stairs and 370 m of access road were improved. WFP also maintained 2,400 m of drains, 70 m of brick guide walls and 75 tree seedlings.

## In Numbers || January 2021

**856,960** Rohingya refugees assisted (52% women and girls and 48% men and boys)

**162,788** Bangladeshis supported in the host community

## Highlights

- WFP started distributing new SCOPE cards to beneficiaries to ensure complete alignment with UNHCR datasets. By the end of January, 18,376 households had received their new cards.
- WFP provided rapid in-kind food assistance to 4,576 Rohingya refugees, including those affected by fires, internal relocations and displacements.

## Situation Update

- [Preliminary findings of the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment \(REVA IV\)](#) indicated that 24 percent of refugee households and 30 percent of host community households reported increased vulnerability.
- A third group of 3,242 Rohingya refugees were relocated to Bhasan Char island on 29 and 30 January, bringing the total number of refugees on the island to almost 7,000.
- The COVID-19 vaccination campaign started in Bangladesh on 27 January. Since the beginning of the pandemic, 5,505 people have tested positive for COVID-19 in Cox's Bazar host communities and 381 in the Rohingya refugee camps.
- Multiple fires were reported across the camps in January. The worst was on 13 January in the [Nayapara Registered Camp and camp 26 in Teknaf sub-district](#); 561 households (3,530 individuals) lost their shelters and belongings, including 560 Rohingya households and one Bangladeshi household.
- The first organized relocation of refugees internally in Cox's Bazar took place on 13 January when 300 Rohingya refugees were relocated from Shamlapur (camp 23) to camp 20 extension.
- Violent clashes occurred between two Rohingya groups in camp 21 on 10 January. Three Rohingya refugees were killed, 13 severely injured and 30 others injured. WFP suspended activities in camp 21 for one day.

## WFP Programme Updates Continued

### *Strengthening Community Resilience in the camps<sup>1</sup>*

- WFP conducted environment and social safeguard screening of 34 community workfare schemes (reforestation, road construction, slope stabilisation, drainage) and 2 community service schemes.
- WFP conducted a workshop for 23 engineers from nine partner organizations.
- WFP engaged 12,505 refugees (1,815 women and 10,665 men) in DDR activities, 137 of whom were people with disabilities. Participants worked to improve camp access (drainage, stairs, road and pathways), re-forestation and re-excavated 1,940 m of canal.

### *Self-Reliance programme in the camps*

- Since September 2020, 420,929 WFP food packets and bottles have been collected from the camps and recycled into 527 products.
- WFP engaged 36 Rohingya volunteers to look after the skills development centres in January.

### *Livelihoods programme in the host community*

- WFP distributed USD 247,628 to almost 10,000 women, 85 percent of whom received their allowances through bKash, a mobile money transfer modality.
- WFP established three new aggregation centres, bringing the total to ten. The centres link beneficiaries to competitive markets and WFP Fresh Food Corners.
- In January, beneficiaries from 1,159 self-help groups saved USD 13,178 in group activities.
- WFP conducted trainings on post-harvest production, basic literacy and skills development.

### *School Feeding*

- WFP distributed 212 mt of high-energy biscuits (HEB) to 169,570 Rohingya households.
- Owing to uncertainty around schools reopening, WFP door-to-door HEB distribution was delayed for host communities in Teknaf, Pekua and Moheshkhali. WFP started the distribution in the last week of January and reached 9,652 students with a total of 24 mt of HEB.

### *Gender and Protection*

- WFP supported 22 protection cases related to gender-based violence, concerns over relocation and the fire.
- WFP trained 225 retail and partner staff on protection mainstreaming and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and 26 partner staff on child protection.

### *WFP assessments*

- WFP presented [preliminary findings of the Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment \(REVA IV\)](#) to key partners and donors. Results indicated that overall vulnerability increased; 70 percent of the refugee population did not see any change in their vulnerability status from 2019, and 24 percent of refugee households and 30 percent of host community

households reported increased vulnerability.

- The Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report for take-home rations recommended continued door-to-door HEB distributions until schools reopen.

## WFP Engineering

- WFP completed land development for shelters in camp 24, constructed speed bumps in the Kutupalong mega camp and provided vehicle access in camps 2W and 2E.
- WFP constructed and provided access to a prefabricated e-voucher outlet in camp 9.

## Common Services

### *Logistics Sector (LS)*

- LS stored 2,733 mt of relief items for 19 organisations across five warehouses.
- In partnership with Humanity and Inclusion-Atlas Logistique (HI-Atlas), LS transported 697 mt of relief items for 16 organisations using 219 trucks.
- LS trained 28 people on warehouse and inventory management and, together with HI-Atlas, trained 50 daily workers and suppliers on good techniques in carrying cargo and cyclone preparedness.

### *Food Security Sector (FSS)*

- FSS held a field coordination meeting with camp sector focal points to improve coordination at the field level.
- With support from partners, FSS mapped out farmer groups and aggregation centres for market linkages.

### *Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)*

- ETS provided data connectivity to 263 users in 34 sites, including retail outlets, logistic and residential hubs and Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) treatment centres.

## Funding Outlook

**Operational requirement (February – July 2021):**  
USD 169.9 million

**WFP is thankful for contributions in 2019 and 2020 from:**  
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**Additional Resources:** [WFP Rohingya Refugee Response reports](#) | [Inter Sector Coordination Group \(ISCG\) reports](#)



Scan here to read the latest [WFP in Cox's Bazar Information Booklet \(January 2021\)](#)

<sup>1</sup> Under the framework of the Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief funded by the World Bank