

WFP Programme Updates

General Food Assistance (GFA)

- WFP assisted 844,122 Rohingya refugees in 34 camps with food assistance through the 22 operational e-voucher outlets. Building Blocks, a blockchain-based platform for inter-agency coordination and online entitlement delivery, was operational in all Fresh Food Corners and e-voucher outlets in the 32 nonregistered camps.
- All beneficiaries were able to purchase 10 fixed and 14 flexible food items. Almost USD 11 million worth of food was sold by 12 WFP-contracted Bangladeshi retailers at e-voucher outlets.
- WFP made 14 additional types of locally produced fruits and vegetables available to refugees through its 16 Fresh Food Corners (FFCs). Live fish and chickens are now available at 14 FFCs. The most vulnerable 41,320 households received an additional USD 3 to increase their dietary diversity.

Nutrition Assistance

- In the refugee camps, WFP provided malnutrition prevention and treatment services to 37,986 pregnant and nursing mothers and 157,693 children under 5.
- In the host community, WFP provided malnutrition treatment services to 4,321 pregnant and nursing mothers and 6,135 children under 5.
- WFP distributed 922 mt of specialized nutritious foods among all beneficiaries.
- WFP supported 1,556 children between the ages of 3 and 5 through a Nutrition cash pilot through which households can redeem an additional US\$ 3 per child per month at e-voucher outlets. The pilot will scale up to ten additional camps by yearend.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- WFP engaged 13,199 refugees in DRR activities in July.
- To improve access around the camps, WFP constructed/rehabilitated 3,666 m of pedestrian pathways, 671 m² of stairs, 263 m of fencing, and 366 m of access roads. For the monsoon season, WFP constructed 845 m of brick guide walls and 2,946 m of drains, stabilized 2,784 m² of slopes and cleaned 75,342 m of drains.

In Numbers | July 2021

844,122 Rohingya refugees assisted90,173 Bangladeshis supported in the host community

Highlights

- WFP opened one new e-voucher outlet in July bringing the total to 22 e-voucher outlets.
- Live fish and chicken have been added to one more Fresh Food Corners (FFCs); 14 out of 16 FFCs now offer live fish and chicken.
- During the recent monsoon flash flooding in July, WFP provided rapid response support to 4,465 households through 4,465 cartons of fortified biscuits. WFP also distributed 92,536 hot meals as of 31 July.
- To support the flood response, WFP provided 10,000 sandbags to be used to prevent landslides in the camps.

Situation Update

- A strict nationwide lockdown was imposed from 23 July to 10 August amidst growing COVID-19 cases. As of 31 July, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported 26,336 positive COVID-19 cases in the host community and 4,762 in the camps. WFP's lifesaving food assistance, retail and nutrition activities continued, complying with government restrictions.
- The Government of Bangladesh announced its decision to start a vaccination campaign in the camps. The first phase will include refugees above the age of 55 along with community leaders and volunteers above the age of 18.
- On 27 July, heavy monsoon rainfall in Cox's Bazar led to flash floods, waterlogging and landslides across the refugee camps. As a result of the rains, approximately 13,000 refugees (2,740 households) required immediate assistance, as well as 150 members of the host community.¹

¹ Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) (27 July)



<u>Scan here to read the latest</u> <u>WFP in Cox's Bazar Information Booklet</u>

WFP Programme Updates Continued

Strengthening Community Resilience in the Camps¹

- WFP assisted 151,780 of the most vulnerable Rohingya individuals with conditional food assistance transfers at Fresh Food Corners, including 5,737 people with disabilities.
- WFP trained 547 participants in volunteer services and skills development, including 474 people who received life skills training.
- Through volunteer services, youth and Rohingya Food Security Committee members provided COVID-19 awareness messages to refugees across 15 camps.
- WFP conducted environmental and social safeguards screenings of nine community workfare schemes to ensure activities do not have an adverse impact on ecosystems and communities.

Self-Reliance Programme in the Camps

• 42 Rohingya collected and cleaned 7,000 food packets and bottles to recycle into 72 products.

Livelihoods Programme in the Host Community

- Beneficiaries from 1,735 self-help groups saved a total of US\$ 50,762 in group activities in Ukhiya, Teknaf, Moheshkhali, Pekua and Kutubdia.
- WFP trained 26 women on tailoring in Ukhiya and 79 beneficiaries (65 women and 14 men) on saline water tolerant summer crops in Teknaf.
- Vegetables worth US\$ 144,934 were sold through 23 aggregation centres.

School Feeding

- In the camps, WFP supplied biscuits at e-voucher outlets, reaching 180,163 households. Each household received 25 packets of fortified biscuits, with a total of 225 mt of biscuits distributed.
- In the host community, WFP reached 19,616 children with 74 mt of fortified biscuits. Each child received 25 packets of biscuits at home.
- As schools remain closed, WFP worked with Room to Read Bangladesh (RtR) to keep students, parents, guardians, teachers, and Government officials motivated about children's education and learning at home. With WFP support, RtR aired 52 read-aloud videos on national and local TV. RtR also reached 17,536 individuals as part of the SMS campaign on education and COVID-19 awareness.

Gender and Protection

 WFP trained 92 partner and WFP staff (43 women and 49 men) on gender, protection mainstreaming, accountability of affected populations and disability inclusion.

WFP Engineering

- Under the Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP), WFP engaged 3,163 Rohingya and eight host community volunteers.
- To maintain vehicle access, WFP completed construction of 300 m of road and 255 m of brick retaining walls in Camps 5, 6,10, 14 and 18.

 WFP provided humanitarian actors with construction materials and non-food items for quick rehabilitation of key access infrastructure and to minimize risks in areas vulnerable to landslides. Labourers were mobilized in the camps for drain clearance and repair, and to support the International Organization for Migration (IOM) site development team in rehabilitation work.

Sectors

Logistics Sector

- The Logistics Sector stored 2,958 m³ of relief items for 17 organisations across four warehouses in Madhuchara, Balukhali, Unchiprang and Teknaf.
- In partnership with Humanity & Inclusion-Atlas Logistique (HI-Atlas), the Sector transported 5 m³ of relief items for one organisation using one truck.

Food Security Sector (FSS)

- During the flood response, FSS worked with partners to ensure operational coordination of emergency assistance.
- FSS coordinated with ISCG and Sectors on joint flood impact assessment planned by WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and IOM Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM).

Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

- ETS provided data connectivity to 452 users in 38 sites, including retail outlets, logistic and residential hubs, and Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) treatment centres. Security telecommunications services were also provided to 945 users from 11 UN agencies.
- ETS conducted 24 site visits throughout July to resolve network issues such as disruptions in connectivity due to power outages, fibre cuts, and physical damage from flooding in the camps caused by heavy rains and storms.

Funding Outlook

Operational requirement (August 2021 – January 2022): US\$ 154.11 million

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Additional Resources:

- WFP Rohingya Refugee Response reports
- Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) reports

Note: This Operational Report is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

¹ Under the Emergency Multi-Sector Rohingya Crisis Response Project of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief funded by the World Bank. Community workfare activities are reported under DRR.