In Numbers

702,160 refugee arrivals since August 2017

During May:
850,600 refugees received food assistance
- 143,000 households received in-kind food
- 45,800 households received food assistance through e-vouchers

Highlights

- Over a quarter of WFP’s food assistance to refugees is now through e-vouchers, allowing refugees more choice and dietary diversity.
- WFP urgently requires USD 141 million for a sustained response to meet the needs of the Rohingya refugees over the next 6 months.

Special nutritious food for Amina’s babies lessens her worries

Amina fled violence in Myanmar with her young children about nine months ago. She was separated from her husband as they tried to escape from their village. She thinks she heard his last screams as he was shot, while she ran with the children. She recounts how all she and her four children ate during their three-day long journey was biscuits and some rice.

Amina now lives in a simple shelter in the Kutupalong ‘mega camp’, which is on a slope and floods whenever it rains. She worries that her shelter could break at any time. Amidst all the struggles she is facing, she is not worried about food for her family. She is happy not only for the rice, oil and lentils she is receiving from WFP but also that her younger children get additional nutritious food with which they make porridge. Supercereal, or ‘pushti suji’ as she knows it, is giving her babies essential nutrients to stay healthy.

WFP Response

Food and Nutrition Assistance

- New arrivals are assisted in transit centres, where WFP provides a three-day micronutrient fortified biscuit ration and hot meals. WFP continuously integrates newly arriving refugees into the ongoing food assistance cycle.
- Food distributions (rice, lentils and fortified vegetable oil), adjusted according to family size, take place on a fortnightly basis. The first round each month targets all families and the subsequent round targets families with more than four members with an additional ration.
Nutrition support interventions are ongoing for children under 5 years of age and pregnant and nursing women in the camps and within the local community. During April, 149,000 children and 34,000 pregnant and nursing women received a monthly ration of a nutritious wheat soya blend (Supercereal) with which they make porridge.

258,500 refugee and host community children are daily receiving fortified biscuits in schools and learning centres.

Refugees receiving e-voucher assistance are able to use their Assistance Cards at 18 outlets to access food including fresh vegetables, spices, dried fish, eggs, pulses and rice.

Disaster risk reduction activities such as levelling grounds, reinforcing WFP assistance sites, widening roads are ongoing. During April, over 1600 Rohingya refugees were engaged in these monsoon preparedness activities for daily cash remuneration.

The second phase of the livelihoods support project for economically vulnerable local women is beginning with the first cash distributions. In addition to providing start-up cash for their businesses, the project will sensitize the women on income generation and relevant social issues such as gender-based violence, nutrition and hygiene.

Supply Chain

Maintaining access is a priority for continued food assistance. To ensure access over a main waterway in the camp, WFP has installed a 45-metre modular bridge.

WFP, IOM and UNHCR are conducting urgently-needed site maintenance and engineering work. The priority now is to build culverts and connecting roads to the newly-prepared land, keep drainage channels clear and maintain access across camps throughout the monsoon season.

Clusters and Common Services

Food Security Sector (FSS)

FSS is tracking pre-positioning and other monsoon preparedness activities such as cooked food plans, dry food distributions and access improvements.

FSS has released an advocacy paper on Livelihoods for Host Communities and Resilience Building for Rohingya Refugees. The focus is on protecting the environment through activities such as planting fruit trees in camp areas and exploring agro-food processing opportunities close to the camps to build social cohesion among refugees and host community.

FSS is coordinating the introduction of vouchers for fresh food by partners. The fresh food will be a top-up to WFP’s in-kind assistance.

Logistics Sector

The new logistics hub (1 km north of the Kutupalong camp) is operational, providing storage space for relief items.

Work is ongoing to establish a logistics hub in Teknaf to scale up available common storage space for the humanitarian community.

The sector has so far handled over 20,000 m$^3$ (equivalent of over 300 40-foot containers) of cargo for 21 organizations.

The sector requires USD 2 million to continue supporting the humanitarian community.

Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

ETS is deploying internet in two logistics hubs and 40 information hubs in the camps.

In collaboration with the Communicating with Communities Working Group, ETS launched their Connect mobile app, which serves as a community feedback mechanism. ETS is formalizing a collaboration with Internews to develop training material, provide training to end-users and redesign the web portal.

Resourcing Update

WFP has received recent contributions from France, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Luxembourg.

WFP urgently needs more funds to continue life-saving assistance for Rohingya refugees and ensure the progress made so far with the host community does not suffer due to increased emergency needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WFP Rohingya Refugee Emergency Response</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase II (March - Dec 2018)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Requirements (USD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Received (USD)</td>
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<td>242.5 m</td>
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<td>47.7 m</td>
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