**KEY HIGHLIGHTS**

1. **Current estimation of vulnerable people in Bangladesh**: As of 28 September 2017, cumulative number of new arrivals in all sites of Ukiah, Teknaf, Cox’s Bazar and Ramu are 501 800\(^1\). This includes 448 100 in four upazilas of Cox’s Bazar district, 35 000 in registered camps for affected population and 18 700 in Naikhongchhari of Bandarbhan district. The total Rohingya population in Bangladesh is now estimated to be approximately 800 000.

2. **Status on the new site development**: Site Development Task Force is collaborating with Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission (RRRC) and army officials on road construction in Kutapalong extension site and development of the 2000 acre site plan. Construction will start once Master Plan is finalized and refining of zoning diagram drafted by RRRC is completed.

3. **Special vaccination campaign reaches its target**: Vaccination campaign ended on 03 October with 135 519 receiving MR vaccines; 72 334 children receiving bOPV and 72 064 children receiving Vitamin A, since the campaign began on 16 September. WHO and partners are now ensuring that routine immunization activities are scaled-up in the makeshift and spontaneous settlements.

4. **900 000 doses of oral cholera vaccines sanctioned**: International Coordinating Group (ICG) on Vaccine Provision has released 900 000 doses of OCV from the global stockpile to prevent spread of cholera amongst recently arrived vulnerable populations and host communities in areas around Cox’s Bazar. The vaccines are anticipated to arrive in Bangladesh on 07 October.

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BANGLADESH

Operationalization of the new 3000 acre site: Meeting held on 3 October, chaired by Secretary of Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR) and Refugee Relief & Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) of MoDMR. The group apprised that the new site though not ready is already accommodating new arrivals. There will be 20 zones, with each zone having a “camp manager”, government office, hospital, school, WASH facilities and warehouse. The Army will complete 18 km of roads in the next 15 days and the local government will build 9 kms of internal roads. The site management task force comprising IOM, UNHCR and RRRC will meet on 4 October and begin developing a zoning diagram for this site.

Immunization response: Vaccination activities were resumed on 2 October 2017 after the GoB holidays. A meeting was held with GoB officials at the Civil Surgeon’s office in Cox’s Bazar where GoB decided to extend the ongoing vaccination activities by another two weeks, though WHO is yet to receive a formal notification to this effect. Bandarban district has decided to stop the special vaccination campaign as there has been no new influx reported. Vaccination coverage for the 12 days of the campaign from 16-28 September: 69 539 BoPV (0-59M), 129 750 MR (06M to <15 Y) vaccines and 68 941 doses of Vit-A for children were administered. BoPV vaccination has exceeded target coverage under the campaign, while for MR vaccine a 97% target coverage has been achieved.

Results of water samples: On 27 September 2017, six water samples were collected from source from Balukhali camp, Ukhiya, Cox’s Bazar and four water samples collected from household’s water reservoir. The results indicated that out of six source water samples, three have high concentration of E. Coli and among the four household’s storage water samples, one has high concentration of E. Coli.
Table 1: Water quality testing results in Balu Khali camp, Ukhia, Cox’s Bazar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample No</th>
<th>Collection Point</th>
<th>Water Source</th>
<th>Water Supply System</th>
<th>Tentative address</th>
<th>E. Coli (cfu/100ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Spout of tube well</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>Shallow Tube well with (yellow tent 1st from rode side)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spout of tube well</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>Shallow Tube well with (yellow tent 2nd from road side)</td>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jug of user</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>User of source sample 2</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Spout of tube well</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>Near left of Unicef camp</td>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Spout of tube well</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>Near MSF camp</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pitcher of user</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>User of source sample 5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Spout of tube well</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>Very near to MSF camp</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Plastic bottle of user</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>User of source sample 7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Spout of tube well</td>
<td>Ground Water</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>West side of mosque</td>
<td>&gt; 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Plastic bottle of user</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>House hold use the lorry supplied water</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STW: Shallow Tube well, DTW: Deep Tube well

**WASH update**: In an effort to compensate for lack of ground water and to provide to the families safe water for drinking and other purposes, 174 000 litres of water have been trucked so far in addition to installing six tube wells. A total of 367 emergency pit latrines have been installed supporting over 18 000 daily arrivals. Additionally 17 toilets have also been installed. A water safety strategy has been drafted and circulated internally amongst partners. As of Oct 3, 2017 over 12 500 refugees now have access to latrines and over 16 000 have access to tube wells.

**Health messaging and awareness creation**: For disseminating messages within the settlements, updates and reminders are being regularly broadcasted on local radio. A 24X7 toll free helpline is available and is being canvassed widely for new arrivals to call and seek necessary support.

**PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS**

**Dismal living conditions**: Over half the new arrivals in Bangladesh are still living in spontaneous settlements with limited access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitary facilities and appropriate hygiene.

**Overflowing latrines and fecal sludge issues**: Too many shallow tube wells and latrines are being built in close proximity, creating high risk of contamination. The issue of overflowing latrines was raised at the ISCG meeting and the only feasible option suggested was to desludge the filled up pits. Since space is sparse to dispose the fecal sludge there is urgent need to allocate land for this purpose.

**WHO ACTIONS**

**Next steps for OCV vaccination campaign**: Training and micro planning are ongoing in preparation for OCV campaign targeted from 10 – 16 October with the support of WHO experts.

**Training on EWARS reporting**: Hands-on training provided to SIMOs on EWARS reporting form to be filled by all SIMOs from Cox’s Bazar Sadar Hospital, Teknaf and Ukhiya UHC, disease surveillance and case definition and
flow of data. With the functioning EWARS, more details on overall morbidity and mortality shall be analyzed and released in the coming weeks.

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Sources of Information

- World Health Organization (WHO): Headquarters (HQ), Regional Office for South East Asia (SEARO), WHO Country Offices of Myanmar and Bangladesh
- Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), The People’s Republic of Bangladesh