INTRODUCTION


The ISCG secretariat expressed its appreciation to the Government for its leadership and support of the overall relief and response towards the Rohingya refugee population and most affected host communities residing in Cox’s Bazar Upazila of Teknaf and Ukhiya, while highlighting the importance of coordination from relevant stakeholders including different levels of government authorities. Limited funding and compounded vulnerabilities in Ukhiya and Teknaf require significant support to prioritize a collective response and large efforts have been made from a health, WASH, nutrition, education, protection, environment and livelihoods perspective, among other key sectors. Toward this aim, the Joint Response Plan (JRP) was developed in March 2018 to support the most vulnerable population, with an emphasis made on the extension of the response toward the most affected host communities living in the 7 unions hosting the highest numbers of refugees. Now at its mid-term review and in view of its extension up to March 2019, there is an opportunity to take stocks of challenges, lessons learned and good practices. However, there is also a need to further prioritize activities in view of an unprecedented level of underfunding of the JRP. Within this framework, a workshop focusing on host communities is organized with the objective to review the response as of to date, streamline the tracking and monitoring of activities and develop a gap analysis of critical need assistance and social cohesion activities conducted at host community level in recent months. The workshop also aims at better understanding the criticality of needs of affected host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf while taking stock of challenges in enabling implementation under this framework.

The UNOs of Ukhiya and Teknaf highlighted the commitment made to respond to the influx from the very beginning in their respective areas. In Ukhiya, the Rohingya community is four times larger than the host community which had a large impact on infrastructure, over all topography, traffic congestion and increase in road accidents. To overcome these negative impacts and to foster social cohesion, mid and long-term planning associated with appropriate assessments and proper implementation and prioritization need to be further developed and build on the existing JRP and the work made by the humanitarian communities.
Holistic programs through all Sectors such as education, health, WASH, nutrition as well as disaster risk management activities are recommended to adequately support the most critical needs of affected host communities.

THE JRP FRAMEWORK AND MID-TERM REVISION

The JRP strategic objectives under the 2018 Joint Response Plan are articulated into four strategic objectives based on an integrated Need Analysis and to which the sector plans respond to. As for the host communities, the priorities areas of support identified under the JRP are:

1. Environment and eco-system rehabilitation
2. Agriculture, markets and livelihoods support
3. Community and public infrastructure
4. Health, WASH, nutrition and education

Under the JRP umbrella, strategic response plan focuses on providing life-saving activities, enabling a protective environment, support environmentally sustainable solutions as well as building confidence, social cohesion and resilience of both Rohingya’s and Host communities. Critical programs of support are extended to the most vulnerable among the affected host communities, many of who are facing similar problems as newly arrived refugee populations, such as food insecurity, nutrition and poverty. The JRP response for host communities is operationalized through operational projects across all sectors, engagement with host communities as well as an institutionalized engagement through the government, holding regular coordination and dialogue meetings with relevant government officials and platforms. The JRP tackles the nexus element, building a bridge between humanitarian and development programming and adopts and inclusive approach based on humanitarian needs. However, the difference between JRP planned humanitarian programming and development programs need to be clarified in terms of implementation timeline, funding streams and crisis level as well as outreach.

Photo 1_Group work on Agriculture, markets and livelihoods support
This continuum underscores the prioritized approach undertaken under the JRP, which targets the seven most affected unions of Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilas hosting an estimated 336,000 people out of the 2,2 million people in the Cox Bazaar District. The District is on the most vulnerable Districts in Bangladesh in terms of malnutrition, health status, food insecurity and the poverty rate. However, with limited assessment available and a large level of critical needs, the definition of needs among the most affected host communities remain fluid in terms of targeting and need to be further revised to minimize duplication of activities and ensure support is provided to the most vulnerable.

**TRACKING AND REPORTING ACTIVITIES: STREAMLINING PROCESSES**

While the JRP represents an accountability framework vis-à-vis a planning and resource mobilization process under the leadership of sectors, there are many gaps in processes and our understanding of the gaps of assistance delivery to the host communities. This, is compounded by two critical factors (i) an unprecedented level of underfunding and massive humanitarian needs, leading to a prioritized focus on the refugee response from a sector coordination perspective (ii) Different levels of tracking, reporting and definition of activities pertaining to the JRP for its host community portfolio. Large efforts were made to gather and analyze information, however, some gaps and inconsistency remains. In order to tackle these challenges and take stocks of lessons learned under the first phase of implementation of the JRP, the session therefore aimed at the following objectives:

- Review and validate the response information at Upazila Level to map out the gaps
- Foster a prioritized classification of activities falling under the JRP and activities having a longer-term time-line and under development programming under the leadership of each sectors
- Provide recommendations for improvements on information streams, tracking and response mechanisms vis-à-vis the JRP response planning in order to improve the analysis for the next 6 months of the JRP implementation.

Following group works and plenary discussions, the 4W were revised and the below recommendations were made under key sectors, including on key prioritized activities to be tracked and reported under the JRP umbrella up to March 2019. The group further recommended to ensure the tracking and reporting on DRR activities, under the bi-weekly 4W ISCG data gathering process, in order to capture activities and gaps on a regular basis:

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3 The seven most affected unions of Ukhiya and Teknaf are Rajapalong, Palong khali, Jalia palong, Whykong, Teknaf, Nhilla and Baharchhara.
### JRP Mid-term Review I Host Community Workshop

*13 August 2018*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Information review</th>
<th>Classification JRP/Non JRP activities (corresponding to proposed list of activities if relevant)</th>
<th>Challenges and Gaps</th>
<th>Recommendations &amp; Prioritization of activities under the JRP second-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security: Livelihood, market and agriculture</td>
<td>4W Information reported in host communities is up-to-date. Further assessments are coordinated under LHSWG, including an assessment on socio-economics profiles of host communities (UNDP/ILO) – Completed, pending internal review and focusing on: Economic Impact/Livelihoods - Value chain and market analysis - Tourism and salt – ILO Infrastructure Impact Spatial - Environmental Impact - Habitat for Humanity Social Safety Nets</td>
<td>• ADB and WB Possibilities for priority activities being explored, however not falling under the JRP. • Expansion of government social safety nets for vulnerable groups development (VGD) needs support. 3,461 currently in Ukhiya and Teknaf to continue for 2 years, will add 10,000 more HHs soon. • MPCA and market support: UNHCR/BRAC 2,000 HHs for MPCA targeting the ultra-poor through December; WFP 9,000 HHs - funding through December; ACF 8,015 HHs through December.</td>
<td>• FSS has serious gaps, e.g. funding is at 21%. • Market-based skill and activity identification. • Activities at scale - Larger cottage industries involvement– based on the local market needs. • Seed: quality, use and seed management. • Safe Food Storage - Cold Chain development – crops and fish • Access to technology/Uptake of technology • Safe food handling and hygiene (markets). • Reporting and feedback system need strengthening – cross-sectoral as well.</td>
<td>• Increase agricultural production - inputs • Cash – small grants, community financing groups, financial inclusion programs. • Increasing opportunities for vulnerable groups – low interest loans of 6% and decreasing principle and rate. • Producer groups, vendors and consumer linkages. • Skills and improved technology transfer in agriculture • Off-farm skills – auto repair, entrepreneurship/small business, added value production, masonry, carpentry, • Water availability - drinking and agricultural. • Establish linkages between market actors. • Value addition based on high demand commodities. • Waste management and environmental activities mainstreamed into community assets development. • Scaling up of government programs - social safety nets (rice, loans, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Information was revised during the workshop and further work is to be made to ensure a review of activities falling under the JRP and linkage to other non JRP activities.</td>
<td>(Inadequate) • Reporting / Compliance / Heavy Submittals - to CXB and Dhaka levels • Inadequate Communication/Coordination at Upazila Level • Weal Local Government Task Force(s)</td>
<td>• Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) / Solid Waste Management (SWM) • Water Network – from Springs / Canals • Complaint Response Mechanism • Water Quality Management (WQW) – Household and Source • Work/Link with Local Government Taskforce • Ground Water Monitoring – Aquifer</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Health

- Health service delivery works well on intelligence and surveillance

### JRP Activities

- Treatment of Acute Malnutrition
- Micro Nutriment Supplémentation (FFA, MNP)
- Health System Strengthening (HSS)
- Survey and Assessment

### Not under JRP

- Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP)
- Community Manage Acute Malnutrition Initiative/Program
- Adolescent Nutrition Program

- Only 200 doctors available for 2.2 million Host communities people and 250 doctors available for 1 million Rohingya.
- Teknaf has a limited number of health facilities available to Host and Rohingya communities.
- Inadequate tracking of service delivery which needs to improve.

- Systems, policies, etc need to change from Dhaka level for services to be more effective at Upazila level for both Host and Rohingya communities.
- Tracking of current service delivery should be improved.
- Assessment of service delivery to ascertain.
- Health facilities in Ukhiya and Teknaf are non JRP facilities but (should) serve both Host and Rohingya communities.

### Nutrition

- Shortage of Human Resources
- Lack of skilled staffs and volunteers
- Health System Strengthening (HSS) – to be strengthen
- Lack or severe underfunding
- Livelihood Support to be linked with Nutrition.

### Protection

- Desk review of assessment reports, camp settlement and protection profiles, protection monitoring findings
- Feedback by partners at the Mid-term Review Workshop on 2 August
- Online surveys by the PSWG and the GBV & CPSS (week of 29 July)
- Focus group discussions conducted by partners with the refugee communities

The classification of JRP and non JRP activities is to be further developed by the sector, in a separate exercise.

The Protection sector provided an overview of the contextual changes and priorities the sector is working on in line with the JRP mid-term review. This will also guide the type of activities being followed-up as per the re-prioritization exercise.

### Planning assumptions

- Influx of new arrivals will remain stable
- No change to the GOB’s ‘Open border’ policy nor to the legal framework applicable to Rohingya refugees i.e. continuous lack of recognized refugee status
- No large-scale repatriation/returns will take place, while sporadic returns of some families may occur based on personal/family decisions
- Humanitarian access and space will remain the same
### Advocacy Priorities
- Centrality of protection (mainstreaming)
- Legal status recognition (ongoing)
- Operationalization of the GOB’s decision to register births (ongoing)
- Governance issue in the camps (ongoing)
- Protection and community spaces in the camps (ongoing)
- Safeguarding principles
- Right to education
- Access to livelihood
- Access to justice
- Marriage/Divorce registration
- Freedom of movement

### Education
- Repetition of information: Most of the activities such as distribution of education material and teacher training are repeated multiple times. The data needs to be cleaned by the education sector.
- The 4W is for host community however both refugees and host community are reported as beneficiary, therefore a reporting work to be made at sector level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host community teachers have since gone to with humanitarian response leaving local schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>The support or activities under taken in other unions are not reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many activities are under reported which are: repair and construction of school and strengthening of school are not reported, distribution of Hygiene material is not reported, construction of WASH block under school, literacy and essential learning package for students and teacher, Literacy improvement program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact Information: Inter-Sector Coordination Group iscgteam@iscgcxb.org  
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh
### Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- Information captured on 4W for DRR is accurate. For reporting purposes, it is recommended to ensure it is continuously reported under the 4W, with therefore operational organizations reporting with the 4W tool and not only sectors as DRR is a cross-cutting area of intervention. It is noted the need to ensure one focal points instead of bilateral and/or ad-hoc information updating and the 4W ISCG process was deemed the most appropriate level of reporting.

- Additional information to be factored:
  - IOM - 20 out of 50 cyclone shelters being rehabilitated and Disaster Risk Management activities. UNHCR - also rehabilitating cyclone shelters in coordination with IOM, UNDP and the RedCross. UNDP, ACF, SI and RedCross also undertaking DRM activities.

- Note is to be made that these activities also fall under the Site Management Sector under the JRP. However, the catchment area in host communities makes is unclear in terms of reporting and therefore the specific activities of cyclone shelters should be reported under a separate area of focus on the JRP.

- DRR activities, such as the reinforcement and rehabilitation of cyclone shelters, disaster risk management capacity-building, equipment and support to Community-based Disaster Risk Management committees and volunteers, is considered as falling under the Humanitarian/Development Nexus. Failure to appropriately tackle this portfolio will have critical humanitarian impact. In addition, most of these activities are funded under humanitarian funding streams (e.g. ECHO for the DRR consortium – UNDP/IOM/German RedCross).

- Cyclone shelters rehabilitation, DRM activities and smaller infrastructural DRR activities, such as slope maintenance, walls and drainage, were identified as fully pertaining under the JRP.

- Forum for information sharing existing under the ISCG for need analysis and emergency management. However, it focuses exclusively on camp-based preparedness and response and should also be including host communities level of intervention. While the information is shared at Upazila level and to various partners and government counterparts, one of the gaps noted was the identification of the recipient to keep track of cyclone shelter rehabilitation and a core database. It was agreed that this would be done under the 4W process.

- Uncomplete reporting of DRR activities can also be leading to gaps in terms of adequate resource mobilization as well as response tracking in case of event.

- 4W process for DRR reporting as harmonized by the 4W. The group recommended this process to take place monthly, taking stocks of existing time-frame for activities completion. This will allow as well to feed into the regular sitrep mechanisms, for further resource mobilization and gap tracking. However, the data is being gathered from operating organizations, not under a specific sector.

- Recommendation to continue the forum of information exchange under the Task Force, Upazila level coordination cell as well as to ensure that DRR activities are represented under the JRP sitrep.
NEED ANALYSIS REVIEW | CONTEXT ANALYSIS

During the JRP conception, a joint need analysis was undertaken to further target the assistance for host communities, taking stocks of existing critical needs due to a high pre-existing poverty rate, the rapid increase of the Rohingya population having impacted host communities, including market access, labor competition, deforestation and inflation as well as the additional pressure on health services and exacerbated challenges regarding food security and nutrition as well as existing infrastructures and maintenance.

The JRP is however unprecedentedly unfunded. Out of the 900 million required to undertake the JRP activities defined by sectors, only USD 306 million were reported received - representing as little as 32% funding vis-à-vis the funding requirements for the entire response plan. Additionally, factors have emerged and would need to be factored in the next six months of the JRP implementation – two cyclone seasons will be expected, and more resources will be required to mitigate the impact of climate-related hazards during the next Monsoon season. In order to ensure a core understanding and identification of the contextual changes and priorities, four group works were organized: (i) Social Cohesion (ii) Emergency Management and DRR (iii) Environment (iv) Health, WASH and Education – representing a multi-sectorial and holistic approach to address critical needs. Note was made that a prioritization had already taken place for Livelihood, market and agriculture during the previous session.

The groups were tasked to respond to the following lead questions: What has changed in context? How to cope with the changes? What are the prioritized activities to address the changing context taking into consideration limited funding available? Which re-prioritization should be made in view of the changing context and under which parameters – Life-saving activities and basic needs; critical activities for stability and social cohesion? Note was made that activities falling outside the JRP umbrella were parked with the aim to gather them in a separate document.
### Sector / Area considered
**Social Cohesion between Host and Rohingya Communities**

**Change of context and assumptions**

**Negative Changes**
- Large numbers of people, faster/speedy influx, limited resources, & limited time to plan.
- Too many people for little services;
- Ground and surface water is limited and depleting.
- Inflation is affecting Cox’s bazar very negatively.
- Less labors demand and the day labor price is decreased.
- Psychological pressure for host community.
- Frustration among people.
- Environment degradation (less trees, more risk of landslides, etc.)
- Market price high, with increased transportation costs
- Education quality decreased,
- Disease outbreaks,
- road damage, labor price decreased, drug and human trafficking, law and order disorder

**Positive Changes**
- More jobs with Bangladeshi people, more income generation work
- Market is with host community
- Capacity building of farmer
- Road Construction
- More cyclone shelters
- More development in host community
- More facilities in Health sector
- Resilient attitude

**Gaps**

- Inadequate WASH Management,
- Currently limited dialogue and joint initiatives led by Host and Rohingya communities.
- Limited livelihood initiatives to increase economic opportunities for Host and Rohingya communities.

**Prioritized activities for the JRP mid-term review**

- One stop crisis center is established by Ministry of Women and Child Affair for Rohingya community. (70% fund from humanitarian and development agencies) 30% fund came from government revenue.
- For Eidul Azha, Government is supporting and distributing more than 1000 cows/goats. Host community are unhappy many of them are poor but not meat distribution from Government.

(Assess for existence of/Integration of initiatives to promote):
- Mutual respect and trust between host and Rohingya communities;
- Ensuring equity between host and Rohingya communities;
- Shared Values and social participation; Dialogue and Joint initiatives by joint committees composed of Bangladeshi and Rohingya members.
- Livelihood initiatives to increase economic opportunities for host and Rohingya communities through design and implementation of joint projects;
- Birth Registration of Rohingya Community. Access to education
JRP Mid-term Review I Host Community Workshop
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Environment and Ecosystem Rehabilitation in the JRP

(Negative Change)
- 700 metric tons of firewood removed per day Now up to 5,000 hectares of critically damaged forest area (previously 3,000)
- Further loss of agricultural areas, including to SALT production, and topsoil loss, siltation.
- Water table depletion, quality testing uncertain.
- Loss of critical habitat – particularly for elephants, pythons, small mammals, birds and primates.
- Fisheries depletion - over fishing and dependence on sector.
- Micro-climate of the mega-camp, increased heat sink.
- Air and ground pollution increases – recognizing women and children suffer most from eye infection and ARI due to cooking of biomass, in particular small green twigs.
- Vehicle Traffic – air and noise pollution.
- Increased reliance on biomass (firewood) is allowing GBV, Child labor and harassment/conflict to continue

(Positive Change)
- Forest department is leading in land stabilization and replantation.
- Drainage and water flow management systems are working, for now.
- Some new alternative fuel programs are being initiated.
- RRRC highly active in environmental issues.
- Increased coordination and expansion of water quality testing
- Expand alternative energy use and promotion
- Reforestation/land rehabilitation for DRR planning and implementation
- Solid waste/sludge management
- Critical habitat preservation and rehabilitation (tourism industry impacts)
- Creation of green opportunities across sectors.
- Assessment of 20 Cyclone shelters are indoor assessment for up-gradation and retrofitting
- Currently an assessment “MECRI – Monitoring Environmental Changes in Cox’s Bazar following the Rohingya Influx” is ongoing which is consisting:
  - Water quality and availability of ground water
  - Deforestation and land degradation
  - Biodiversity loss and wildlife-human conflicts
  - Solid and hazardous waste management
  - Indoor air quality

(How to Cope with Changed Context)
- Using government interest in the environmental sector to advocate for prioritization in the JRP.
- Increase government support - RRRC Clean Energy Program support
- Utilize planting seasons effectively through increased coordination to reach maximum planting area and protect remaining soil structure.
- Prioritize environmental activities under the DRR umbrella to ensure synergies and linkage.
- Create green economic opportunities across sectors
- Discourage deforestation and other detrimental actions Behavior Change Communication – awareness raising.
- Promote water conservation activities, high efficiency water pumps, water harvesting, and drip irrigation systems to conserve water.
- Build IUCN leadership in habitat analysis planning
- Assist government with control measures for fishing bans – promoting aquaculture.
- Movement away from biomass fuels
- Solid waste/sludge management programs expansion - Urgent
## WASH
**(Negative Changes)**
- Considering the continuous extraction of huge amount of water increased the high risk of water table depletion.
- For the entire area of Ukhiya & Teknaf management of solid waste is one of the major shifts in the context.
- The countrywide Community Lead Total Sanitation CLTS approach of host community is interrupted due to the proximity of host & refugee community

**(Positive Changes)**
- Despite of different negative impact, the capacity of the local entrepreneur; income generating opportunity has been increased compare to the pre-crisis situation.

- An in-depth multi-sectorial need assessment is a major gap to redefine the response modalities.

- Basic lifesaving WASH assistance.
- Promote CLTS approach
- Emphasized on waste management

## Health
**(Negative Changes)**
- Funding constraints compare to the HRP
- Need to improve the monitoring system

**(Positive Changes)**
- Number of partners has been increased; which require systematic information management
- Access to the service has been increased.

- An in-depth need assessment in all the health facilities.

- Together with partners consultation with national and subnational level government.
- Vaccination and communicable diseases surveillance.
- Improve laboratory support
- Medium/large scale- 24X7 Health Facilities
- To respond any epidemic outbreak; standby mobile monitoring team
- Improved field level coordination
- Strengthening of WASH in Health
- Strengthening of medical waste management

## Education
**(Negative Changes)**
- Scarcity of teachers
- Damage of school infrastructure
- Student drop out and increase of illiteracy rate.

- Funding constraint
- Strengthening of Education in emergency

- Discussion with national government on national education curriculum
- Increase para-teachers as a supporting professional to meet the need of full teacher
- Development of school infrastructure (furniture, education materials)
- Promote alternative/home-based learning system.
- Strengthening of school feeding program
### Emergency Management and DRR

**Changes**
- Two Cyclone season (October/November and May) needing to be prepared for.
- One dry season ahead of the Monsoon season, presenting an opportunity to take stocks of what worked last year and to scale-up the preparatory work. Very positive lessons learned from small-scale events managed under the Site Management sector, however limited understanding of approach to be made for events happening in host communities.
- Control Room set in motion by the Government to ensure a
- Change in rapid response approaches – from in kind to more voucher and cash-based approaches.

**Funding constraints**
- No cyclone/contingency plan
- Limited capacities for large scale DRR interventions
- Limited cyclone shelters available for both communities
- Lack of funding reducing capacities to undertake activities.

**Ensure core contingency planning and coordination with Control Room in case of disaster, in particular as affecting host communities.**
**Stockpiling analysis in case of disaster affecting host communities and the entire district and to understand pipeline mechanisms.**
**Core resource mobilization in case of large scale disaster.**

### WRAPPING UP: PRIORITIES AND ACTION POINTS BASED ON GAPS IDENTIFIED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discussion</th>
<th>Gap identified: summarized action plan</th>
<th>Who/When</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need Analysis</td>
<td>Development of a Multisector Need Analysis in line with Upazila and Sector needs to ensure identification of need and targeted approach in host communities</td>
<td>Ahead of the next JRP NAWG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td>Review of each sector JRP activities to develop a catalogue of activities being reported under the 4W process. Ensure tracking and reporting under the 4W with host community indicators and include DRR information tracking. Develop harmonized review of activities at Upazila level to guide the development of mid-term planning based on JRP achievements and gaps</td>
<td>Continuous. Lead by sector coordinators and supported by the ISCG Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contextual analysis</td>
<td>Social cohesion – unpack implementation plan to prioritize activities to the end of the JRP. Develop contingency planning for cyclones and stockpiling analysis linked to a core resources mobilization strategy.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXES

Annex 1_ List of participants
Annex 2_ Agenda
Annex 3_ Workshop Presentations and Group works results
Annex 4_ 4W Host Community Mapping – Beneficiaries and activities
Annex 5_ 4W_ Host community extract (Excel), August 2018.
Annex 6_ Upazila level 4W overview (Teknaf and Ukhiya): Classification of information resulting from the workshop.