HIGHLIGHTS

• Emergency preparedness for the cyclone and monsoon season is the priority, with a focus on risk mitigation. Refugee sites remain dangerously congested and exposed to serious risks of floods and landslides. At present, refugees are limited to bamboo and tarpaulin shelters; they have nowhere to escape high-wind events like cyclones.

• Relocations of refugees from at-risk camp areas began this week. Relocations of more than 15,000 people at risk of landslides or floods are planned in coming weeks into 2,723 available plots. Unfortunately, many more refugees are at risk without alternatives.

• Site improvements and construction of access roads are progressing. The Government of Bangladesh has completed 10.2 km of earth works and 1 km of brick road during the reporting period. Large-scale earthworks to create safer land continue on 123 acres in the north-west of the megacamp, along with installation and upgrade of drainage and canals. Shelter upgrades are ongoing, with 66,077 households (37%) supported to date to strengthen their existing shelters.

• Mitigation measures need to continue ramping up, with rain forecast to start this month. This includes strengthening of community shelters (such as mosques and schools) to enable use as temporary shelter, decommissioning of unusable latrines and facilities in at-risk locations, and installation of critical services in new settlement areas.

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING

117,000 refugees in host communities*

898,300 Rohingya refugees as of 30 March 2018

177,200 refugees in other settlements/camps

604,100 refugees in Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site

USD 1.6M received overall for the 2018 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)

USD 49.1M in funding outside the JRP (including the Red Cross Movement and others)

* The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis (HRP) received USD 323M or 74.4% of requirements, as of 12 April 2018.

**This includes refugees living dispersed within Bangladeshi host communities, as well as refugees living in groups amongst Bangladeshi host communities as defined in NPM Round 9.
Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven an estimated 687,000 Rohingya refugees across the border into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. Generations of statelessness imposed vulnerabilities on these people even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed them with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. Months later, refugees remain forced to rely upon humanitarian assistance for their basic needs. They live in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle the early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons.

Many refugees have expressed anxiety about their future in light of media reports of discussions on returns, explaining that they would not agree to return until questions of citizenship, legal rights, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed.

### Rohingya refugees reported by location as of 12 April 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Camps and Settlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong Expansion Site1</td>
<td>604,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong RC</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Nayapara RC</td>
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<td>Camp 14 (Hakimpara)</td>
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<td>Unchiprang</td>
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<td>Camp 15 (Jamtoli)</td>
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<td>Camp 16 (Bagghona/Potibonia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chakmarkul</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>781,366</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Host Communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar</td>
<td>5,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramu</td>
<td>1,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>106,475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116,946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Rohingya</strong></td>
<td><strong>898,312</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POPULATION DATA

- **There are an estimated 898,312 Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar**, according to the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) exercise. NPM estimates are based on interviews with key informants and triangulated through field observations and spontaneous community group discussions.
- **The RRRC Family Counting Exercise has counted 836,210 refugees** in camps and settlements including arrivals both before and after August 2017. This methodology is based on interviews with each refugee family, collecting gender- and age-disaggregated statistics, geolocations and specific protection needs at the household level. The complete dataset can be found [here](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh).
- The Government of Bangladesh reports **biometric registration of 1,100,160 Rohingya** as of 11th April 2018.
Response highlights:
Education response since 25th August has focused on providing pre-primary and primary education for refugee boys and girls. By 9th April the response reached a total of 90,783 primary-aged (45,062 girls and 45,721 boys) and 35,208 (17,604 girls and 17,604 boys) pre-primary-aged children in the camps. The gap for pre-primary- and primary-aged children in camps remains approximately at 160,000 learners for the age group 3 to 14 years old. For host communities, a total of 3,697 (2,066 girls and 1,631 boys) learners have been provided pre-primary and primary education.

The Sector has established a total of 1,102 Learning Centers in the camp. 2,720 learning facilitators have been recruited and trained from the refugee and host community. To support learning centers, 450 learning center management committees have been established to help maintain the centers. During the reporting period, site management trained sector partners in upgrading learning center structures to be more resilient.

The Sector is finalizing its Emergency Preparedness Plan and has trained sector partners between 9-10 April. The plan touches upon physical materials as well as more abstract outputs such as standard operating procedures for closure, continuation and re-establishment of services. The plan also helps raise community awareness on utilizing existing education structures.

Gaps and Constraints:
The Education Sector has identified learning spaces at risk of weather-related hazards. A total of 350 learning centers are in risk areas, of which 166 are threatened by landslides and 216 by floods. The potential loss in capacity may affect up to 36,000 learners. Lack of available space in camps further limits possibility for relocation of services.

The Sector has a considerable amount of pending FD7 permits pending for its NGO partners. A number of these FD7s were submitted in relation to emergency preparedness and prepositioning of materials—further limiting the sector’s ability to prepare for upcoming early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons.

Education and life skills for youth and adolescents between the ages of 15 and 24 years remains a major gap. Only 1,871 adolescents have been provided access to secondary education, with a gap of 115,000 beneficiaries for this age group.

The lack of an approved learning framework continues to hinder standardized learning programming. The Sector developed a framework together with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, which currently awaits government validation.
Response highlights:

- Round 12 of general food distribution (GFD) ended on 29th March and reached a cumulative 104,645.00 families (approx. 470,900 people). As per the GFD methodology, this round excluded families of 1-3 individuals; Round 13 includes all family sizes.
- Round 13 of GFD is ongoing and has so far reached a cumulative 43,723 families (approx. 196,750 people) as of 5 April.
- About 200,000 additional people are receiving food assistance through CBT/e-vouchers.
- About 7,000 families were supported with fresh food paper vouchers for increasing dietary diversity.
- For new arrivals, high-energy biscuits have been distributed to 1,316 individuals as of 5th April.
- Cooked meals are provided daily to new arrivals and relocated refugees.
- Monsoon preparedness continues, including a tracking system. Different activities include cooking food, stockpiling fortified biscuits, distributing dry food, and measures to improve access.
- To address livelihoods needs for host community settlements for the current reporting period:
  - 21,244 families were supported with income-generating activities
  - 7,700 families/individuals received agriculture inputs and training
- To help build refugee resilience:
  - 3,216 individuals were supported with incentives for disaster risk reduction and FFA activities
  - 360 with socio economic empowerment initiatives
  - 17,324 with micro-gardening

Gaps and Constraints:
The sector has 9% of its reported funding requirements. Additional support is needed to maintain the actual GFD caseloads, including new arrivals, and for reaching the most vulnerable beneficiaries during the upcoming early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons. More resources are also needed to mitigate the risks of weather-related hazards, scale up Livelihoods programmes for the benefit of vulnerable host communities affected by the influx (including marginalised farmers and herders and fishermen) as well as resilience initiatives and socio economic initiatives for refugees—

- Restorative initiatives and adoption of environmentally sustainable energy solutions are needed.
- Distribution points are under construction for reaching in a more effective way the south west side of the mega-camp;
- More shops are under construction for improving the food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to various food items

The FSS map above, produced in the context of Monsoon Preparedness and Response Planning, illustrates all GFD Distribution Points, WFP Voucher Shops, wet kitchens and the Logistics Hub. It is also available on [http://fscluster.org/rohingya_crisis](http://fscluster.org/rohingya_crisis)
Response highlights:

- A preparedness action plan has been drafted, implemented by ten subgroups: (1) Coordination, (2) Relocation of Health facilities, (3) Logistics, (4) Sexual and Reproductive Health, (5) Mobile Medical Teams, (6) Community preparedness, (7) Outbreak preparedness and response, (8) Trauma / Mass Casualty Incident, (9) Dead Body Management, (10) Mental Health and Psychosocial support.
- The 4th Round Water Quality Surveillance in the southern camps/settlements monitoring began on March 31st and will continue until April 18th, 2018. It includes sampling of water sources, surrounding sanitary inspection, and household water storage sampling.
- 265 functional health facilities are known to the Health Sector, with a further 16 planned or under construction. Approximately 900 hospital beds are available to the people in need, of which 290 are in Government run facilities.
- Sector coordination is being strengthened at Upazilla and camp/settlement levels. Field Coordinators have been set up, and 75% Camp Lead Agencies have been selected for camps and settlements, responsible to ensure coordination of the Health Sector response per camp, in support of the CICs and under the guidance of the field coordinators.
- The Sector convened 2 round table discussions among 13 health actors and donors currently investing in the District Hospital to coordinate the support and set common goals—with special emphasis on how to ensure 24/7 access to key emergency services. The same exercise will be conducted with the Upazilla Health Complexes.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The upcoming early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons are pressing. Heavy rains are expected to reduce access and exacerbate health needs significantly, degrading living conditions and increasing risks of water and vector borne outbreaks. Landslides and cyclones will damage and disrupt health facility service provision. Needs are expected to increase for flexible service delivery mechanisms, management capacity for trauma/mass casualty/emergency obstetric care, and targeted mental health interventions.
- To date, no indication of severe disease or unusual clustering of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases, and all alerts are investigated. Vigilance is warranted with the upcoming monsoon season. Only 9 of 20 planned Diarrhoea Treatment Centers are assessed to be in a state of readiness.
- Adherence to the validated minimum package of primary health services remains variable, and quality of service provision needs strengthening. Programming for non-communicable diseases, malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS remains insufficient.
- 24/7 services remain a critical gap in the camps and settlements as well as in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare facilities. Challenges remain particularly for obstetric and surgical emergencies, resulting in avoidable maternal and infant mortalities.
- Camps, settlements, and the host community in Teknaf remain underserved in comparison to Ukhia. There is a distinct lack of beds for secondary patient care.
Response highlights:

- Compared to the initial influx, arrival rates have generally decreased in the past months despite small spikes in recent weeks. So far, the total number of new arrivals in 2018 is over 7,535 individuals. The first week of April brought 87 new arrivals through 3 entry points.

- Daily border monitoring visits continue to southern entry points in collaboration with local authorities. These efforts include appropriate reception areas (with medical screening and distributions of relief materials). They also help transport extremely vulnerable individuals to proper sites in the established refugee camps or to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong, where new arrivals receive food, temporary shelter and vulnerability screening. Since 1 January 2018, 147 border monitoring missions have taken place and 59 advocacy interventions were conducted with the Border Guard Bangladesh and the Army on behalf of new arrivals.

- Registration activities continued during the reporting period, with the door to door family counting of new arrivals received at the transit centres, as well as the spontaneous arrivals who arrive at any of the camps as reported by CICs. As of 18th March, 836,210 individuals (193,752 families) had been counted through the RRRC Family Counting Exercise. The refugee caseload registered before the most recent influx was 33,784 individuals (6,325 families). Some families have reportedly moved to the camps from host communities including Cox’s Bazaar and Chittagong. Protection interviews are ongoing.

- On-going protection monitoring missions are conducted along with identification and referral of protection incidents in camps, through complaint boxes as well as a hotline service which received, referred and addressed 842 calls in 2018.

- The Sector has conducted 631 legal counselling sessions so far this year and continues to refer refugees to available legal services.

- A total of 230 advocacy sessions have been conducted this year with CIC, police, and army counterparts in camps.

- The Sector continued with community outreach to identify victims of trafficking (7 were newly identified trafficking victims) and referral to specialized services. A total of 135 community members were trained on human trafficking issues.

- As part of the emergency preparedness for the incoming monsoon season, The Sector has:
  - assisted in relocating households, focusing on the most vulnerable persons, from camp areas at risk of floods and landslides; and
  - begun rolling out the “Protection in Practice” training for safety units refugee teams;
  - began mapping of the Protection Emergency Response Units, as emergency protection mobile teams with experienced trained protection staff, is ongoing per each camp.

- During the reporting period, 243 Community Outreach Members (COMs) (163 men, 80 women) have conducted 450 home visits. In addition, they have met with 1,587 people (759 men and 828 women), and conducted 43 information sessions on preparedness for the rainy season and trafficking risks, reaching a total of 618 refugees (288 men, 330 women).

- Mapping of the Protection Emergency Response Units, as emergency protection mobile teams with experienced trained protection staff, is ongoing per each camp. They will provide life-saving protection assistance to affected locations by a disaster.
Child Protection

Cumulative Indicators

- Number of girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities

TARGET: 70%

- Number of girls and boys at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children identified and receiving case management services

TARGET: 22,000 Boys and Girls

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Cumulative Indicators

- Number of individuals receiving case management services by social service providers trained in GBV survivor-centered care approaches, by age and sex

40,056 individuals

TARGET: 200

Gaps and Constraints:

Established policies constrain basic refugee rights, such as freedom of movement outside of the settlements, civil documentation, education and access to justice, among others.

- The upcoming monsoon season is expected to increase child protection and GBV risks to refugees including children, adolescents, women and girls. As some of the GBV service points might be affected by the flood and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving GBV services for survivors through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approaches. Information provision and dissemination (relating to all services and sectors) needs further improvements, as do referral systems, including specialized systems to connect survivors to appropriate multi-sectoral GBV prevention and response services in a timely and safe manner. Similarly, safe spaces for delivering child protection services must be allocated. Areas for child protection and recreational play should be included in the site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards.

- It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses. As some of the child protection service points including safe spaces for children, and adolescent might be affected by the floods and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving child protection services for children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approach.

- Rapid scaling up of protection services in the new extension sites and technical support to ensure the quality of protection services for children and adolescents, including the services provided in women friendly spaces and child friendly spaces, is essential.

- Lack of access to basic services and self-reliance opportunities exposes refugees—especially women and adolescent girls—to protection and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.

- The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies and FD7 is hindering the deployment of new actors as well as the expansion of the existing partners into providing much needed protection services, including child protection.
Total estimated people in need of Nutrition sector assistance according to the JRP: 403,889

- 38,992 (0-59 months Boys: 18,716 and Girls: 20,276) need treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition
- 118,194 (6-59 months Boys: 56,733 and Girls: 61,461) need treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition
- 208,418 (6-59 months children Boys: 100,040 and Girls: 108,378) need Vitamin A supplementation
- 107,445 Pregnant and Lactating Women need counseling on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies practices.
- 88,027 adolescent girls need Iron Folic Acid supplementation

Response highlights:

- Total estimated people reached with Nutrition Sector assistance: 99,982 (Cumulative)
- In the past 2 weeks 182,705 children under 5 were screened for acute malnutrition
- Among them, 1,745 were identified as severe acute malnutrition and were admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 4,269)
- In addition, 1,783 Children 6-59 months were identified as MAM and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment. A significant number of the identified MAM children were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) (Cumulative: 4,821)
- 131 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were identified as MAM and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 337)
- 22,694 PLW received counseling on Infant and Young Child Feeding. (Cumulative: 66,602)
- 41 children of 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation (Cumulative: 102)
- 6,053 PLW received Iron Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 13,445)
- 8,561 adolescent girls received Iron Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 17,771)
- 6,330 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 16,336)
- 1,945 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 4,493)
- 0 Breast-milk Substitute violations reported

Gaps and Constraints:
Gaps remain with regards to ensuring consistent service delivery in the context of relocations.

Quality of information collection still needs improvement and a number of facilities need to improve their service quality. Too many children with moderate acute malnutrition may be receiving assistance through blanket supplementary food programmes only and infant and young child feeding services require further strengthening.

Some agencies report significant delays in getting supplies out of customs. Fast-track customs clearance mechanisms would be favorable to maximizing the Sector’s response capacities.
Response highlights – refugee and host community

The sector partners are continuing to roll out shelter upgrade kits for individual households prior to the cyclone and monsoon season. The Sector, in coordination with the Site Management Sector, is about to carry out technical assessments of community structures that do not fall in landslide and flood zones. Based on the assessment outcomes, a plan for strengthening community structures will be devised. The priority needs are fuel, lights and shelter materials. Moreover, the Sector has developed guidance documents on: community structures upgrading, structural assessment forms, tie down kits, and tie down guidance. A pilot orientation session on assessing and strengthening community structures was conducted for Health and Education Sector partners. It is important to note that the Sector has developed a mid-term shelter solution which has been reviewed and approved by the RRRC. The mid-term solution will be rolled out in the new 123 camp as well as other existing camps (4, 17, 20 and possibly Leda).

Progress made to date:
- 66,077 households (37%) have been supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters.
- 62,973 households have received solar lighting.
- 1,812 households have received alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas).

Gaps and Constraints:
- The overarching challenge for the shelter response remains the lack of suitable land to decongest camps and construct shelters which meet the Sphere minimum standards, are capable of withstanding the climatic weather conditions and are adequate for meeting the protection needs of women and children.
- Efforts to complete the shelter upgrade process before monsoon continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.
- Sector partners are underfunded and over stretched to be able to cater for the immediate need of assessing and upgrading community shelter structures.
Response highlights
Emergency preparedness activities continue to be scaled up ahead of monsoon season and in preparation for potential cyclones. Relocation of households from the areas living in locations identified as being most at-risk from landslide and flood are ongoing. Families living in highest risk landslide areas are prioritized for relocation, although there is insufficient new, suitable, land available to relocate all those living in risk areas. Development of new land to the west of Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is underway, which will accommodate some of the most at-risk population prior to the start of monsoon season. Community safety volunteer committees are being formed and trained on community first response in the sites, including receiving training by the Government of Bangladesh’s Cyclone Preparedness Program in Ukhiya, to disseminate early warning messages in the event of a cyclone, and on search and rescue and first response.

Road, bridges, and culvert construction to facilitate access during monsoon season continue, along with dredging of main waterways. Mitigation works have been ongoing in all sites over the last months, constructing secondary and tertiary drainages, retaining walls, footbridges, and footpaths. The Sector guidance on these site improvement works has been recently updated to include recommendations for improving works design to focus on community safety and support prevention of GBV.

Site Management Support agencies are present in all sites, supporting the management of the sites by RRRC through the Camp in Charge. Common standards and tools continue to be developed by the Sector partners with RRRC, to facilitate their work, including on monitoring of service delivery, accountability, and on common approaches to governance systems.

Gaps and Constraints:
Lack of sufficient suitable land remains the main constraint in being able to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox’s Bazar district.

In addition to insufficient space to relocate all those living in landslide and flood risk areas, there is insufficient space for installation of sufficient services — compounded by some service locations being in landslide and flood risk areas themselves — and significant overcrowding in the sites.

Congestion of shelters particularly in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is of concern, leading to risk of fire and disease outbreak including diphtheria and acute watery diarrhea, security risks, and serious protection and mental health concerns.

Community governance mechanisms continue to be a main focus for improvement, with most leaders currently being appointed males. This includes broadening participation of different groups through community representation structures and improving accountability of existing leaders.
Response highlights:
To date, a total of 5,705 tube wells have been installed and regularly maintained, out of which 4,617 are currently functional (81%) while 88% of the 47,639 latrines are functional with daily operation and maintenance and routine desludging. About 2,705 latrines deemed to be in high risk areas or posing public health risk within the camps, have been decommissioned. 30 potential small, medium and large-scale sludge treatment unit site identification is completed and a positioning paper was developed from the sector (available here).

Rohingya households and host community benefitted from 554,222 hygiene kits and non-food items. The hygiene kit distributions have been accompanied by awareness-raising sessions on utilization. The Sector also developed common information packages on preventing acute watery diarrhea, hepatitis A and E and hygiene promotion in general for distribution.

To respond to the upcoming monsoon crisis, The Sector mapped out the sector capacity (report available here). An emergency coordination mechanism at the camp level is under development.

Under the current regular development project of Department of Public Health and Engineering, a total of 586 deep tube wells were installed (371 in the Ukhia and Teknaf host community areas and 215 in different camps). To address the WASH needs of Ukhia host communities, a detail discussion was organized with the Ukhia-UNO (Upazila Nirbahi Officer) and a needs prioritization is underway.

Gaps and Constraints:
- Water scarcity in Teknaf area remains a major challenge for the sector and partners. Water trucking continues while the Sector explores more sustainable options.
- Physical access within the new sites is still a concern for scaling up the critical sludge management interventions. Ongoing discussions continue with the RRRC for additional space for sludge management.
- Congestion and the unplanned nature of settlements pose access issues for services like latrine desludging.
- Water quality issues at tube wells are complicated by procurement issues such as customs delays or low quality stock. Ongoing efforts continue to expedited customs clearance and improve vendor sourcing.
Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

### Funding

**USD 5,9M Required**

**Projects**

- **7**

### Partners

- **7**

### Cumulative Indicators

**TARGET: 90% of people**

- **% of people who report that they have information they need to make decisions**
  - **38%** Reached
  - **62%** Gap

### Response highlights:

- Focus group discussions were held across all camps on community preparedness and knowledge of upcoming early rains, monsoon, and cyclone seasons. These extensive discussions have informed responses across all sectors.
- Complete Bangla and Burmese translations of the cyclone/monsoon preparedness FAQ document were completed and distributed to all field staff. These translations complemented ongoing training of field staff in working with all affected populations.
- Workshops were held with men and women on shopping and firewood collecting behaviours, knowledge of rights and entitlements. Discussions were also held with host community members living close to the camps on their perspectives on food assistance for the refugees and access to labour opportunities.
- In women-friendly spaces, Rohingya women volunteers attended sessions led by UNFPA on disaster preparedness focusing on early warning and gender-based violence awareness.
- Internex finished CWG foundation training with 14 Rohingya community correspondent volunteers. The community correspondents will collect feedback and produce a community radio narrowcast for broadcast in the camps.
- BBC MA continued its training of radio listening group facilitators by working with DRC and training 25 volunteers, mainly from the Rohingya community. UNICEF and Radio Bangladesh Betar trained host community volunteers on community engagement and engaging adolescents in the radio programmes. 13 new radio PSAs were broadcast on Bangladesh Betar and Community Radio Naf.
- The Sector completed radio programing on cyclone preparedness, shelter strengthening, diphtheria, hygiene, and acute watery diarrhoea.
- The third round of the diphtheria campaign entered its final week, with 1945 Sector staff and community volunteers mobilized to help share information. 17,932 children were referred to vaccination centres.

### Gaps and Constraints:

Inconsistent radio coverage remains a challenge. Better and stronger transmission would mean that the Rohingya community can have across the board access to radio broadcasts, which remain the preferred methods of information sharing. Radio is particularly valuable and efficient during any emergency.

Much power still lies with appointed male community leaders, called majhis, limiting or excluding women, youth, elderly, the disabled or other vulnerable people. Majhi are almost always relied on as conduits of information to and from their communities; they can decide what information to pass on to/from their community, the site management teams, and the Camps in Charge officers (CiCs).
Response highlights:
- The Logistics Hub in Ukhiya continues to provide 2,800m³ of common storage space to humanitarian organizations working within Cox’s Bazar District.
- A new Logistics & Engineering Hub is under construction in Madhu Chara, 1km north of Kutupalong Camp on the Ukhiya-Balukhali Army Road. The new Logistics & Engineering hub will provide the humanitarian community with over 5,000m³ of common storage space.
- The Sector is supporting the monsoon preparation plans of humanitarian organizations working in Cox’s Bazar through the provision of twenty 20-foot containers for storage of their prepositioned and rapid response goods. These containers were allocated to 8 organisations from Sector-stocks, and will be positioned at 7 different sites throughout Cox’s Bazar District.
- The Sector will be sharing information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox’s Bazar district through an Access Constraints map which will be updated from information provided by the humanitarian community and the Bangladesh Military. Updates to this map will be as frequent as required to ensure that access constraints can be shared for use in operational planning through the Logistics Sector Bangladesh webpage.
- As of 10 April 2018, the Sector has handled a total of 17,495m³ of cargo for 19 organizations.

Gaps and Constraints:
With ongoing construction work, and in anticipation of the probable impacts of the upcoming rainy season on road accessibility in the Cox’s Bazar district, there is the need to ensure consolidation and sharing of information pertaining to road access constraints used to support the humanitarian community with operational planning.

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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Emergency Telecommunications</th>
<th>Sector Coordinator: Pastor Lovo</th>
<th><a href="mailto:pastor.lovo@wfp.org">pastor.lovo@wfp.org</a></th>
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<td>Partners</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
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<td>USD 1.2M Required</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>Number of intersector information hubs where ETS will provide services and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>TARGET: 32 Hubs</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gap [Image]</td>
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Response highlights:
- The Sector conducted assessment missions to explore potential sites for deploying security telecommunications equipment as part of the upgrade of the common security telecommunications network in Cox’s Bazar. A deployment plan was finalized in coordination with UNDSS and UNHCR. The Sector submitted the scope of work and technical requirements to local suppliers for the renting the renting of tower space to host 5 UN VHF repeaters. New telecommunications equipment awaits custom clearance in Dhaka, and is expected in Cox’s Bazar in the second week of April. The Sector conducted a 2-days training for radio operators.
- A Field Level Agreement – FLA – is being finalized to formalize the Sector’s support to a local FM community radio (radio NAF), based in Teknaf for the expansion of the radio signal.
- The ETC Connect—version 1.0 of a community feedback mechanism in the form of a mobile app—went live on 15 March. Based on feedback received from humanitarian organizations, the app can also be used for data collection. The Communicating with Communities (CwC) Working Group has used the mobile app to collect data related to cyclone preparedness.
  - The Sector provided training on how to use the ETC Connect mobile app to humanitarian staff from five organizations
- The Sector, along with CwC information hubs sub-group members, finalized the concept note for the inter-sector collaboration project whereby the Sector will provide Internet access services, a multimedia kit and electrical power equipment to 40 information hubs located within the refugee camps. The concept note will be presented in the forthcoming CwC Working Group meeting as a final formal step to start the implementation.
- The Sector has approached IFRC to coordinate support to the Government’s Cyclone Preparedness Programme for emergency preparedness.
COORDINATION

The Rohingya response is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh, who established a National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals in 2013. That strategy established the National Task Force (NTF), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and including 22 Ministries and entities. The NTF provides oversight and strategic guidance to the government response. For the humanitarian agencies, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides strategic guidance and engages with the Government at the national level, including liaising with the NTF and relevant line Ministries. The SEG is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator as well as Country Representatives of IOM and UNHCR.

At the district level since the August influx, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), who had previously overseen only the 34,000 registered refugees who arrived in the early 1990s, had its mandate extended to cover operational coordination for the entire refugee population. The DC continues to play a critical oversight role and has the primary responsibility for operational coordination of the response for Bangladeshi host communities.

For the humanitarian agencies, at the District level, the Senior Coordinator heads the Rohingya Refugee Response, ensuring liaison with the DC (and the UNOs at the Upazila, sub-District level) and the RRRC. The Senior Coordinator chairs the Heads of Sub-Office (HoSO) Group which brings together the heads of all UN Agencies and Representatives of the international NGO and national NGO community, as well as two representatives of the donor community based in Cox’s Bazar. The Senior Coordinator also leads the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, thereby guiding the response comprehensively supported by a Secretariat. The Senior Coordinator has a direct reporting line to the three Co-Chairs based in Dhaka. An overall coherent and cohesive humanitarian response, repository of information and developments and concrete support to various partners and sectors is enabled through the Office of the Senior Coordinator and the ISCG Secretariat.

The Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG): The GiHA WG co-chairs (UN Women and UNHCR) and Members with the technical support from the inter-agency GENCAP finalized the GiHA Brief No. 2 “Gender Equality Checklist for Monsoon and Cyclone Season”. For more details see: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/gender-humanitarian-action-brief-no2