JRP Mid-Term Review
District Consultation
11 September 2018
OVERVIEW – 2018 Joint Response Plan (JRP) as of August 2018

Persons of Concern: Rohingya and Affected Host Community

JRP Targets – Based on Priority Needs

- **Rohingya in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, Cox’s Bazar.** 919,000 Rohingya were assessed as of August 2018 (883,000 were assessed at the time of the JRP development in January 2018).
- **Directly impacted Bangladeshi host communities.** 336,000 Bangladeshi host communities are targeted. Response focuses on Ukhiya and Teknaf Unions with highest numbers of refugees, as well as support for public services at Cox’s Bazar District level.
- **Contingency for cyclone/monsoon and continued influx.** An estimated 12,000 Rohingya have arrived since January 2018 (UNHCR). New arrivals continue.
2018 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Provide timely lifesaving assistance and protection, as well as improve the living conditions of Rohingya refugees and affected host communities.

2. Ensure well-being and dignity of Rohingya refugees and affected host communities.


4. Confidence-building and resilience of Rohingya refugees and affected host communities.
FUNDING STATUS
AS OF 27 AUGUST 2018

951M
Funding Required (USD)

319M
Received (USD)

34%
Funded

USD 42.4M
recorded outside the JRP
Why a mid-term review of the Joint Response Plan?

- To monitor and share progress against the Plan from March – August with a global audience
- To assist in the ongoing fundraising efforts with donors
- To identify the key priorities to the end of the Plan - all the funding will not be secured

### REVIEW PROCESS – WHERE WE ARE, AND NEXT STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needs analysis</td>
<td>7 August Sectors drafted needs analysis</td>
<td>Sectors / IMWG / ISCG Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 August Host communities workshop held</td>
<td>UNOs / partners / Sector Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy and priority review</td>
<td>11 September District consultation: review of priorities to the end of the JRP</td>
<td>District GoB / Sector Coordinators / HoSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 September Sectors submit final achievements to date against JRP monitoring framework, and priorities to the end of the JRP</td>
<td>Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By end September JRP mid-term review released</td>
<td>ISCG Secretariat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategic Objective One: Provide timely life-saving assistance and protection, as well as improve the living conditions of Rohingya refugees and affected host communities

ACHIEVEMENTS will be updated to 31 August 2018 in the final document

- Site development achievements have facilitated access to the Camps for delivery of assistance across all Sectors, marginal improvement of living conditions and the creation of additional usable land. Some 43,000 people have been relocated into safer areas.
  - 12.9 kilometres of main access roads including the connection of the Army road allowing passage through the centre of the Expansion Site from north to south,
  - 10.8 kilometres of auxiliary access roads,
  - 375 bridges,
  - 121km of pedestrian accessways,
  - 143.9km of drainage,
  - 23km of canals cleaned
  - Camp 4 and 20 Extensions developed

- The Government of Bangladesh rationalized camp boundaries in June 2018 to define a total of 30 Camps, assigned new, longer-term Camp-in-Charges under the RRRC to all formally designated Camps.

- In June 2018, a significant step towards registration and documentation was made by the Government of Bangladesh with the support of UNHCR, initiating verification of refugee registration data and issuing biometric identification cards.

- Significant preparedness and mitigation work undertaken for the 2018 monsoon directly contributed to saving lives during the monsoon season: even in the relatively mild monsoon to date. 212,545 families have received upgraded shelter. Some 50,000 Rohingya have been impacted, and have received emergency response.

- In affected host communities, support has been provided in livelihoods, protection, disaster risk management, environmental rehabilitation (including LPG as alternative fuel), WASH, nutrition and health.

- Basic assistance has been delivered across Sectors for both affected host communities and refugees. Food delivery systems are reaching the entire population and meeting food access standards.
## KEY SERVICES DELIVERED – Some Examples (early August)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children and youth enrolled in learning opportunities in camps, settlements and host communities</td>
<td>143,141</td>
<td>530,000 children and youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People receiving food assistance</td>
<td>866,041</td>
<td>959,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary health centre facilities</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the target population benefitting from safe water to agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes (15 litres per person per day)</td>
<td>718,010</td>
<td>1,052,495 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees benefitting from awareness raising and community-based protection mechanisms</td>
<td>138,316</td>
<td>103,389 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities</td>
<td>207,593</td>
<td>400,000 boys and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe, accessible entry points for GBV case management services</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>200 safe, accessible entry points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the target population have received a WASH hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months</td>
<td>811,609</td>
<td>1,052,495 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition newly admitted for treatment</td>
<td>19,361</td>
<td>35,093 children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-need households received Shelter Upgrade Kits.</td>
<td>212,360</td>
<td>211,000 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees relocated including those due to landslide/flood risks, infrastructure work and new arrivals as of 12 August 2018</td>
<td>40,296</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cargo Handled (m³) on behalf of the humanitarian community since the start of the response</td>
<td>23,072 m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing inter-sector information services and equipment</td>
<td>32 HUBS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the Army Road in Kutupalong completed (LGED 11.79km and ADF 7.7km) and an extended an electricity cable 13 km inside of the camp</td>
<td>19.5 KM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile medical teams are on standby for emergency deployment</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of drainage excavation completed</td>
<td>20 KM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Nutrition indicators reflect improvement since the beginning of the crisis, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) dropping from 19.3% in October/November 2017 to 12.0% in April/May 2018.
  ➢ The Severe Acute Malnutrition rate decreased from 3.0% to 2.0% in the same timeframe.

• Childhood immunization has over 94% coverage, and priority endemic communicable diseases of outbreak potential remain mostly at seasonal levels, except with slight upticks. Health services are under strain, in particular availability of maternal health services, mental health and psychosocial services, and surgical capacity. Uneven routine immunization coverage in both refugee and host community populations needs to be addressed: the possibility of disease outbreaks remains a concern, particularly towards the end of the current monsoon and cyclone season.
  ➢ The majority of Rohingya refugees have access to a health facility within a 30-minute walking distance, but the services offered in health facilities vary: antenatal care is provided in 57.5%, and mental health care in 14% of locations.

• Trends of food security indicators, as shown by June data, suggest that overall food security amongst the population has improved. However, maintaining food assistance is a critical need: the pipeline must not break, and access to a more diversified diet to improve nutrition and health outcomes needs to be expanded.
  ➢ The food and nutrition security of the poorest amongst the host community is a growing concern.
  ➢ Common livelihood-related coping strategies include borrowing money and buying food on credit.

• For WASH, access to clean water remains a critical need with impact on health and nutrition outcomes: construction of piped water networks must get underway.
  ➢ Thirty-three percent (33%) of the targeted men, women and children do not have access to a safe source of water.
  ➢ A combined 53% of households continue to have access challenges including distance, overcrowding, location and overflowing due to high water table and construction challenges, with significantly higher rates in Teknaf.
Gaps in quality have been noted across Sectors, both in terms of the quality of services delivered (for example food security, nutrition, health and education), and the robustness of infrastructure and community facilities (for example roads, health posts, latrines, Learning Centres) to ensure greater safety and resilience to weather.

➢ Health services not meeting Minimum Service Package across the board (pending final health assessment)
➢ The population accessible only by footpath jumped from 59.3% in March to 67.8% in June, while accessibility by tomtom has decreased from 15.8% in March to 7% in July. Road networks need to be
➢ Low dietary diversity with rice and oil consumed daily, and extremely limited access to meat, fish and eggs and no access to fruits or dairy (WFP, 2017), is being addressed through extension of the e-voucher programme, but only 46,164 families are enrolled as of August 2018.
➢ Major difficulties were faced during the period due to the absence of viable mapping of infrastructure and community facilities in the Camps.

Sub-administrative boundaries, and effective governance structures in the Camps also remain a gap which impacts delivery of life-saving assistance and protection across all Sectors.

Incidents of violence and abuse in and around the Camps since March demand augmented and responsive protection services, including child protection and services to support survivors of gender-based violence.

Response in host communities has increased in scale but remains ad-hoc: a comprehensive multi-sector assessment is needed across all Unions of Ukhiya and Teknaf to underpin better design and targeting of support to host communities, and improve social cohesion.

Effective cyclone preparedness for the second cyclone season, October – November 2018, is needed.
➢ Common shelters are expected to resist approximately 40 km/hr wind speed. Shelters need to be upgraded to transitional or mid-term designs, in order to improve resilience to weather (up to 80km/hr), and to improve protection, WASH and health outcomes.
Strategic Objective Two: Ensure well-being and dignity of Rohingya refugees and affected host communities

ACHIEVEMENTS will be updated to 31 August 2018 in the final document

• The JRP is guided by core principles aimed at supporting well-being and dignity of refugees and affected host communities. To Rohingya, the meaning of dignity – ‘ijjot’ – has been found to revolve around three key themes: social identity, religious practice and economic self-reliance.
  ➢ A community-led, rights-based and participatory approach to assistance;
  ➢ Protection and gender mainstreaming;
  ➢ The principle of do no harm;
  ➢ Accountability of humanitarian actors to affected communities.

• 52 Women’s Friendly Spaces in the Camps are not only entry points for reproductive health information, services addressing GBV and other referrals, but also build resilience by offering women and girls opportunities to acquire skills.

• Rohingya have access to information through CiC Offices and through 32 information hubs, which provide a range of information on available services in the Camps and provide space for awareness raising, discussions, and other activities. Humanitarian feedback bulletins are regularly produced and shared.
There is ample evidence of the need to strengthen accountability to refugees and affected host communities, including gaps in consultation. Communication with affected communities and the collection of their feedback and complaints needs to be improved to ensure accountability to Rohingya and host communities. There is need for a standardized accountability and feedback platform at site management level that would provide Rohingya with a voice.

- 93% of organizations collect feedback from Rohingya and host communities, however only 41% have a referral system in place for feedback they receive that concerns other sectors or organizations.
- Despite only 4% of Rohingya refugees speaking Bangla, 43% of organizations use Bangla in their communications with Rohingya.
- Most Rohingya are not aware of complaint mechanisms, with only 22% of men and 17% of women stating that they knew how to make a complaint.

Protection and gender mainstreaming gaps must be addressed, including appropriate approaches to queues and distributions including gender segregation, and gender segregation of latrines.

- 45% of sites reported safety incidents at latrines in July. When asked why latrines were considered unsafe, women have noted insecurity at night, latrines being in unsafe locations, as well as the lack of gender-segregated facilities.

There is a need to sensitively promote leadership and meaningful equal representation of women and girls through inclusion in governance structures and capacity building. This should include providing appropriate gender awareness and analysis training to humanitarian field staff, support personnel, Camp and religious leaders, training which must be designed specifically for the Rohingya community.

Safety is essential to well-being. Extending public and household lighting where it has not yet been established (particularly around the perimeters of the Camps and around facilities such as latrines) is needed to improve safety at night.

- Women and girls, as well as men and boys, feel that lighting, both street and portable, decreases their exposure to protection risks and increases their mobility and access to essential services. In July, inadequate lighting in public spaces and houses affected safety perceptions of 64% of Rohingya.
‘[I] don’t think [humanitarian agencies] prioritise dignity. I think they are just doing their job and want to help us. I feel they are more interested in saving our lives and keeping us alive. I don’t think it’s about dignity as such. I’m sure they are prioritising our lives over our dignity.’ – 25-year-old Rohingya, living in Bangladesh for 15 years
Strategic Objective Three: Support environmentally sustainable solutions

ACHIEVEMENTS will be updated to 31 August 2018 in the final document

• Efforts to address key environmental concerns are falling in place as of August 2018, with the inter-agency SAFE PLUS project now underway, providing LPG as an alternative to wood-fuel to mitigate deforestation to Rohingya and host community.

• With alternative fuel solutions underway, conserving and rehabilitation the remaining forest can now begin under the leadership of the Forestry Department.

• Steps have been taken to protect the refugees from the risk of migrating elephants, and the elephants from the people.

URGENT NEEDS AND GAPS

• **700 metric tons of firewood are currently being removed per day.** To date this has severely degraded approximately 5,000 acres of forest. There is a critical need to build on the current efforts, to expand alternative energy use and promotion, reforestation and land rehabilitation.

• **The establishment of the Camps has also resulted in encroachment on agricultural areas and loss of topsoil, and have blocked elephant migratory routes,** resulting in the need for alternative forms of agriculture, and critical habitat preservation and rehabilitation.

• **Increased coordination and expansion of water quality testing, and the scaling up of solid waste and sludge management are urgent needs** with critical environmental and health dimensions.
Strategic Objective Four:
Confidence building and resilience of Rohingya refugees and affected host communities

ACHIEVEMENTS  will be updated to 31 August 2018 in the final document

• 124,000 affected host communities have been reached with livelihoods programming, supporting confidence-building resilience of families by providing them with a means of economic self-reliance.

• Site development works have involved large scale engagement of Rohingya and host communities, with payment of incentives providing a source of cash.

• A significant step for the Cash Working Group was marked with the relaxation of ‘Know Your Customer’ policy on the part of the Central Bank of Bangladesh for Rohingya in June 2018.

• The Education Sector together with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education advanced in developing the Learning Competencies Framework and Approach (LCFA), to provide more structured and effective learning for Rohingya children – providing the next generation with confidence and resilience for the future.

URGENT NEEDS AND GAPS

• Rohingya do not have a reliable income source, and remain reliant on aid, while many need cash to cover financial obligations. This dependency and lack of options may deal severe blows to confidence, resilience, and hope.

• While informal education is being extended to children under 14, there is need to provide educational opportunities for youth, and to strengthen support to education in affected host communities.
Overall priority areas to the end of the Joint Response Plan

Protecting and gender mainstreaming
• Ensuring inclusive and appropriate services across Sectors.
• Ensuring continued progress towards a unified population database accessible to all operational partners to facilitate targeted delivery of assistance.
• Enhancing accountability to affected populations, recognizing the accumulated vulnerabilities of women and girls.

Improving quality and rationalizing services
• Sustaining life-saving assistance and increasing robustness and quality of facilities and services across Sectors, in particular sustaining the food pipeline and diversification of diet, ensuring health services in line with agreed minimum service package, including mental health and psychosocial services, and improving access to clean water.
• Improving data in order to support rationalization of service locations (in the context of limitations relating to space and congestion: specifically, facility coding and service coverage mapping).
• Site planning to support improvements in existing camps across Sectors.

Emergency preparedness and risk mitigation - second cyclone season preparedness, and critical window in non-extreme weather season
• Cyclone contingency planning including prepositioning for October and November.
• Infrastructure development, and improving access - roads and drainage improvements during the dry season.
• Shelter improvements across Camps to the more robust transitional or mid-term designs.
Environment and eco-system rehabilitation

- Expanding alternative energy use and promotion.
- Expanding water quality testing and water purification.
- Reforestation and land rehabilitation.
- Solid waste and sludge management.

Social cohesion and host communities

- Multi-sector assessment across all Unions to underpin targeting and design of host community and social cohesion interventions, including roll-out of quick impact projects.
- Initiatives in skills building and education for both refugees and host communities (including those targeting adolescents) which ensure that the refugees can continue to have hope for the future.
Group discussion on overall priorities

1. Protection and gender mainstreaming
2. Improving quality and rationalizing services
3. Emergency preparedness and risk mitigation - second cyclone season preparedness, and critical window in non-extreme weather season
4. Environment and eco-system rehabilitation
5. Social cohesion and host communities

Review the discussion papers with your groups.

Are these the right overall priorities to end December 2018?