

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN FOR ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

MARCH - DECEMBER 2018

MID-TERM REVIEW



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This document is produced on behalf of the Strategic Executive Group and partners.

This document provides the Strategic Executive Group's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
AFD	Armed Forces Division	SMEP	Site Management and Engineering Project
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea	SMS	Site Management Support
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces	SSWG	Safe Spaces for Women and Girls
CIC	Camp-in-Charge	TLC	Temporary Learning Centres
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape	TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
CP	Child Protection	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CWC	Communications with Communities Working Group	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
DC	Deputy Commissioner	UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
DG	Director General	USK	Upgrade Shelter Kits
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator	WFP	World Food Programme
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector	WG	Working Group
FCN	Family Counting Number	WHO	World Health Organization
FTS	Financial Tracking Service		
GBV	Gender-Based Violence		
GFD	General Food Distribution		
GIHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action		
GoB	Government of Bangladesh		
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan		
ICT	Information Communications Technology		
IGA	Income Generating Activities		
IHP	International Humanitarian Partnership		
IM	Information Management		
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization		
IOM	International Organization for Migration		
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group		
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding		
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas		
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition		
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs		
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
NFI	Non-Food Items		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
NPM	Needs and Population Monitoring		
NTF	National Task Force		
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme		
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women		
PSEA	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office		
REVA	Refugee influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment		
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner		
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food		



FOREWORD BY CO-CHAIRS (STRATEGIC EXECUTIVE GROUP)

Launched in March 2018, the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for the Rohingya refugee crisis outlined the financial needs and strategic objectives that guide the humanitarian community's support to the Government-led response until the end of 2018.

Since its launch, and with thanks to the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh and the efforts of the humanitarian community, JRP projects and activities have undoubtedly saved lives, and concrete steps have been taken to improve the living conditions of Rohingya refugees and to mitigate the impacts of the crisis on Bangladeshi communities. Most pivotal to these efforts have been the contributions of the refugee communities themselves, in the face of extreme adversity, to respond to their own needs.

However, conditions remain extremely precarious, with congested living spaces and the potential for natural disasters creating serious risks, including disease outbreaks, fires, and safety and security issues. In the remaining period of the JRP, efforts therefore need to be enhanced. In coordination with and support for the Government's leadership we need to increase the funding to the JRP and listen to the refugees and host communities closely to ensure that their needs are met.

While extensive work has already been undertaken in 2018, including to mitigate risks posed by the first cyclone and monsoon seasons of 2018, we are now entering the second cyclone season of the year which requires full preparedness. Following the cyclone season, we must take advantage of the dry season to improve the living conditions for refugees and prepare more robustly for future inclement weather: roads must be extended and surfaced, drainage improved, and shelters and structure strengthened.

While life-saving humanitarian assistance must continue, it is also necessary to improve the efficiency, quality and sustainability of assistance and services for people in need. All interventions must continue to take protection and gender considerations into account in order to enhance the well-being and dignity of the people we serve.

Many impacts of the crisis, including the loss of forest resources, are shared by everyone living in the District. As a result, activities are being pursued to better protect the environment in Cox's Bazar, including through the provision of LPG as an alternative to wood-fuel, combined with extensive reforestation and livelihoods support for host communities. These efforts must be urgently scaled up.

Since the release of the JRP, social cohesion between refugees and host communities has also become a growing concern, requiring us to recalibrate our activities to ensure it reaches all affected people: refugees and Bangladeshis. An important part of this work includes building social participation and increasing the resilience of all those in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

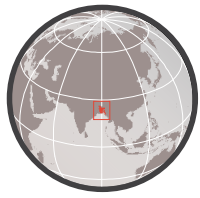
At this critical juncture, Bangladesh continues to set an example for the rest of the world through the compassion and generosity that it has shown to refugees from Myanmar. Refugees have demonstrated resilience and determination to rebuild their lives after fleeing unimaginable violence. Guided by the objectives set out in the Joint Response Plan for 2018, our collective efforts must support, assist, and protect them, and the communities hosting them, until solutions can be found.

Mia Seppo
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Representative a.i.,
UNHCR Bangladesh

Giorgi Gigauri
Chief of Mission,
IOM Bangladesh

BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE POPULATION AS OF 31 AUGUST 2018



Ukhia

Palong Khali

Raja Palong

Naikhongchhari

Ghandung

Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site

631,000

MYANMAR

Camp 14 / Hakimpara

30,191

Camp 15 / Jamtoli

47,285

Camp 16 / Bagghona / Potibonia

22,339

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

12,810

Camp 22 / Unchiprang

22,587

Camp 23 / Shamlapur

12,801

- Highways
- Roads
- International Boundary

- Collective site
- Collective site with host community

Myanmar

Upazila

Union

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

Nhilla

Camp 24 / Leda

34,969

Camp 25 / Alikhali

9,550

Camp 26 / Nayapara

46,361

Camp 27 / Jadimura

14,127



0 1.25 2.5 Km

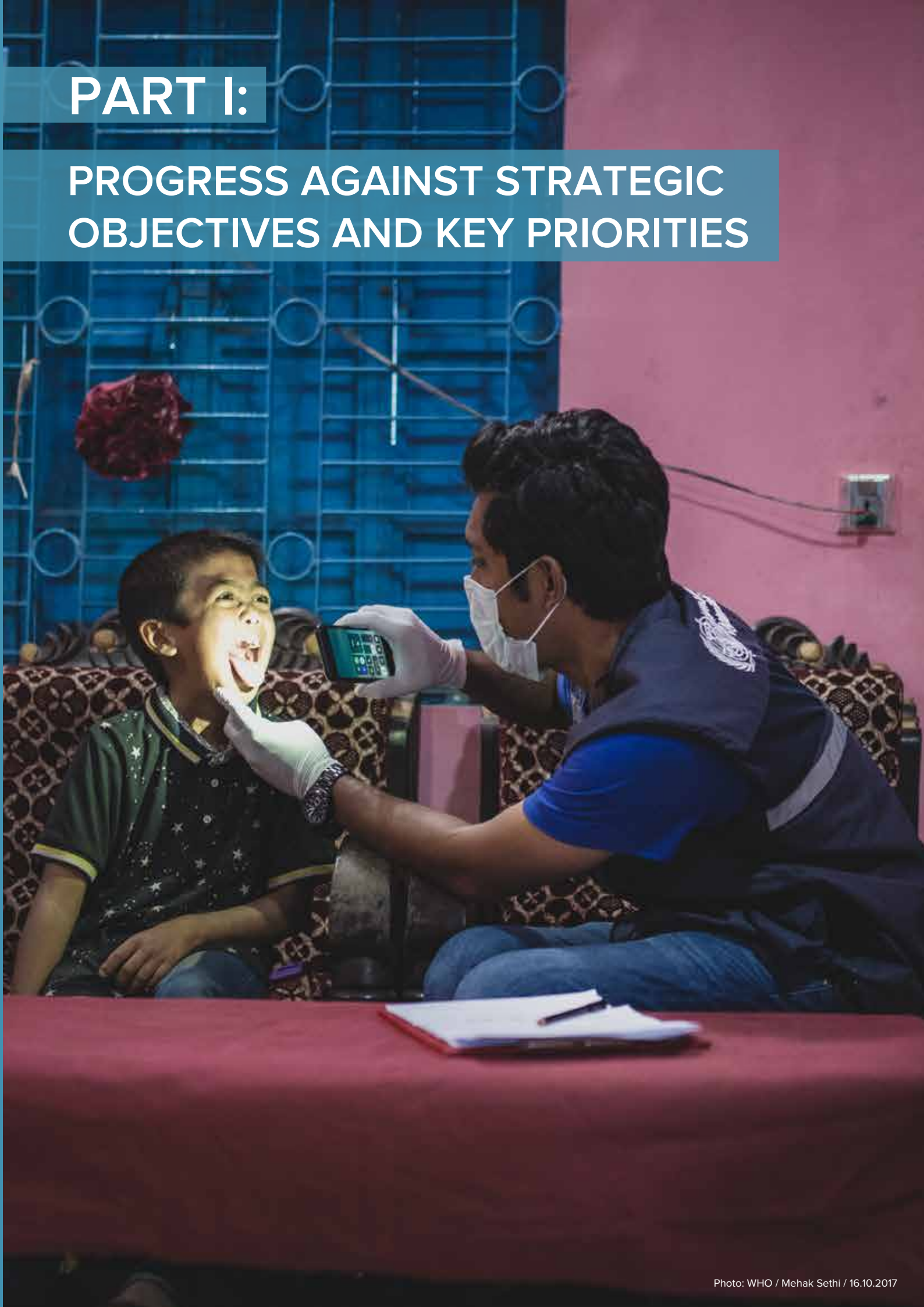
Creation date: 23 September 2018 | Sources: ISCG, RRRC, IOM (NPM), Site Management Sector | Projection: EUTM

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

*The population of Choukhali has not been published yet.

PART I:

PROGRESS AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND KEY PRIORITIES



OVERVIEW - MARCH - AUGUST 2018

KEY DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES

'On the day that my family and I first came to Bangladesh, we were homeless and barely human ... but the sincerity and warmth of the people in Bangladesh was overwhelming and felt good. My family and my relatives and I were very respected, and this is when I felt most dignified.' – 55-year-old woman, Balukhali

When United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres visited the Rohingya refugee camps in July 2018, he called them a 'miracle on the edge': despite the massive lifesaving response thus far, refugees remain dangerously dependent on aid. Over one year into the crisis, compounding risks and vulnerabilities still threaten their safety and well-being.

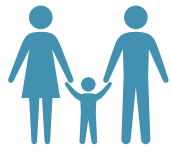
Multiple times in recent decades, targeted violence in Rakhine State has forced Rohingya refugees into Bangladesh. As of September 2018, there are an estimated 921,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar.¹ During the night of 25 August 2017, four families crossed the border, the first to flee what became the worst violence in Rakhine State in recent history. According to the UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, the targeted violence amounts to crimes against humanity. The mission also concluded that the crimes in Rakhine State are similar in nature, gravity and scope to those that have established a genocidal intent in other contexts. Over 700,000 refugees, including more than 380,000 children, followed those first arrivals over the subsequent four months, making this the largest and fastest refugee influx into Bangladesh ever. The majority arrived between August and December 2017, but arrivals have continued since then: from January to August 2018, over 13,000 refugees have arrived according to the RRRC Family Counting exercise. The majority of the refugees now live in 34 Camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas that, by May 2018, had been formally designated by the Government of Bangladesh. The largest single site, the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site, is now home to 626,500 refugees.

The Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis covers March to December 2018, with a prioritized requirement of USD 951 million for 101 partners. The Joint Response Plan targets Rohingya refugees and affected host communities. Since March, the focus of the response has been on addressing priority gaps in services for both the refugees and affected host communities in need; on ensuring sustainable support including protection services; on emergency preparedness and risk mitigation for the 2018 cyclone and monsoon seasons; and on improving the quality of assistance. Building resilience and addressing environmental concerns are also core objectives of the JRP. Significant funds mobilized outside of the JRP, including but not limited to the Government of Bangladesh, MSF and Red Cross movement's contributions, have formed critical elements of the overall response.

The Government of Bangladesh leads the Rohingya response, providing close guidance to the development of the Joint Response Plan and this Mid-Term Review. The partnership between the Government of Bangladesh and the ISCG has significantly strengthened since March, with room for continued improvement. Communication channels have been established with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Deputy Commissioner, Upazilas, Unions, the Military, the line Ministries and Government agencies. These channels include regular coordination meetings co-chaired by the ISCG Secretariat and the Upazila Nirbahi Officers, the ISCG Secretariat and the Military at Upazila level, and by the Senior Coordinator and the RRRC at Cox's Bazar level. The Co-Chairs of the Strategic Executive Group and Senior Coordinator are also regular contributors to inter-Ministerial meetings, including the National Task Force in Dhaka. The priority remains continuing to invest in and strengthen these relationships, as well as to streamline and clarify the coordination structure in order to provide coherent and unified support to the Government of Bangladesh in its response to this crisis. In addition, improved, structured engagement with national civil society, which will continue to be strengthened, will contribute to building a clear roadmap to localisation over the coming period, in accordance with Grand Bargain commitments and recommendations from local actors and ICVA.

1. 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. Population statistics are also available via the RRRC Family Counting Exercise, which is based on interviews with each family, collecting gender-and age-disaggregated data, geolocations and specific protection needs. For more information on these data sets, see: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/note-population-figures-npm-and-family-counting-april-2018>

AT A GLANCE



920,900
Total number of Rohingya
Refugees in Cox's Bazar

(Refugee population estimates from NPM)



708,400
Cumulative arrivals
since 25 August 2017

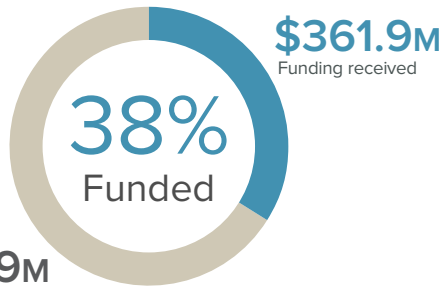


617,000
Rohingya refugees in Kutupalon
Extension Site



14,500
Rohingya refugees in host
communities

OVERALL FUNDING

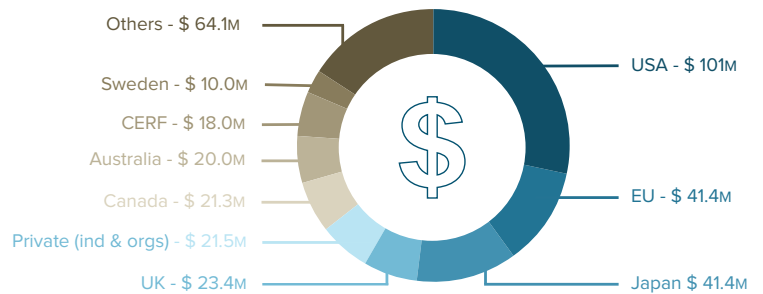


\$588.9M
Funding shortfall



\$950.8M
Funding requested through JRP
(March - December 2018)

FUNDING BY DONOR (USD)



Source: FTS and Sector as of 27 Sep 2018

OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING

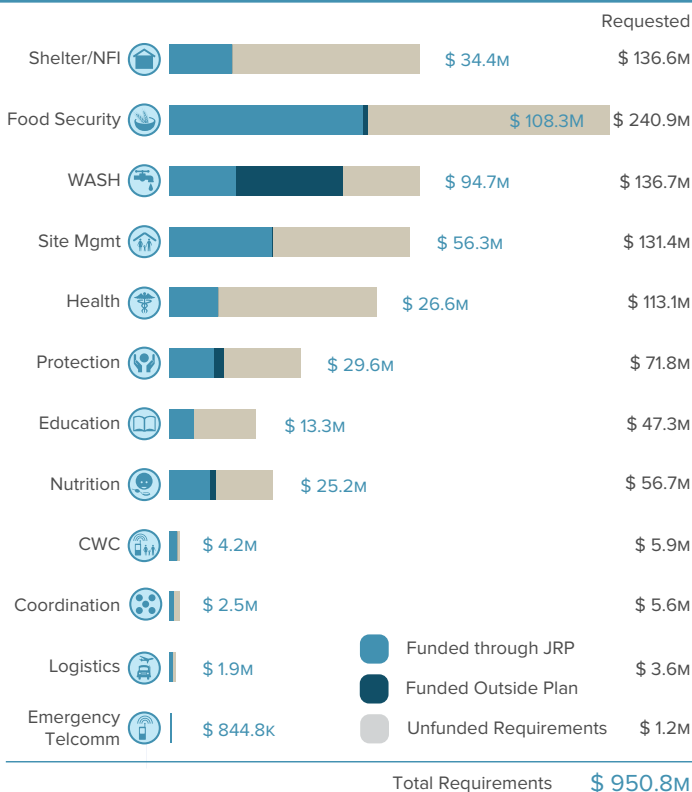
\$42.4M funded outside JRP

\$480M by World Bank

\$200M by ADB

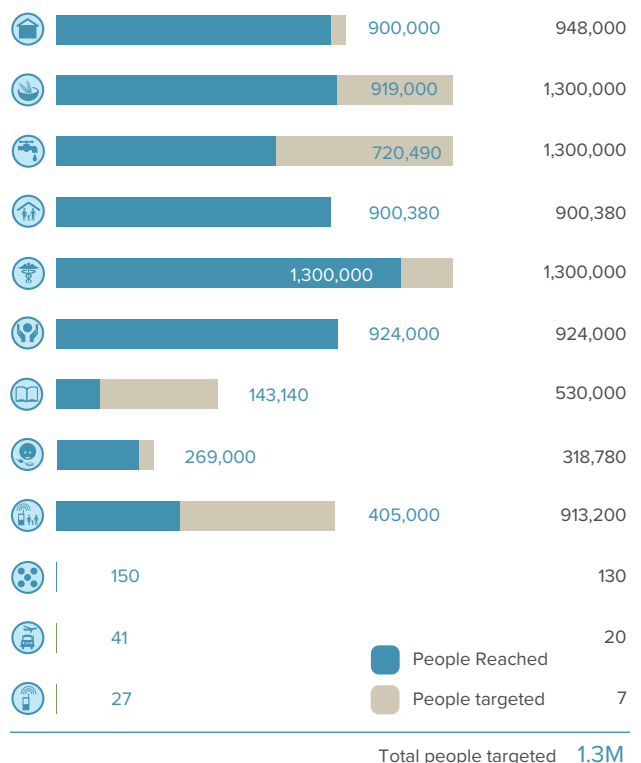
Over the next **3** years

FUNDING BY SECTOR



Source: FTS and Sector as of 27 Sep, 2018

PEOPLE TARGETED VS REACHED



Note: All sectors have reached most refugees in need basic life-saving assistance. However, this does not indicate that all needs are met, that minimum standards have been reached in accordance with sector strategies. In all sectors, the next phase of response to improve quality and rationalise services underway.

Since March, the role and extension of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) in operational coordination of the response has strengthened, and critical steps have been taken including initiating the verification of Rohingya refugee identity, underpinning progress towards a unified population database. The verification of Ministry of Home Affairs biometric registration data, which has been gathered since the onset of the crisis, is led by the Government with technical support from UNHCR. At the Camp level, the extension of MoDMR has been marked with the significant evolution of camp management structures: an increase in the number and seniority of Camp-in-Charge Officers and Assistant Camp-in-Charge Officers deployed in support of the RRRC, and the definition of Camp boundaries establishing five more formally designated Camps in Teknaf Upazila² in May 2018 (to encompass large refugee settlements which had previously lacked camp management oversight).

The range of actors and funding streams in the response have diversified since March, with the Government of Bangladesh approval of USD 480 million grant over three years under the World Bank's IDA18 Refugee Window marking a notable advance, in addition to the Asian Development Bank's planned initial USD 100 million grant: these funds will be a critical contribution over the coming years, but will not cover all of the need for sustained response across Sectors. Since March, many humanitarian actors reached the limits of their capacity to scale up and focused on consolidation of their operations (following the admirably rapid expansion in number and scale of UN Agencies, INGOs, and NNGOs during the first six months of the crisis), with some experiencing consequent strains including in human resourcing, particularly in specialized Sectors such as Health and Education.

The NGO Platform was successfully established in July 2018 as an independent entity through the support of the ISCG Secretariat, which had hosted an NGO Liaison function as an interim measure during the initial phase of the response, filling the gap when numbers of NGOs on the ground grew exponentially, and no coherent, independent NGO coordination mechanism yet existed in Cox's Bazar³. The NGO Platform works to provide a voice for local, national and international NGOs.

Congestion has remained the central challenge for the response for refugees and across all Sectors, with space constraints resulting in continued poor living conditions due to extremely high density, in locations at risk of landslide and flood. In combination with poor access roads into the more remote Camps, ability to construct adequate services has remained restricted, let alone the availability of open spaces and shade for essential recreation and community-based cohesion activities to address the psychosocial needs of refugees, aside of exacerbating protection risks, mostly for women and children. The Government of Bangladesh has generously expanded the available land to a total of some 6,000 acres in the Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas (estimated to be approximately 35% usable) and has overseen the relocation of some 43,000 people into newly developed sites (new arrivals, due to construction of infrastructure, and of people at highest risk of landslide and flood). However, this has not eased the congestion issue to meet basic internationally recognized humanitarian standards, in locations that are safe from weather exigencies, easily accessible, and provide opportunities for improved living conditions. Congestion also impacts the provision of necessary services where confidentiality is key, such as case management.

Since March, a small but notable increase in incidents of violence and tensions has been observed, both within the Camps, and between refugees and host communities. This has been anticipated and while multiple factors are driving it, extreme congestion and the lack of dignity and opportunity for refugees are linked to these concerning developments.

Since March, notable advances have been made in streamlining regulatory requirements for humanitarian access, including the introduction of the RRRC Humanitarian Pass to identify international staff authorized to access the Camps. Nonetheless, humanitarian partners continue to report challenges in this regard that appear to affect NGO partners in particular. Securing the necessary FD7 approvals by the NGO Affairs Bureau has continued to present challenges to particular activities such as education and protection services; however, collaborative identification of priority activities at the District level could offer a promising way forward to easing these constraints. In another positive development, the length of FD7 approvals were usefully expanded from three to six months. Complexities remain regarding the requirements at different levels (i.e. District, Upazila, and Camp), including the risk that administrative duplications may hinder operational effectiveness. There has been a notable increase in permissions related issues at the field level since June 2018. The Government of Bangladesh has offered consistent cooperation and support in reducing this burden while addressing its need for monitoring and oversight.

The international community remains ready to support a voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity when conditions in Myanmar are conducive. Developments on repatriation since March included the 13 April Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR relating to voluntary returns of Rohingya refugees once conditions in Myanmar are deemed conducive; and the 6 June tripartite MoU between UNHCR, UNDP and

2. In addition to the existing Nayapara registered camp, Unchiprang and Chakmarkul camps.

3. DRC and Oxfam contributed NGO liaison capacity to the ISCG Secretariat from October 2017 to April 2018. DRC now hosts an independent NGO Platform Coordinator. The NGO Platform has established an interim steering committee including BRAC, Coast/CCNF (NGOs and CCNF as an alliance of NNGOs), ACF, and DRC.

the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar establishing a framework for cooperation between the UN and the Government, aiming to promote conducive conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh. Some progress has been made in implementing the 6 June MoU, though discussions continue on particular provisions. These steps follow the November 2017 agreement between the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar on the repatriation of Rohingya refugees, which recognizes the need for durable solutions, and affirms that return should be voluntary, safe and dignified. The operationalization of this arrangement remained under discussion between the two Governments at the end of August 2018.

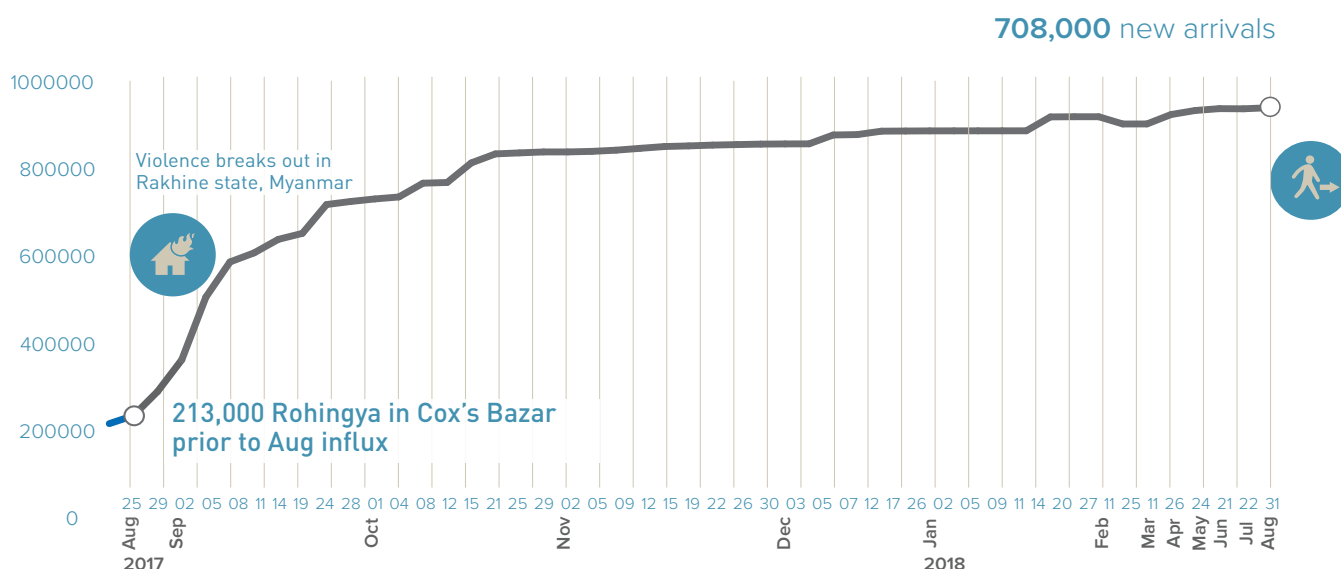
Protection against Sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by humanitarian workers is priority for the Rohingya response. SEA undermines the integrity of humanitarian work, inflicting significant harm on vulnerable people, who we are mandated to protect under the principle of “do no harm”. Eradicating such acts represents a critical element of accountability to refugees and affected host communities. Towards this, the humanitarian community in Cox’s Bazar is implementing a PSEA Strategy approved by the Heads of Sub-Offices Group (HoSOG) and Strategic Executive Group (SEG) and disseminated to operational actors in the response.

This Mid-Term Review of the JRP tracks progress against the Strategic Objectives defined in the Plan, and the protection framework they are embedded in, identifying priorities to the end of 2018. Priorities to the end of the year have been underpinned by Sector and joint needs analysis (developed by the Needs Assessment Working Group with guidance from the NPM/ACAPS Analysis Unit and ISCG Secretariat, with specific focus on protection and gender mainstreaming from the Protection Sector and Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group), and validated through consultative process with District Government, the Strategic Executive Group, the Heads of Sub-Offices, the Sector Coordinators Group and at Sector level, involving all operational Sector partners in the relevant technical areas: Government of Bangladesh, INGOs, NNGOs, and UN Agencies.

Refugees’ opinions, priorities and needs were taken into account through Communications with Communities Working Group activities, and Sector-led needs assessments and engagement. Engagement included mechanisms such as focus group discussions on specific technical areas, though it is clear that more efforts need to be made in this regard. A Ground Truth Solutions survey conducted in July also sought overall feedback from refugees on their experience of the response to date and has fed into the analysis. Additionally, several key Communications with Community agencies have conducted research involving perceptions and needs of the Rohingya community. Inter-sector consultations included a host community response workshop with Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs), their teams, and operational partners on 12 August; a joint needs analysis workshop on 16 August; a joint SEG/HoSOG meeting on 28 August; and a District consultation, bringing together RRRC, DC and line Ministries, on 11 September 2018. Sectors held workshops and consultations in their technical areas with Sector partners, facilitated by Sector Coordinators, though staff turnover in the coordination teams during the review period impacted some Sectors.

Key priorities to the end of 2018 have been identified by Sector (in Part Two), and overall, underpinned by the needs analysis and review of progress against Strategic Objectives, and based on the consultations held in August and September. Overall priorities to the end of 2018 are to prepare for the second cyclone season; sustain life-saving assistance, improve quality and rationalize services; mainstream protection and gender; protect the environment and promote social cohesion.

TIMELINE



KEY PRIORITIES TO END 2018

Prepare for the second cyclone season, and the critical dry season window

- Update the **Cyclone Contingency Plan for the second cyclone season** and implement a preparedness action plan.
- **Extend and surface roads**, and **improve drainage** during the dry season.
- **Strengthen family shelters** across Camps with a focus on incremental use of quality, treated bamboo, and to more robust transitional or mid-term designs⁴.

Sustain life-saving assistance, improve quality and rationalize services

- Sustain **life-saving assistance** and increase **quality of life** through more robust and quality facilities and services across Sectors and integrated site planning, in particular:
 - * **Continue progress towards a unified population database** accessible to all operational partners to facilitate targeted delivery of assistance.
 - * **Sustain the food pipeline and continue to diversify diet.**
 - * Move towards provision of **health services in line with agreed Minimum Service Package**, with focus on maternal and child health, an effective referral system, and mental health and psychosocial services.
 - * Increase **access to clean water** through construction of piped water networks.
 - * Enhance safety in the Camps: **extend public lighting** across all areas of the Camps and prioritise protection, child protection and prevention and response to gender-based violence interventions.
 - * Begin **replacing low quality and pest damaged bamboo in all structures**, including set up of bamboo treatment plants to enhance quality and longevity of bamboo
- **Improve data and coordination**, including integrated site planning, in order to support rationalization of service locations (in the context of limitations relating to funding, space and congestion). Specifically:
 - * Reinforce Camp level coordination structures, including Camp Sector Focal Points, and begin to improve and harmonize camp governance.
 - * Code facilities, and map service coverage (to inform decisions about where services should be improved and invested in).
 - * Support the development of integrated multi-risk analysis and focus on improving existing camps across Sectors through holistic, inter-sector site planning, seeking multi-use spaces as far as possible, with the right expertise including urban planners.

Mainstream protection and gender

- Make services more **inclusive and protection and gender sensitive** across Sectors, including through capacity-building of humanitarian workers and Sector level gender action plans.
- Enhance **accountability to affected populations**, recognizing the accumulated vulnerabilities of women and girls.

Protect the environment

- Continue to expand **safe alternative energy use** and promotion, including scaling provision of LPG.
- Work towards **sustainable water source development** for household consumption and agricultural activities.
- **Initiate reforestation** and land rehabilitation.
- Expand **solid waste and fecal sludge management**.
- Establish **common bamboo quality standards and control procedures** to reject immature culms and avoid overharvesting.

4. The mid-term design features concrete foundations and covered living space to meet internationally recognized humanitarian standards: 3.5sqm per person. In existing camps, congestion will not allow those standards: there, a transitional shelter design will apply. All other features of the two designs are the same.

Promote social cohesion (between Rohingya and host communities, and intra-Rohingya)

- Conduct a **multi-sector assessment across all Unions** to underpin social cohesion interventions based on need, including roll-out of quick impact projects.
- Implement initiatives in **skills building and income generating activities**, and in education for both refugees and host communities (including those targeting adolescents) which ensure that people can continue to have hope for the future.

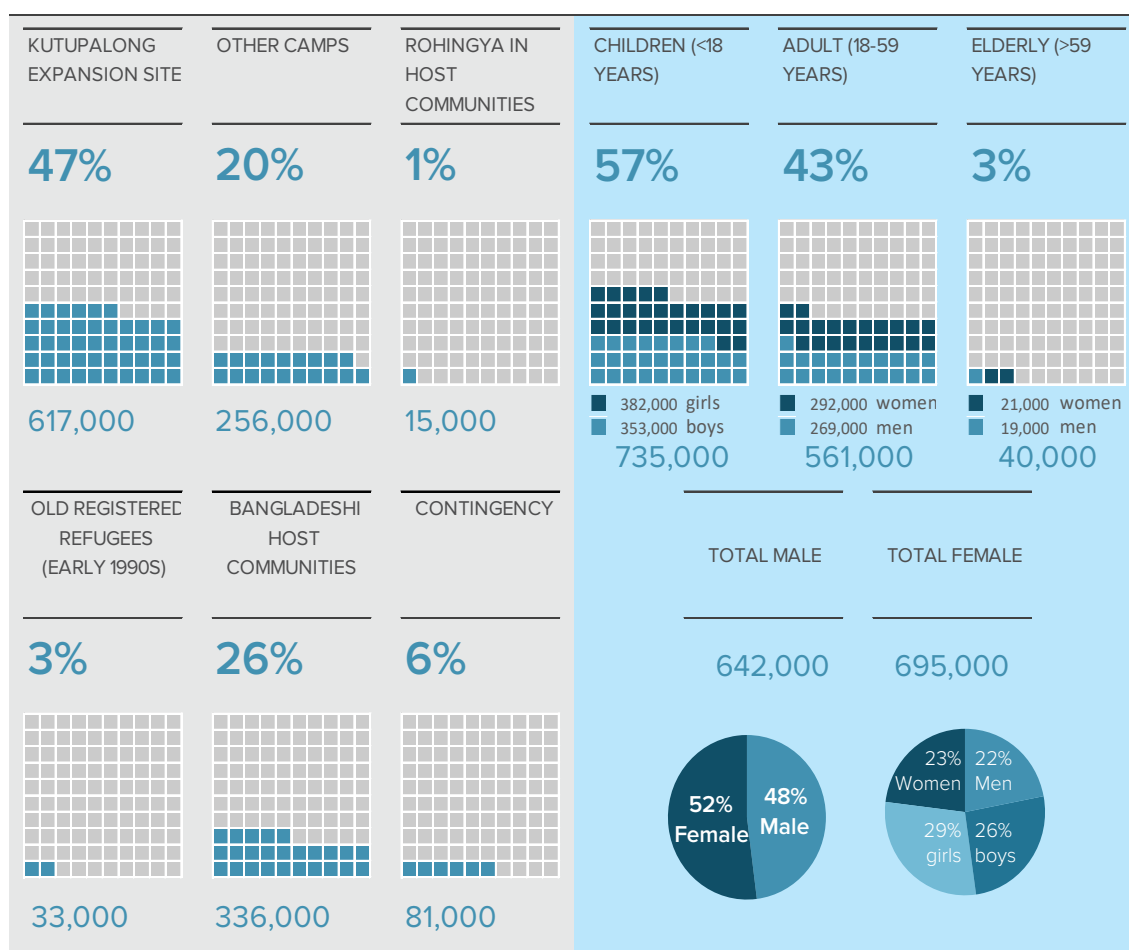
PEOPLE TARGETED AND PEOPLE REACHED

The Joint Response Plan targets Rohingya refugees and affected host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, Cox's Bazar. An estimated 919,000 refugees were estimated in Cox's Bazar as of August 2018, reflecting the continued influx since January when 883,000 were estimated (at the time of the JRP development)⁵. 336,000 Bangladeshis in host communities were included in the population targeted by the JRP; this figure was based on the populations of the seven Unions hosting the most refugees. Importantly, host community support

in the JRP also explicitly included strengthening of authorities and institutions at the Cox's Bazar District level, including the DC, RRRC and line Ministries, to enable public service delivery in the affected Upazilas.

One-third of the refugee families have at least one specific protection vulnerability that requires specialized protection attention, and 55 percent of all refugees are children⁶. Sex- and age-disaggregated data is available for the overall refugee population overall. Systematic monitoring of who receives assistance across all Sectors is not yet in place

1.3M 



5. Needs and Population Monitoring. Note that NPM is based on community level estimates and is not an individual headcount: therefore, numbers do not align. Once complete, the GoB verification supported by UNHCR will be the mechanism by which more accurate population data is secured

6. RRRC Family Counting exercise, as of 31 August 2018.

THE PROTECTION FRAMEWORK AND PROGRESS AGAINST THE PROTECTION PILLARS

The Rohingya refugee crisis is a protection crisis. The Joint Response Plan, and all of the work undertaken to meet its four Strategic Objectives, is embedded in a protection framework which relies on an integrated approach, strong cooperation with the government authorities, and involvement of host communities. The four Strategic Objectives focus on protecting and supporting refugees, saving lives and strengthening their ability to sustain themselves, which will also support them in rebuilding their lives when the conditions in Myanmar become conducive to return. The protection framework is based on international refugee protection and management standards and guiding principles for humanitarian interventions.

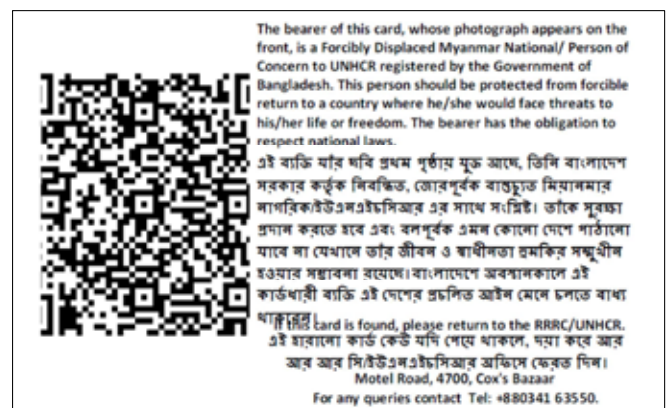
The protection framework includes a community-led, rights-based and participatory approach to assistance; protection and gender mainstreaming; the principle of do no harm; and accountability of humanitarian actors to affected communities through effective, transparent and honest community participation and through the availability of information and an active complaints and feedback mechanism. The protection framework also leverages the capacities of refugees, who can contribute significantly to their own protection and solutions through active community participation with an age, gender and diversity balance.

Application of these principles in practice has been uneven across the board, with clear recognition of the need to prioritise protection and gender mainstreaming and accountability to affected communities in the coming period. Further detail on mainstreaming achievements and gaps is included under Strategic Objective Two. The protection framework focuses on incrementally achieving four overarching Pillars, which have seen uneven progress since March 2018, as outlined against each Pillar below and in further detail under the Strategic Objectives.

Pillar 1: Securing the identity of refugees through registration and documentation, including civil documentation, to ensure refugees can exercise their basic rights of assistance provision and to facilitate solutions.

In June 2018, a significant step towards registration and documentation was made with the Government of Bangladesh with the support of UNHCR, initiating verification of refugee registration data and issuing biometric identification cards based on Ministry of Home Affairs data collected since September 2017. The view is towards a unified database for identity management, documentation and provision of protection and assistance. As of August 2018, 12,800 people had been verified and issued cards.

The verification process is facing multiple challenges including lack of clarity on the part of refugees on the relationship between the verification and repatriation; and disincentives created by the current existence of multiple registrations for assistance delivery. The successful implementation of the verification and progress towards a unified biometric database for assistance delivery is a key priority for the coming months, underpinning the ability to provide better targeted, efficient response, and to address key protection concerns including those arising from manipulation of beneficiary lists. This will not be fully achieved within the timeframe of the JRP, but incremental progress will be prioritised.



The agreement by the Government of Bangladesh in April 2018 to register and document the births of refugee children born on its territory is a very positive step towards enhancing their protection. Steps to operationalize this commitment are being taken and should be accorded priority. Sustained advocacy efforts are, also, needed to address other protection concerns and to recognize the legal status of refugees in Bangladesh in order to progressively achieve an enhanced protection environment enabling enjoyment of basic rights, including the right to education and access to justice.

The lack of law enforcement in Camps remains a serious concern. Refugees often report feeling unsafe, particularly at night. Police presence at the camp level, including of female police officers, remains insufficient (a total of 7 police posts have been established) given the size of the refugee population. Steps recently taken by the Government of Bangladesh to undertake joint patrolling, including at night, are welcome. These efforts should be sustained to effectively contribute to increased security across all camps.

Pillar 2: Strengthening the protective environment for refugees through improved access to information and services of national systems in order to reduce dependency on humanitarian aid, as well as adoption of an inclusive and equitable approach to the response taking into account the needs of the host communities.

Significant support has been provided to public services, including most notably the Civil Surgeon's Office and District Health Complex (with laboratory facilities and capacity provided to Cox's Bazar Sadar Hospital, and the Ukhiya and Teknaf Health Complexes). These facilities have continued to take referrals from the health facilities in the Camps. However, access to national systems in other Sectors remains limited. While the Government of Bangladesh does not allow the use of the Bangladeshi educational curriculum for Rohingya refugee children, they have agreed to the development of a Comprehensive Learning Framework for Rohingya. Refugees' access to Bangladeshi civil administration services and justice (including for women and children survivors of violence) is imperative, as its absence leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

There is also an urgent need to address the myriad of uncoordinated documentation initiatives for violations that took place in Myanmar to both address substantial risks of re-victimization and ensure these efforts can effectively support future justice and accountability systems in Myanmar. Safeguarding measures should always be taken when interviewing refugees. Interviews should only be conducted after having sought the informed consent of the person being interviewed, in an ethical and sensitive manner, using a survivor-centered approach. Additionally, existing protection referral pathways should be used to refer identified survivors of violence and persons with specific protection needs.

Pillar 3: Addressing critical living conditions in refugee settlements to reduce protection risks of vulnerable refugees, promote alternatives to negative coping mechanisms and improve social cohesion. This is achieved by scaling up services and infrastructures with due regard to the access needs of communities and individuals throughout the planning and implementation of all programming.

Basic Assistance has reached both refugees and affected host communities. Significant gaps remain, risking most achievements. Host Community response has increased but remains ad hoc. Further detail on achievements and gaps is included under progress against Strategic Objectives.

Pillar 4: Preparing for durable solutions in the short- and mid-term by promoting refugee self-reliance, and by working with development actors alongside central and local government authorities, organizations and host communities with a view to achieving sustainability and a mutually beneficial use of resources while also pursuing conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return to Myanmar.

As noted in the Overview, key development actors have come on board during the period, which offers the possibility of new pathways for dialogue and intervention. Extensive cash for work programming and volunteer engagement in the Camps and in host communities, along with awareness raising activities across key Sectors including WASH, Health and Protection, has begun to afford a measure of self-reliance for refugees. However, more sustainable and scaled efforts are needed to enable refugees to become fully and meaningfully self-reliant, both while being hosted in Bangladesh and upon return when conditions are conducive. Further detail on achievements and gaps is included under Strategic Objective Four.

COORDINATION OF THE ROHINGYA RESPONSE

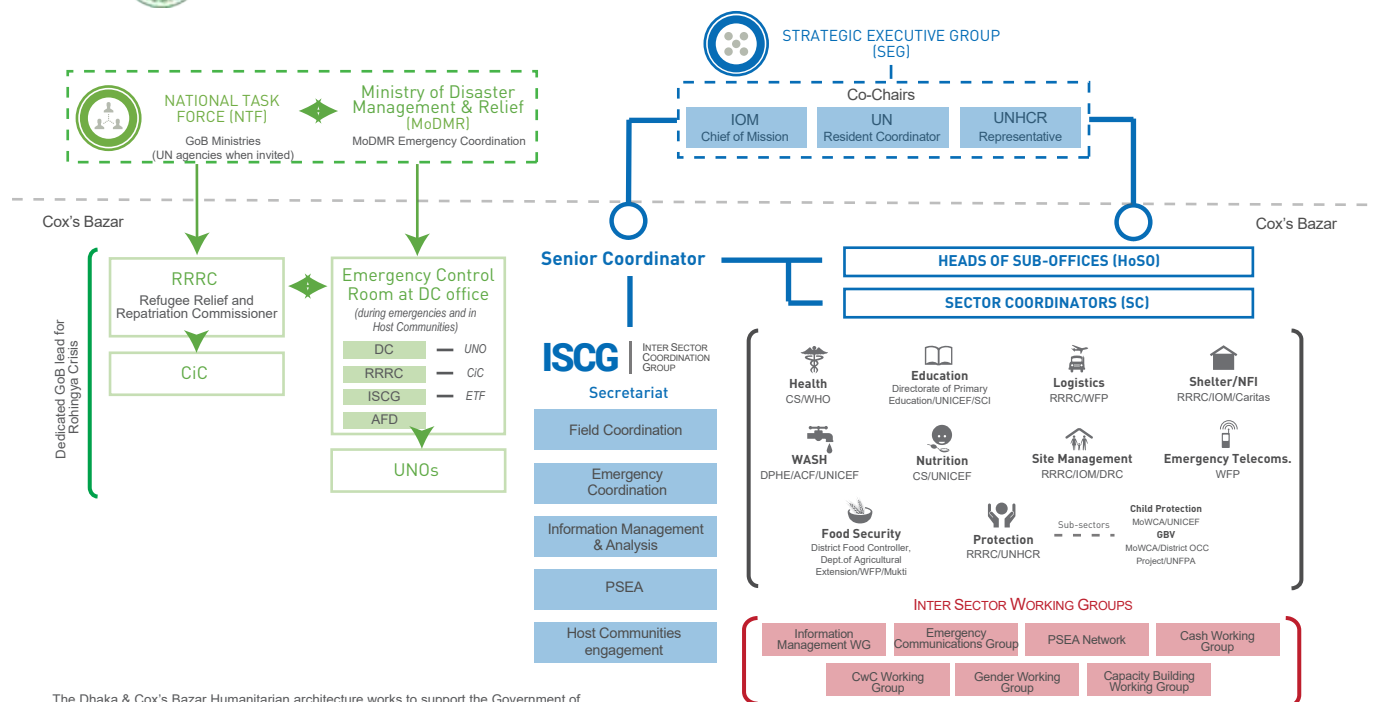
Dhaka



**GOVERNMENT OF
BANGLADESH**

**HUMANITARIAN
STAKEHOLDERS**

Dhaka



The Dhaka & Cox's Bazar Humanitarian architecture works to support the Government of Bangladesh's response to the Rohingya Crisis. This Support extends at all the above noted levels in both Dhaka and Cox's Bazar.



Photo: UNICEF / Thomas Nybo

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



1. Provide timely lifesaving assistance and protection, as well as improve the living conditions of Rohingya refugees⁵⁷ and affected host communities.



2. Ensure well-being and dignity of Rohingya refugees⁵⁸ and the affected host communities.



3. Support environmentally sustainable solutions.



4. Building confidence and resilience of Rohingya refugees⁵⁹ and the affected host communities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

PROVIDE TIMELY LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION, AS WELL AS IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES AND AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES.

The most significant progress to date has been made under Strategic Objective One, with improved malnutrition rates, improvements in food security indicators and minimal monsoon impact partly due to the mitigation work undertaken. The focus now is on preparedness for the second cyclone season, on sustaining life-saving services (with Health, WASH and Food Security as priority) and increasing the robustness and quality of facilities and services. Full advantage must be taken of the dry season window towards the end of the year to improve living conditions in existing Camps with integrated site planning, enhancing resilience to future cyclone and monsoon seasons. Continued progress towards a unified population database accessible to all operational partners to facilitate targeted delivery of assistance, and enhancing safety in the Camps, including but not limited to extending public lighting across the Camps, is critical.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF END AUGUST 2018



Epidemic alerts investigated within 24 hours of alert

74%

1,300,000



Global Acute Malnutrition Prevalence (GAM)

19% 7% reduction achieved → 12%

GAM < 15%



People receiving food assistance disaggregated by sex

90%

959,000



People benefitting from safe water to agreed standard

68%

720,000



People who received upgraded shelter kits

100%

900,000

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. This has included construction of 12.9 kilometres of main access roads, 10.8 kilometres of auxiliary access roads, 375 bridges, 121km of pedestrian accessways, 143.9km of drainage, and cleaning of 23km of canals. New sites were developed to the West of the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site, involving major earthworks undertaken by thousands of Rohingya volunteers to make approximately 60 additional acres usable. This facilitated the relocation of some 43,000 people, including 25,000 people at high risk of landslide or flood.

Significant preparedness and mitigation work undertaken for the 2018 cyclone and monsoon directly contributed to saving lives during the monsoon season: even in the relatively mild monsoon to date, some 50,000 Rohingya refugees have been directly impacted, and have received emergency response. The establishment of mobile response teams in key Sectors, wide distribution of shelter upgrade and tie-down kits, and an incident reporting mechanism through the Site Management Sector enabled rapid tracking and response to incidents. Partnerships for the management and coordination of emergency response were established, including with Bangladesh's Cyclone Preparedness Programme which was extended for the first time to include Rohingya refugees, refugee volunteers, the Military, and operational partners. Emergency Control Rooms have been established with a four-pillar concept agreed: Military, Deputy Commissioner (DC), RRRRC and the ISCG Secretariat. There have been significant efforts to communicate with communities on risks and preparedness. The first cyclone season has passed without event and the monsoon was relatively mild (though with an extremely heavy peak of 463mm in one day on 25 July), but the second cyclone season is fast approaching. High winds remain of concern due to the weak bamboo and plastic sheet shelters in the Camps.

A joint engineering project for camp maintenance, emergency repair and rehabilitation (SMEP) was key in these efforts which focused on reducing risks from the monsoon. Among these efforts was the completion of a logistics base at Madhur Chara, immediately to the North of the Expansion Site, which provides Logistics Sector common storage, offices and accommodation. This is the third hub where humanitarian partners can access Logistics Sector common storage (in addition to Ukhiya and Leda, through WFP and Handicap International respectively, though Ukhiya will now be closed). In terms of common office and meeting space, this has added to the existing coordination hub at Ukhiya, established earlier in the crisis with the support of the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP).

The Government of Bangladesh designated new Camps in May 2018 in Teknaf to define a total of 34 Camps⁷, and assigned new, longer-term Camp-in-Charge Officers to all formally designated Camps. The formal designation and extension of camp management in June to Camps 23 to 27, incorporating the Leda and Nayapara area as well as Shamlapur, was a significant step towards redressing the relative neglect of the Southern Camps in comparison to the Ukhiya Expansion Site. However, this imbalance is still noted among the refugee population⁸. Seven Police posts were established to enhance security in the Camps, the largest at Madhu Chara manned with 100 Officers.

Basic assistance has been delivered across Sectors for both affected host communities and refugees.

860,000 people have received regular food assistance, with 10,751 households moved from General Food Distribution (GFD) to e-vouchers within the last 6 months, bringing the total to 46,164 households now enrolled in the e-voucher program. Vouchers can be redeemed at Food Outlets for a selection of food items at quantities of their choosing.

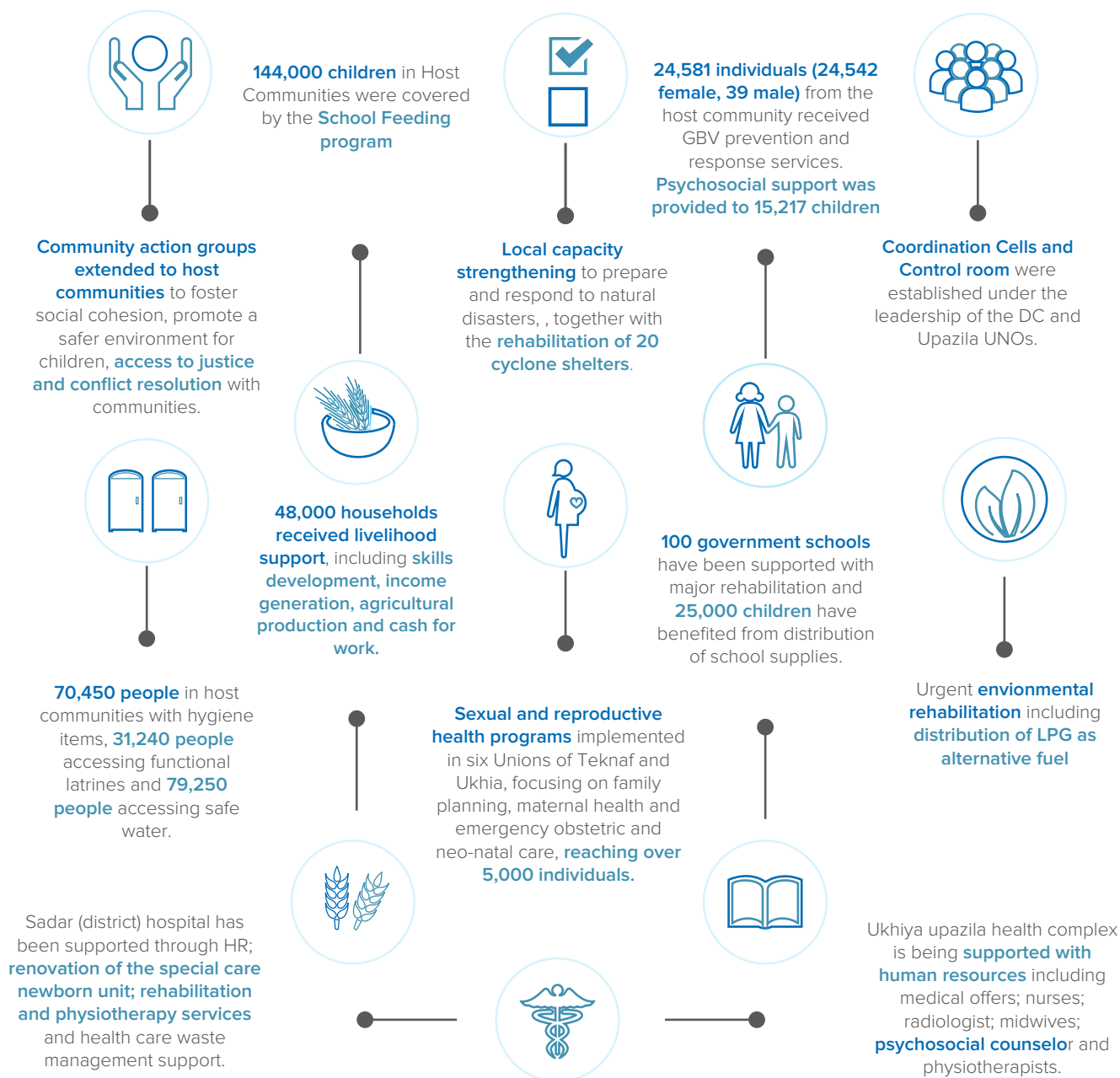
- 900,000 people have received shelter upgrade kits.
- 96% of children treated for severe acute malnutrition have recovered.
- 143,141 children are enrolled in Learning Centres, and 1,898 learning spaces are available and functioning.
- 33 Primary Health Centres, 11 field hospitals and 186 Health Posts are available to refugees and host communities;
- 10,900 at-risk children, including 6,013 unaccompanied and separated children⁹, were identified and received case management services.
- Drinking water is provided at an average of 31 litres per person per day in the Camps, through 6,008 functional tube wells, water trucking of 147 cubic metres per day, and surface water treatment of 28,270 cubic metres per day. 137 water supply systems with a sustainable water source and piped networks are now planned to improve access to clean water including for host community. 12,565 bathing facilities, 40,382 functional latrines and 107 small and mid-

7. Camp boundaries were redrawn from the prior 'Zones', based on land features and community identification. 30 Camps includes: Camp 1E, Camp 1W, Camp 2E, Camp 2W, Kutupalong Registered Refugee Camp, Nayapara Registered Refugee Camp, and Camps 3 – 27. In addition, Camps 4 and 20 have both had Extensions constructed, which have come to be known informally in the response as specific areas: Camp 4 Extension, Camp 20 Extension.

8. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Dignity and the Displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh: 'Ijjot' is a huge thing in this world, August 2018, <https://www.odi.org/publications/11179-dignity-and-displaced-rohingya-bangladesh>.

9. 19% of these identified unaccompanied and separated children were reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a long-term family-based care arrangement.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN HOST COMMUNITIES



size fecal sludge management sites are currently operational.

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 timeframe¹⁰. Nonetheless, malnutrition rates remain close to emergency thresholds, and to maintain this trajectory, sustaining nutrition services and rationalising their locations to ease access remain an urgent need.

Childhood immunization has over 89% coverage, while efforts are being made to reach out with vaccines to all children through routine immunization. Priority endemic communicable diseases of outbreak potential remain mostly at seasonal levels, except with slight upticks. The Health Sector reached targets on the total number of health facilities to population ratios (though quality is uneven); provided over 2.4 million outpatient consultations; conducted vaccination campaigns and established routine immunization sites; and established an early warning and response system to monitor outbreak prone communicable diseases. The Diphtheria outbreak that started in November 2017 with more than 8,000

¹⁰. ACF 28/05/2018

cases has passed, except for isolated cases, which now require sustained and targeted mop-up immunization.

Trends of food security indicators, as shown by June data, suggest that overall food security amongst the population has improved¹¹, which is likely due to the regular and effective General Food Distribution (GFD) program. However, dietary diversity remains an issue. Rapid food assistance has also been provided for relocation and new displacement, largely due to floods and landslides however also increasingly to inter-communal conflict.

In affected host communities, support has been provided in livelihoods, protection, disaster risk management, environmental rehabilitation, WASH, nutrition, education and health.

- Micro-livelihood projects reaching over 6,000 individuals.
- Community action groups in particular in areas bordering the Camps to foster social cohesion, access to justice and conflict resolution with communities were delivered.
- Sexual and reproductive health programs are being implemented in six Unions of Teknaf and Ukhiya, focusing on family planning, maternal health and emergency obstetric and neo-natal care, reaching over 5,000 individuals.
- The Nutrition Sector screened and treated moderate to acute malnutrition.
- Rehabilitation of 20 cyclone shelters out of 70 planned was underway by August in support of local Disaster Management Committees.
- Education partners are supporting schools in host communities through rehabilitation of infrastructure and distribution of school supplies.
- WASH partners have reached 70,450 people in host communities with hygiene items, 31,240 people accessing functional latrines and 79,250 people accessing safe water. The proposed 137 piped water supply networks with sustainable water sources will also benefit the host community with access to safe drinking water.

Nonetheless, underfunding has impacted the assistance provided in host communities, which remains scattered and limited, with approximately 20% of the population targeted having directly benefitted from humanitarian assistance.

NEEDS ANALYSIS AS OF AUGUST 2018: URGENT NEEDS AND GAPS



67% of the population in June was accessible only by footpath.



Only 13% of Rohingya refugees have access to mental health and psychosocial services



In 57% of households, women and girls feel unsafe using latrine facilities at night



Only 39% of minimum service coverage has been achieved for urgently required gender-based violence case management and psychosocial support for children and adults.

Effective cyclone preparedness for the second cyclone season, October and November 2018, is priority. This includes adequate prepositioning of key supplies, review and fine-tuning of response mechanisms at the District, Upazila and Camp levels including training of volunteer groups, completion of Control Rooms at District and Upazila levels, and the development of a contingency plan including a worst-case scenario of mass evacuation in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh. The absence of adequate evacuation spaces and the additional challenges relating to the mechanics of evacuation of a significantly women and child population is a critical concern, and one to which inadequate solutions are currently available. Bangladesh is prone to cyclones and severe storms during the two cyclone seasons from May to April and from October to November. Cox's Bazar has been impacted by a severe storm each year in the last three years. There is a risk of damage to shelters and facilities, as well as injuries and the loss of life due to flying objects in the event of high wind speeds¹². In case of an emergency, the current conditions would increase the risks of separation between family members, especially between caregivers and children.

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

11. Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) WFP, June 2018.

12. ACAPS 26/03/2018

roads, health posts, latrines, Learning Centres, Child and Adolescents Friendly Spaces) to ensure greater safety and resilience to weather. In terms of robustness of facilities, the monsoon presented a challenge to all Sectors, but especially WASH, in upkeep and maintenance of facilities. Many facilities needed repair during the monsoon following weather damage, with the need for all Sectors to focus on improvements in the coming months and there is a need strengthen the tracing of family of separated and unaccompanied children during the monsoon season. Access roads and footpaths need urgent improvement and solid investment: as anticipated, navigability worsened in the camps since the onset of the monsoon. The percentage of 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 July¹³. In terms of quality of service delivery, in some Sectors, quality monitoring has not yet been systematically established. Quality of service delivery also entails protection and gender mainstreaming, which is detailed further under Strategic Objective Two.

Major difficulties were faced during the period due to the absence of viable mapping of infrastructure and community facilities in the Camps. This was particularly felt in the lead up to monsoon, when risky structures had to be identified and decommissioned to avoid undue risk to life. The process and tracking of decommissioning and upgrade across the Camps was massively complicated by this gap: consistent and complete facility coding and mapping is needed – and underway, with physical coding of community facilities to be applied in coming months - to underpin the improvements in quality and monitoring of service facilities. This will also underpin the rationalization of service locations, which are still illogical in many Sectors impacting coverage and access.

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. Tagging of shelters and definition of sub-administrative boundaries (sub-Camp administrative units) is also underway to enable an address system and more easily manageable areas, with consequent improvements in equity, coverage and targeting of service delivery. Establishing effective, representative governance is challenging, given the fractured communities in the Camps that has been a result of their displacement, the entrenchment of the Mahji system¹⁴, and prevailing cultural norms and power dynamics. In one study, only 28% of the Rohingya refugees interviewed were found to live with their former neighbours from Rakhine State¹⁵. The establishment of a more representative governance system was also delayed by the prioritization of emergency preparedness and response efforts from March 2018. Establishing functional and effective governance will require in-depth understanding of community level dynamics, which vary across and within Camps, to ensure an inclusive and conflict sensitive, do-no-harm approach. In August 2018, the Site Management sector, in coordination with the Protection Sector, is finalizing the development of a proposed Governance system that should be implemented in the last quarter of 2018.

Maintaining food assistance is a critical need: the pipeline must not break, and access to a more diversified diet needs to be expanded to improve nutrition and health outcomes. The food and nutrition security of the poorest amongst the host community is a growing concern. Households with the presence of children, elderly, and pregnant and lactating women as well as households with four or more members are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity¹⁶. For both Rohingya refugees and host communities, the most common food-related strategies to cope with food insecurity are the consumption of less preferred food, borrowing of food, and the reduction of the number of meals¹⁷. Common livelihood-related coping strategies include borrowing money and buying food on credit (where additional sources of food are secured, 48% are purchasing with cash and 26% on credit)¹⁸. Low dietary diversity with rice and oil consumed daily, extremely limited access to meat, fish and eggs and no access to fruits or dairy¹⁹, is being addressed through extension of the e-voucher programme which allows access to a more diverse diet, but only 46,164 families are enrolled as of end August 2018.

Strengthening refugee's shelters is an urgent need to improve resilience to weather, and to improve protection, WASH and health outcomes. Safe shelters are currently a concern for 48% of Rohingya refugees²⁰. Common shelters in the Camps that incorporate upgrade shelter kits distributed by the Shelter Sector in the lead-up to the monsoon are expected to resist approximately 40 km/hr wind-speed. The designs now being implemented by the Shelter Sector - Transitional Shelters and Mid-Term Shelters - may resist wind speeds of 50 and 80+ km/hr respectively.

13. NPM Round 11, Round 9

14. See Protection Sector Working Group note on 'Key protection considerations on the Mahji system

15. This finding is consistent with that of the International Crisis Group (2018), which found that village populations do not live together because they did not arrive together, p.21

16. WFP 08/2018

17. WFP 08/2018

18. WFP 08/2018

19. WFP 2017

20. NPM Round 11

So far this year, wind gusts have not exceeded 30 km/hr; in 2015 and 2016, wind gusts reached 148 and 130 km/hr. The second cyclone season of this year is expected in October and November.

Health services are under strain, with limited availability and utilization of maternal health services - most refugees give birth in their shelters. There is uneven routine immunization coverage in both refugee and host community populations: the possibility of disease outbreak remains a concern, particularly towards the end of the current monsoon and cyclone season. While the majority of Rohingya refugees have access to a health facility within a 30-minute walking distance, the services offered in health facilities vary. 76% of the population have access to birthing and delivery services, 57.7% to antenatal care, 27.4% to consultation services, and 13% to mental health care. 63% of Rohingya refugees have problems accessing health facilities at night, due to closures (51.6%), difficult terrain (24.4%), distance and lack of transportation (18%), and security concerns (13.2%)²¹. Water contamination remains a health risk, with Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) common in the camps. Poor nutritional status and crowded conditions further contribute to health risks²².

Only half of people in need of trauma counselling and mental health interventions are estimated to have access to such services²³. Children's psychosocial needs are colossal: a recent study found an overwhelming number of children interviewed (99 of 139 or 71%) were separated from their primary caregiver during and attack and that, 70% of those children (70 of 99) have been orphaned as a result of violent attacks in Myanmar or while fleeing to Bangladesh²⁴. In camps, they are still scared of being harmed during household chores such as collecting firewood or water.²⁵ Recreational activities and learning opportunities are also limited, with only about 45% of refugee children aged 4-14 having access to education in the camps²⁶.

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 affected population do not have access to a safe source of water, with significantly higher rates in the Teknaf Camps where ground water is poor. The WASH Sector's coordinated piped water approach, to draw on ground water in Ukhiya and surface water in Teknaf, is designed to address this need. A combined 53% of households continue to have access challenges to sanitation infrastructure including distance, overcrowding, location and overflowing due to high water table and construction challenges. Twelve months into the response, 55% of households use a communal latrine while shared and single household latrines account for about 48%.

To meet minimum standards, 8,000 more latrines need to be built, but there is no space for more construction. In 57% of households, women and girls feel unsafe using latrine facilities at night. As a result, people bathe and defecate in or near their shelters, increasing the grey and sometimes black water released into open drains. 83% of existing latrines, and 95% of bathing shelters are reported as functional. About one third of the population dispose of solid waste in an indiscriminate manner and waste often ends up in open drains resulting in blockages and flooding. Contamination of water at household level related to behavior and attitude of users remain a concern.

There has been continuous reporting of incidents of violence and abuse in and around the Camps since March. Augmented and responsive protection services are needed, including psychosocial support and counter-trafficking. Since March, there have been relocations of refugees due to protection concerns, in some cases involving large groups of families. Responsive services have not been available in all cases in a timely manner to meet urgent protection and case management needs.

Only 39% of minimum service coverage has been achieved for urgently required gender-based violence case management and psychosocial support for children and adults. Access to essential health services for survivors of sexual violence is also severely limited, with nearly 56% percent of sites with zero service delivery. Expansion of clinical management of sexual violence, in combination with other sexual and reproductive health services, is critical to prevent unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease, and/or HIV/AIDS. Efforts to strengthen accessibility to services must be approached through meaningful engagement of men, women, boys, and girls in GBV risk mitigation at the community level²⁷. Due to stigmas associated with sexual violence, the past and current GBV is likely underreported and many survivors may not be seeking assistance²⁸.

21. NPM Round 11

22. WHO 11/06/2018; WHO 30/08/2018

23. IRIN 30/07/2018

24. Save the Children, 2018, Time For Action. The Rohingya Crisis One Year On.

25. Save the Children, 2018, Childhood Interrupted: Children's Voices from the Rohingya Refugee Crisis

26. Data from the Education Sector

27. GiHA Gender Mainstreaming report, Protection Sector, August 2018

28. HRW 16/11/2017

Child protection actors have managed to reach only 48% of identified children with immediate child protection concerns. Children are also exposed to significant threats within their own families and communities and are therefore in need of critical lifesaving support. Only 19 percent of identified unaccompanied and separated girls and boys have been reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a long-term family-based care arrangement. Only 29% of the target adolescent girls and boys have been reached with life skills and resilience support.

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. Protection monitoring findings, focus groups discussions conducted by different partners across camps and field monitoring visits including at night, all uniformly indicate that 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 (Protection Sector). In July, inadequate lighting in public spaces and houses affected safety perceptions of 64% of Rohingya²⁹. 38% of Rohingya were concerned about insecurity when collecting firewood, and 22% were concerned about the lack of locks and the fear of break-ins³⁰.

Women, men, boys and girls do not necessarily have the same perceptions of safety. In a joint gender analysis survey, 5% of men and 29% of women stated not to feel safe walking around in camps alone, for reasons related to lack of privacy and lack of trust in other community members³¹. In a joint Child Protection and Education Sector assessment, it was found that Rohingya refugee boys and girls are facing both violent situational risks and non-violent situational and environmental risks. In terms of causes of risk and safety, respondents reported: road accidents (53.5% for boys, 36.8% for girls), getting lost (45% for boys, 35% for girls), natural disasters (35.7% for boys, 40.5% for girls). All respondents mentioned that children are at high risk whilst collecting firewood. Respondents from all population groups stated that children were at risk in their homes (51.7% from the pre-August and 40% from refugees living in host communities).

Social cohesion is a growing concern. A comprehensive multi-sector assessment is needed across all Unions of Ukhiya and Teknaf to underpin better targeting of assistance based on need, to promote social cohesion. Quick impact projects need to be identified and delivered under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner and Upazila Nirbahi Officers. Selection of these projects must ensure a needs-based approach. Ukhiya and Teknaf are among the most vulnerable Upazilas in Bangladesh, with poor living conditions and poor coverage of basic services. Livelihood activities and markets in the host communities have been significantly affected by the refugee influx.³² In an XChange survey of host community members, 85% of participants stated that they did not feel safe having Rohingya refugees nearby. They perceive that the influx has led to an increase in the cost of living (78.8%), increase in traffic and road accidents (73.5%), and an increase in crime (53.3%). Nevertheless, a significant part of the host community holds positive views of the Rohingya refugees, with 24% believing that they can make positive contributions to their community³³.



32. ACAPS 31/01/2018; Devex 20/08/2018

33. XChange 28/08/2018

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

ENSURE WELL-BEING AND DIGNITY OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES AND AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES

Achievement against Strategic Objective Two has been sparse: though information availability to refugees has somewhat increased, and there are positive pilots and examples. Protection and gender mainstreaming, strengthened accountability to affected populations, and a more participatory approach across the response to enhance the well-being and dignity of refugees and affected host communities is priority.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF END AUGUST 2018



Community Education Committees (with 50% women representation) established, trained, and engaged in the enrollment and retention of children and youth in learning facilities.



1,750



Humanitarian WASH partners respecting the five minimum commitments regarding safety and dignity of affected population in WASH programming



75%



Women, men, girls and boys including older people and those with disabilities who are satisfied with the WASH response



80%

To Rohingya, the meaning of dignity – ‘ijjot’ – has been found to revolve around three key themes: social identity, religious practice and economic self-reliance: ‘First, dignity is social and collective – communal or familial – and is rooted in mutual respect. Second, dignity is religious, grounded in religious practice, particularly purdah, or the covering of women’s bodies and gender segregation. Finally, dignity is economic and related to self-reliance, which combines with and enables the first two conceptualisations.’³⁴

Protection and gender considerations, including participatory approaches, have been mainstreamed through some Sector interventions, though gaps remain.³⁵

- From March to August 2018, 245,665 persons directly benefitted from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness-raising on protection risks, safety, emergency preparedness and available protection services.
- Education partners set up learning centers with consideration to the needs of girls and boys in terms of safe access and provision of gender segregated WASH facilities. Children and communities are consulted in the design, construction and maintenance of the learning centers to promote ownership.
- Site Management actors are engaging the community through the appointment of different volunteer’s groups including safety volunteers to respond to fires and provide first aid. The Sector is developing site management tools and approaches to ensure the do no harm principle is upheld, such as the development of guidance on use of community facilities as temporary collective shelters.
- Emergency shelters and upgrades have mainly been constructed to date by refugees, and not by contractors, based on their own preferences.
- More than 48,000 torches and 145,000 household level solar lights have been distributed to mitigate GBV risks especially at night.

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 livelihood skills and engage with others to rebuild community networks: skills such as tailoring are offered at some Women’s spaces, albeit at a very small scale. Community Education Committees (CECs) are established with gender balanced representation and are supported by partners to promote girls’ education within their communities. Teachers and communities are also sensitized on child protection risks and psychosocial support. Women are

34. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Dignity and the Displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh: ‘Ijjot’ is a huge thing in this world, August 2018, p.17. <https://www.odi.org/publications/11179-dignity-and-displaced-rohingya-bangladesh>

35. Protection and Gender Mainstreaming analysis, Protection Sector and GiHA Working Group; and Gender Mainstreaming Review Report, GiHA Working Group.

being included in camp service committees of Site Management, WASH, Food Security, Protection and Health sectors; in addition, a promising pilot project by the Site Management Sector aimed at establishing good governance among Rohingya communities has seen the election of a camp governance structure with 50% women in Nayapara Shalbagan Camp. However, the committee has been recently formed and the effectiveness of the women's inclusion remains to be seen. More information is needed on their active and meaningful participation as well as on possible backlash from men. Governance approaches must be highly sensitive to context and community dynamics, which varies across Camps.³⁶

Food entitlements (twice monthly rations) are provided to the female head-of-household as a standard protocol, and partners are encouraged to reach a minimum of 40% female beneficiaries in livelihoods targeting. Most large livelihoods programs are specifically designed for women and women's groups, providing cash grants to promote economic and social benefits at both the household and community levels. One-off cash grants are complemented with organizational development training (such as financial planning and inclusion, management structures). Work with agricultural groups has also mainstreamed women's participation by including minimum participation of women representation in managerial groups for group-level support. Site improvement and site development activities are designed to help promote gender equality and a safe environment for women and girls, following a Gender mainstreaming in site planning workshop convened by the sector in February 2018 that was accompanied by a review of current practices and proposed way forward, organized in coordination with the GBV Sub-Sector.

426 Child Friendly Spaces provide an essential platform for providing a dedicated safe space where children can play, restore a sense of normalcy and structured routine, and receive psychosocial support and other essential services. Child Protection actors continue to provide gender-sensitive programming to adolescent boys and girls with the aim to build resilience and life skills and respond to child protection concerns. The setup and running of Child Friendly Spaces and Girl Friendly Spaces are managed in close collaboration and consultation with the camp communities and parent meetings, with a view to strengthening community-based coping mechanisms. Additional measures have been taken to ensure both comprehensive programming (for example health and nutrition messaging, education sessions, access to menstrual hygiene items) and address further barriers to access (for example psychosocial activities in the home). Additionally, these spaces are used to highlight prevention messages on protection concerns that adolescents tend to face the most such as trafficking, child marriage and child labour. The Girl Friendly Space curriculum includes a tailored life skills project, which will be piloted and adapted as needed based on feedback and participatory assessment findings.

Refugees have access to information through 68 information hubs and 14 information desks. These provide a range of information on available services in the Camps as well as space for awareness raising and discussions. A large number of refugees are also reached and receive information through protection outreach (home visits and focus group discussions, both carried out by trained refugee outreach workers and protection staff). Language appropriate radio, audio programmes and pictorial materials have been made available through an online database.

Regular consolidation and sharing of feedback, issues and rumours emerging from the refugee community has been established through the 'What Matters' humanitarian feedback bulletins prepared by BBC Media Action, Internews and Translators Without Borders. One example of a positive outcome of community engagement in the response was understandable symbols to Rohingya for warning signs to indicate structures in camps that posed risks during the monsoon season: the warning symbol familiar in many cultures (a circle with a line or an 'X' through it) was not recognised by Rohingyas. Rohingya advised that they understand a raised hand more clearly, and signage was corrected accordingly for the season.

NEEDS ANALYSIS AS OF AUGUST 2018: URGENT NEEDS AND GAPS

'[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 refugee, living in Bangladesh for 15 years³⁷



Only 22% of men and 17% of women know how to make a complaint. Around three thirds of Rohingya refugees have never provided feedback or filed a complaint.



Inadequate lighting in public spaces and houses affected safety perceptions of 64% of Rohingya while 22% were concerned about the lack of locks and the fear of break-ins.



Only half of women consider that their menstrual hygiene needs are being met.

36. GIHA Working Group Gender Mainstreaming review report August 2018

37. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Dignity and the Displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh: 'Ijjot' is a huge thing in this world, August 2018, p.17. <https://www.odi.org/publications/11179-dignity-and-displaced-rohingya-bangladesh>

There is ample evidence of the need to strengthen accountability to refugees and affected host communities, including gaps in consultation. This includes failures to identify cultural and linguistic specificities with impact on dignity, and also on the effectiveness of operations. The wide use of the word ‘porter’ in the course of the monsoon response planning is a clear example: ‘in Myanmar, ‘porter’ is a loaded term, used for Rohingya forced by the Myanmar army to carry their supplies. By relabelling these roles as ‘assistants’, ‘helpers’ or ‘managers’, the dignity of the Rohingya refugees would be upheld, rather than undermined.³⁸ Refugees have also noted inadequate advance information on the ongoing verification process, which had not, in its initial stages, been adequately communicated to refugees or actors working in the Camps. This has resulted in protests and acts of resistance from the refugees, which must be addressed through improved communication and consultation on refugee’s futures.

Only 22% of refugee men and 17% of women know how to make a complaint or raise an issue. There is need for a standardized accountability and feedback platform at site management level that can provide refugees with a voice.³⁹ The platform needs to support systematised information sharing, analysis of communities’ satisfaction with the humanitarian response is required, and to ensure answers are given to refugees who raise issues. Findings must be fed back into programmatic decision making. As of June 2018, 93% of organizations do collect feedback from Rohingya refugees and host communities, but only 41% have a referral system in place for feedback they receive that concerns other Sectors or organizations. Only 23% of organizations have standard operating procedures for the collection of feedback from refugees.⁴⁰

While only 4% of Rohingya refugees speak Bangla, 43% of organizations use Bangla in their communications with Rohingya refugees.⁴¹ In July 2018, 75% of Rohingya community leaders noted that language is a challenge when representing their community’s needs to field staff.⁴²

Protection and gender mainstreaming gaps must be addressed, including appropriate approaches to queues and distributions including gender segregation, and further gender segregation of latrines. Reports of abuse and mistreatment by those delivering aid demonstrate the need for a systematic capacity building and monitoring of field staff.⁴³ Safety concerns at distribution points have increased, especially for children, women and girls who report harassment.⁴⁴ There is an urgent need to increase coverage of gender segregated latrines and focus on providing household level bathing facilities. Despite a decrease in reported safety incidents for women and girls at latrines (from 72% of sites in December 2017 to 45% in July 2018)⁴⁵, significant safety concerns for women and girls persist. When asked why latrines were considered unsafe, women and girls raise insecurity at night, latrines being in unsafe locations, as well as the lack of gender-segregated facilities.⁴⁶

Only half of women consider that their menstrual hygiene needs are being met.⁴⁷ Issues include the lack of water to wash and space to dry menstrual hygiene items.⁴⁸ Initiatives and formative research to better understand socio-cultural practices and barriers to Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and culturally acceptable materials for MHM have been conducted, and materials reviewed to ensure they do not exacerbate negative gender stereotypes. Based on a survey conducted by Shelter Sector Partners in July and August 2018, arranging part of the shelter for bathing or attaching individual bathing space to the shelter was frequently observed (in 40% of shelters). The Shelter Sector is collaborating with the WASH Sector and GBV Sub-Sector to design individual bathing facilities inside shelters together with refugee women and girls.

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 must be designed specifically for the Rohingya community to ensure a conflict sensitive, do no harm approach. According to a joint gender analysis survey, 67% of participants stated that women were not participating in decision-making, with reasons ranging from lack of interest, lack of time, women not considering decision-making to be for women, to women

38. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Dignity and the Displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh: ‘Ijot’ is a huge thing in this world, August 2018, p.13, quoting (Petrasek, 2000; Irish Centre for Human Rights, 2010; Arakan Project, 2011). <https://www.odi.org/publications/11179-dignity-and-displaced-rohingya-bangladesh>

39. [Oxfam 08/2018](#)

40. [Internews 06/2018](#)

41. [Internews 06/2018](#)

42. [NPM Round 11](#)

43. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Dignity and the Displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh report relates feedback on abuses: ‘although 12 out of 41 respondents in Kutupalong and three out of eight in Moynarghona spoke of aggressive treatment in the aid queues, including being beaten with sticks, or aid being taken by volunteers, this type of treatment was consistently mentioned in interviews conducted in Nayapara, appearing in 13 out of 19 interviews. Almost all the interviewees living in Nayapara mentioned that they were treated with disrespect, spoken to rudely or harshly, shouted at or beaten with sticks of wood or bamboo whilst standing in aid queues,’ p.15.

44. Safe Distribution: Guideline to reducing risk for children and adolescents, women and for person with specific needs in non-food items and food distribution.

45. [NPM Round 11, Round 7](#)

46. [Oxfam 08/2018](#)

47. Oxfam, ACF, and Save the Children

48. [Oxfam 08/2018](#)

not being asked to participate.⁴⁹ Gender norms and conservative male attitudes that restrict many women from public spaces or from taking a public role are a strong challenge to their participation in decision making roles. As with the wider governance question, establishing representational governance will require in-depth understanding of community level dynamics, which vary across and within Camps, to ensure a conflict sensitive, do-no-harm approach. There is a need to strengthen the child safeguarding measures and ensure that all interventions are safe for children, including mandatory training on child safeguarding and code of conduct for all the humanitarian actors.



Photo: UNICEF / Thomas Nybo

49. ACF, Save the Children and Oxfam, 'Recognizing and responding to gender inequalities in the Rohingya Refugee Response', Joint Agency Research Report, September 2018: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/rr-rohingya-refugee-response-gender-analysis-010818-en.pdf>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

The core achievement under Strategic Objective Three to date, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh including the Forestry Department, has been the establishment of a joint project to address the use of wood as cooking fuel, with LPG to be provided as alternative for both refugees and affected host communities; as well as extensive planting in the Camps, including of vetiver grass as a risk mitigation measure, though with varied success. The key priorities are to expand alternative fuel provision as quickly as possible, initiate reforestation, and improve waste management.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF END AUGUST 2018



People in need who received alternative fuel

64%

813,284



People in need who received alternative cooking stoves

18%

813,284



Elephant observation towers built at the perimeters of the Camps to spot and divert approaching elephants in order to protect shelters and people, without harm to the animal

67%

89

Efforts to address key environmental concerns are falling in place as of August 2018, with the provision of LPG as an alternative to wood-fuel to mitigate deforestation and protection concerns. The inter-agency SAFE PLUS, developed under the Shelter Sector's Energy and Environment Working Group, will provide LPG gas and cooking stoves as alternative fuel for refugees and affected host communities, and at a later stage engage in reforestation and livelihoods programming. Beneficiaries will receive a stove with gas refills for the next three years.

LPG was determined to be the most appropriate alternative fuel due to its relatively clean burning and minimal health impact (respiratory tract infections caused by burning wood-fuel inside are a common ailment for refugees). LPG distribution must be combined with extensive and effective awareness raising on safe use, and response mechanisms put in place by the Site Management Sector and the Bangladeshi Fire Service must be refreshed and functioning given the high risk of fire in the congested Camps.

With alternative fuel solutions underway, rehabilitation and conservation of forest can now begin. The Forest Department, along with other agencies, is leading the way in soil stabilization and replanting, with over 500,000 trees and shrubs planted, and several million grass slips (cuttings) planted across the Camps. Unfortunately, a significant proportion of the grass planted this year has died due to the timing and locations of the planting and rains. Getting these projects right and prioritizing their implementation is imperative to mitigate landslides during the monsoon season. More of this work will be planned and coordinated with the Forestry Department in the coming years, taking into account lessons learned, and will be supplemented with a planned World Bank project valued at USD 175 million.

Steps have been taken to protect the refugees from the risk of migrating elephants, and the elephants from the people. Through the IUCN-UNHCR Biodiversity Conflict Mitigation Project, 'Elephant Response Teams' have been formed, and 60 observation towers built at the perimeters of the Camps (and 29 under construction including in host community), to spot and divert approaching elephants in order to protect shelters and people, without harm to the animal. Refugee volunteers ensure that the system established is functional and owned by the communities.

NEEDS ANALYSIS AS OF AUGUST 2018: URGENT NEEDS AND GAPS



700 metric tons of firewood are currently being removed per day, largely by women and children. To date this has severely degraded approximately 5,000 acres of forest.



64.2% of the Rohingya refugees do not have official designated areas for garbage disposal, and 31% of households dispose of their household waste in undesignated open areas.

700 metric tons of firewood are currently being removed per day, largely by women and children. 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 clearing of forests has contributed to erosion and destabilization of soil in these areas, raising the risk of landslides and flash flooding. During the monsoon season, this posed major threats to the lives of the refugees as many of their homes were not built on stable ground. The need for an alternative source of cooking fuel and projects that stabilize and nurture the soil are urgently needed to ameliorate these risks. Firewood continues to be the primary source of fuel, however the sourcing dynamics have changed since March. In March, 30% of people purchased firewood while 64.1% collected it themselves. In July, 43.5% purchased it while 27.6% collected firewood, and 24.9% reported receiving firewood donations.⁵⁰ Firewood collection also remains a source of tension with host communities, its gathering presenting protection risks for refugees.

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. The expanding shelters to meet the needs of the increasing refugee population were also built in critical habitats for animals such as pythons, small mammals, birds and primates. There is a need to explore further options such as the creation of corridors in the Camps for elephants and other animals. The protection of the remaining habitat for rare and endangered species is key to maintaining the reputation of Cox's Bazar as a primary environmental tourism location in Bangladesh.

Scaling up of waste (solid waste and fecal sludge) management is an urgent need with critical environmental and health dimensions. Land allocation for sanitation corridors and fecal sludge sites is a clear priority. The terrain, construction limitations, usable space availability and the unplanned settlement have compounded challenges to the containment of fecal sludge in pits, emptying, transportation, management and treatment from the thousands of latrines across the camps. Several options have been explored including unified latrine designs, and an array of technological options for sludge management. Waste that is not properly managed poses a risk for public health and has environmental implications. 64.2 % of the Rohingya refugees do not have official designated areas for garbage disposal,⁵¹ and 31% of households dispose of their household waste in undesignated open areas.⁵²



Photo> Oxfam / Aurelie Marrier d'Unienville

50. [NPM Round 11, Round 9](#)

51. [NPM Round 11](#)

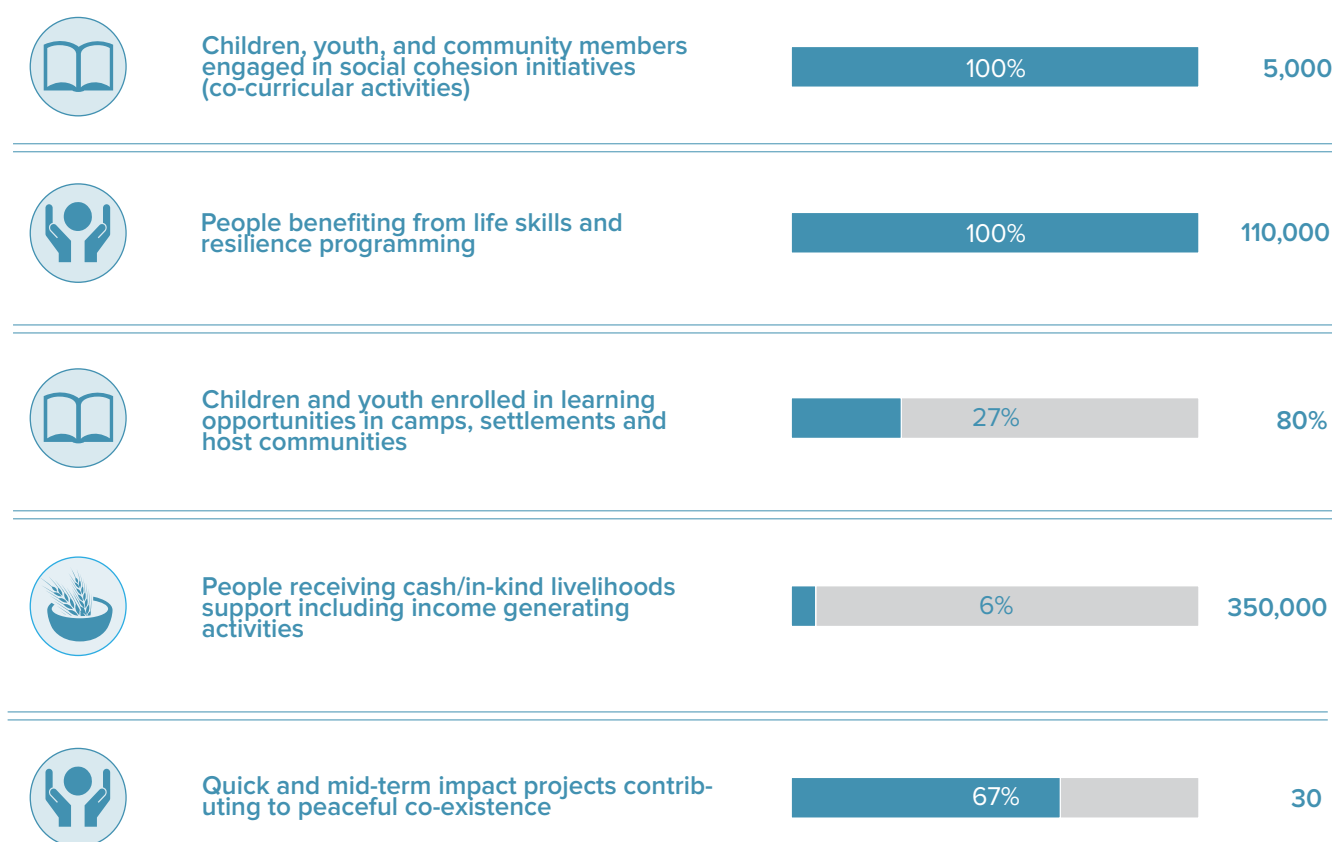
52. [REACH 04/2018](#)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

CONFIDENCE BUILDING AND RESILIENCE OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES AND AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITIES

Policy constraints and funding limitations have most severely impacted achievement under Strategic Objective Four. Advances have been made in the development of a Learning Competency Framework to extend improved education to refugees; cash has been injected through extensive cash for work and volunteer engagement in the course of monsoon preparedness; and livelihoods support has been extended to affected host communities. However, interventions to support this Objective remain ad hoc, maintaining social cohesion is a growing concern, and youth remain underserved. Addressing social cohesion through improved understanding of communities, and interventions aimed at confidence building and resilience, is a priority.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF END AUGUST 2018



Over 150,000 families of refugees and affected host communities have been reached with livelihoods programming, supporting confidence-building and resilience of families by providing them with a means of economic self-reliance. For affected host communities, this includes support for 20,000 families in vocational skills and income-generating activities, and support to 70,000 people through agricultural groups, including food production assistance to marginal and landless farmers.

Site development works have involved large scale engagement of Rohingya and host communities, with payment of incentives providing a source of cash for refugees and host communities. Where possible, refugees and host communities have been engaged side by side in site development projects to foster social cohesion. Reflecting, among other factors, the scale of volunteer engagement across the response, the percentage of refugees engaged in unskilled and casual labour has increased from 20.7% to 30.5% from March to July 2018. This has been only one of many contributing factors to the evolution of a market economy inside the Camps, linked to local markets. 61.1% of the refugee population is served by functioning markets and the number of people who eat two meals a day or less has fallen from 49.8% in December 2017 to 32.5% in July 2018.⁵³ Consequently, the percentage of people using cash to purchase food has increased from 33.2% in March to 47.8% in July 2018.

53. NPM Round 11, Round 9, Round 7

The relaxation of 'Know Your Customer' policy by the Central Bank of Bangladesh for Rohingya in June 2018 opens possibilities for bank accounts to be opened for Rohingya refugees in future. This remains contingent on adequate form of identification through the ongoing verification process. Issues relating to emergency cash provision remain in need of further attention and support.

The Education Sector together with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education made progress in the Learning Competencies Framework and Approach, to provide more structured and quality learning for Rohingya refugee children. Standardized, relevant, effective learning is currently not available to refugee children and youth. In accordance with Government policy, informal education for Rohingya may be provided in Rohingya, English or Burmese, but not Bangla. In addition, the Government doesn't allow the use of their Ministry of Education non-formal education

curriculum for refugees. To address these limitations, a Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) for Levels I to IV is being developed. Significant further work and investment is still required to complete the development of associated teaching and learning materials. The material development is expected to be completed in 2019 up until grade 8 if the process is fully funded.

NEEDS ANALYSIS AS OF AUGUST 2018: URGENT NEEDS AND GAPS



The responsibility of earning money to support the household is placed heavily on boys and girls This prevents children from participating in learning, play and recreational activities.



The majority of Rohingya do not have a reliable income source, and remain reliant on aid. 71% of Rohingya refugees in July were without an income source.



Less than 2% of girls and boys in the 15 to 24 age group are accessing education services, and attendance is even lower for adolescent girls.



19% of Rohingya reported selling humanitarian assistance to facilitate some measure of economic freedom or to secure cash needed to pay costs such as rent.

The majority of Rohingya refugees remain fully reliant on aid. Many need cash to cover financial obligations including, in some cases, rent. This dependency and lack of options may deal severe blows to confidence, resilience, and hope. In part due to engagement of volunteers for the emergency preparedness and response activities, refugees without an income source has dropped from 84% in March to 71% in July but remains high; daily labour is in any case an unreliable income source.⁵⁴ It is noteworthy that the majority of those benefiting from the incentives from daily labour and volunteer work are men and boys: women and child headed families are not accessing this support. More diverse programmes are needed to ensure resilience for vulnerable families.

In July, 19% of Rohingya refugees reported selling humanitarian assistance, a slight increase from 16% in March.⁵⁵ The sale of humanitarian assistance is generating serious perception issues for the humanitarian operation. While sale is a coping strategy for refugees who need cash to meet financial obligations and diverse needs, this also reflects in some cases poor design and monitoring of interventions which need to be addressed.

The responsibility of earning money to support the household through informal labour is placed heavily on boys and girls. Boys work outside of the household whilst girls are generally kept inside the household. It has been reported that children work to earn money so that their family can afford access to a variety of food. Children are also walking long distances and facing risks of harassment and physical and sexual violence while collecting firewood in the forest for household use or sale. This work prevents children from participating in learning, play and recreational activities.⁵⁶

While informal education is being extended to children under 14, there is need to provide educational opportunities and skills development for youth, and to strengthen support to education in affected host communities⁵⁷, which has been impacted by the influx. Availability of skilled teachers and learning assistants is a challenge both for schools in host communities, and for the Learning spaces in the Camps. 20% of the refugee and host community population are adolescents and youth between 15 and 24. For this group, access to education activities is dramatically lower. While around 60% of girls and boys aged 6 to 14 have been attending learning centres since their arrival in Bangladesh, less than 2% of the 15 to 24 age group are accessing education services, and attendance is even lower for adolescent girls.⁵⁸ Adolescents in this crisis are taking on economic and family responsibilities that pose barriers to their participation in

54. NPM Round 11, Round 9

55. ODI Dignity.

56. Child Protection Sub-Sector.

57. Host community workshop, 12 August

58. Education Sector.

traditional forms of education provision where it does exist for them. Without access to quality learning opportunities and skills development, linked with contextual realities and grounded in their emerging responsibilities, adolescents are increasingly marginalized and at risk of significant protection threats. Addressing the needs of adolescent girls and boys remains a high priority.

ASSESSMENTS AND INFORMATION GAPS

KEY ASSESSMENTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

ASSESSMENT	FREQUENCY	STATUS
Family counting and biometric registration of the Rohingya population	Continuous	Ongoing
Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling	Regular	Ongoing
Category 1 incident reporting	As needed	Ongoing
Early Warning, Alert and Response System, Health Sector	Weekly	Ongoing
Food Security quarterly surveillance	Quarterly	Ongoing
Food Security Sector Market Monitoring		Ongoing
Needs and Population Monitoring	Monthly	Ongoing
Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment, Protection	One-off	Completed (Aug 2018)
Oral cholera vaccine (OCV) coverage survey	One-off	Completed (Aug 2018)
Integrated Smart Nutrition Survey R2	Regular	Completed (Apr-Jun2018)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Household baseline survey	Regular	Completed (July 2018)
Refugee influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment R2 (REVA) VAM, Food Security Sector)	Yearly	Planned
Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA)	Ad-hoc	Planned
Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment in Host Communities	One Off	Planned
Refugee influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment R2 (REVA) VAM, Food Security Sector)	Yearly	Planned
Category 1 incident reporting	Continuous	Ongoing
Impact assessment (UNDP, ILO, UNHABITAT)	One off	Completed

While data on refugees is relatively rich, the major information gap is related to perspectives and priorities of affected host communities. The most recent dataset that documents their living conditions is the quite outdated 2011 Census. Surveys and anecdotal evidence point to tensions and dissatisfaction, and more comprehensive studies of host communities are needed to understand their needs, challenges, and changes to their lives induced by the refugee influx. The results of the impact assessments conducted by UNDP, ILO and UNHABITAT in support of the DC Office, and the planned Multi-Sector Needs Assessment to Union level to be conducted by the Needs Assessment Working Group will help to address this gap.

Other information gaps include:

Documentation and response-wide sharing of lessons learned from projects including Post-Distribution or intervention Monitoring.

Education: lack of data on youth and adolescents, and on drop-out and retention rates.

ETS: MNO coverage; user satisfaction regarding ETS services; impact of information hubs and CFMs.

Nutrition: Lack of data on vulnerable groups such as children under 2, women, and the elderly.

Protection: Lack of reliable and comprehensive data for issues related to child protection, such as child labor, child trafficking, child abuse, and child exploitation. There is a need for reliable data on trends of reported GBV incidents and the functionality of referral networks. There is a general lack of data on issues related to crime, safety, and security, and the scope and scale of problems related to these issues. Protection concerns are being documented and responded to through community outreach, structured focus group discussions, complaints mechanisms, protection hotlines and camp protection profiling. These efforts will continue to strengthen protection information management and analysis.

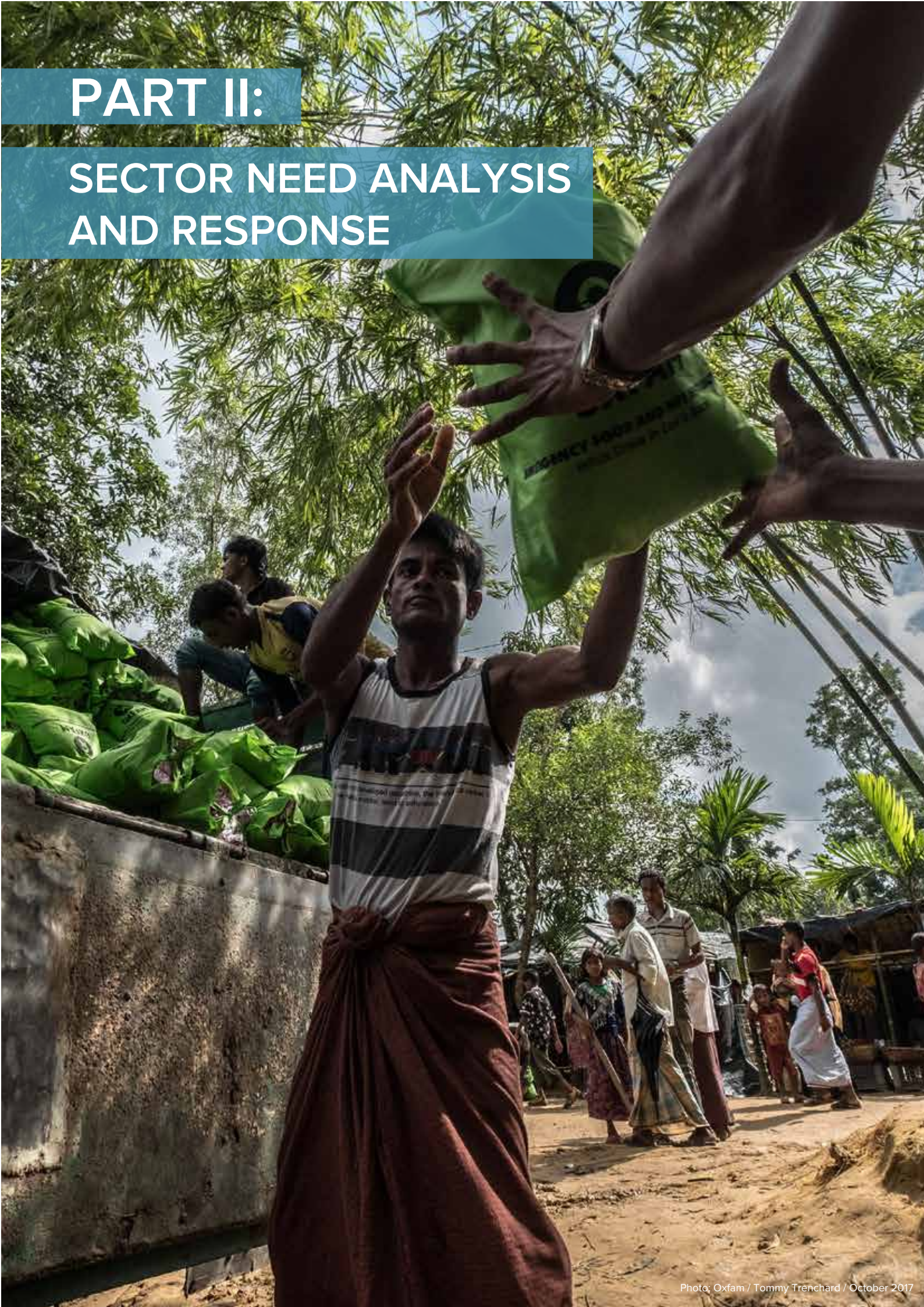
WASH: Lack of coding of latrines, tube wells, and bathing facilities; lack of community feedback; lack of incident reporting from the community.

Major information challenges include limited ability to reconcile, verify and validate different datasets, not all of which are publicly available. Without the necessary data and information for a comparative analysis, assessment error(s) will remain undiagnosed and continue to accrue. This threatens to cheapen programmatic and operational decision-making and indicates that more attention must be paid to improving data quality and collection and recognising and reducing assessment error.

The next, related issue, is that data in the response is insufficiently consolidated and, consequently, not maximised: the information management landscape is currently fractured. For this Mid-Term Review, the Needs Assessment Working Group has developed a central repository of indicators and data and a framework for their analysis, which will continue to be built upon and which is one step towards addressing the issue. Without the advantages of a centralised data management system, lower levels of management are typically underserved by analytical capacity as field offices and individual projects are less likely to have the resources for dedicated analysts and IM Officers.

PART II:

SECTOR NEED ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE



EDUCATION

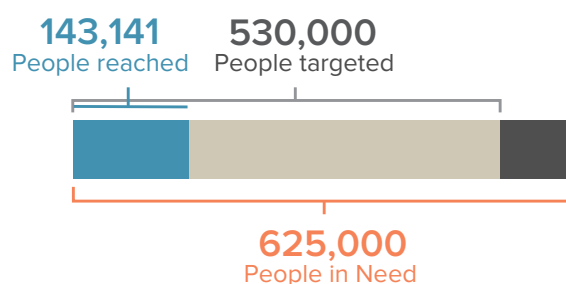


Government of Bangladesh: Directorate of Primary Education
 Sector Co-Lead Agencies: UNICEF / Save the Children
 Sector Coordinator: Arpana Pandey, edusector.cxb@humanitarianresponse.info
 Number of JRP partners: 12

FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1: Support whole-of-response implementation of key priorities to end 2018 as identified in the Mid-Term Review, including leading Cyclone Contingency Planning for second cyclone season.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of children and youth enrolled in learning opportunities in camps, settlements and host communities (disaggregated by sex and age).	615,000	110,000	530,000	143,141
# of learners receiving standardized education materials (disaggregated by sex and age)	615,000	88,000	530,000	141,388
# of teachers receiving standardized education materials (disaggregated by sex and age)	10,000	0	9,000	3159
# of safe, protective and equipped learning spaces established and functional with adequate sex-disaggregated WASH facilities	5,000	1,115	3,500	1898

Objective 2: Improve quality of teaching and learning for refugee and host community children and youth, aligned with Education Sector standards, and increase teaching-related professional development opportunities.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of teachers and learning instructors (disaggregated by sex) from refugee and host communities trained on psychosocial support.	10,000	0	9,000	2,448
# of teachers and learning instructors (disaggregated by sex) from refugee and host communities trained on foundational teaching and content.	10,000	1,900	9,000	3,147

Objective 3: Increase refugee and host community participation and engagement in children's education.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of Community Education Committees (with 50% women representation) established, trained, and engaged in the enrollment and retention of children and youth in learning facilities.	5,000	400	1,750	465

# of community members (disaggregated by sex) sensitized on child rights and the importance of education actively engaged in improving the enrollment and retention of students.	50,000	8,000	35,000	46,445
# of children, youth, and community members disaggregated by sex engaged in social cohesion initiatives (co-curricular activities).	95,000	0	50,000	54,894

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Out of the primary aged children (aged 6-14), 57% of all girls and 60% of boys have attended learning centers since arriving in Bangladesh. The lack of available learning centers and distance to existing learning centers was however reported as barriers, as identified by parents of children of all ages and genders. In addition, learning centers are running at full-capacity and are unable to enroll additional primary aged children. Overall, space limitations in the camps is affecting the establishment of new learning centers, especially in the congested areas of the camp hindering expansion of access to education. The delivery of standardized, relevant learning for children remains a key need for pre-primary and primary aged children (aged 3 -14). The Government does not officially allow for education activities with the Rohingya refugees to be undertaken in the Bangla language and actively promotes learning in English and Burmese language. In addition, the Government does not allow the use of their Ministry of Education non-formal education curriculum for new arrivals. To address these limitations, a Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) for Levels I to IV has been developed by the Education Sector together with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. Nonetheless, significant further work and investment is still required to complete the development of associated teaching and learning materials. The material development is expected to be completed in 2019 up until grade 8 if the process is fully funded.

Twenty percent of the refugee and host community population are adolescents and youth between 15 and 24. For this group, access to education activities is dramatically lower, with less than 2% of this age group accessing education services. Adolescents in this crisis are taking on economic and family responsibilities, which pose barriers to their participation in traditional forms of educational provision - where it does exist for them. Without access to quality learning opportunities, linked with contextual realities and grounded in their emerging responsibilities, adolescents are increasingly marginalized and at risk of significant protection threats. Addressing the needs of adolescents remain high priority. Further risks are created by reliance on negative coping mechanisms such as child labor and early marriage, which pose risks for children in terms of their protection and barriers to access to education. Adolescent girls are particularly affected. Around 40% of parents of adolescent girls reported that education was not appropriate for children of their age in the Joint Education Needs Assessment (June 2018). This is linked to conservative social norms constraining mixing with the opposite sex and restricting movement outside the household after the onset of puberty, as well as the belief that education is of limited use for girls who will grow up to fulfil primarily domestic responsibilities.

Access and enjoyment of the right to education for girls in particular, remains a serious education and protection concern. Available data show that girls' drop-outs from TLC, as soon as they reach the age 11/13, are at an alarming level. Reasons for girls' drop out are many, complex and multi-layered in the socio-cultural aspects of Rohingya society, as well as in the consequences of forced displacement, but focus group discussions conducted with girls indicate that safety and the perception thereof, as well as the availability of disaggregated WASH facilities are among some of the main causes. More research and attention is urgently needed in order to respond to this situation and enhance girls' access to safe education.

Recruitment of Rohingya teachers remains a major challenge for the response. There are not enough qualified teachers from both the host and Rohingya communities. The Rohingya have had limited access to education in Myanmar and it is particularly challenging to find female facilitators for learning centers.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE IMPACTED THE REFUGEE COMMUNITY

Six months into the JRP response, approximately **140,423 refugee children and youth have access to safe and protective learning environments.** Around 1,898 learning spaces have been set up and 3,147 teachers have been trained in foundational teaching and learning.

The Education Sector has set minimum standards for activities (these include designs and SOPs for constructing learning centers, harmonized salary scales for educators, guidelines for psychosocial support, ratio of pupils to center, number of instructors per center, etc). This has facilitated the harmonization of approaches across all partners.

Another major achievement is the **development of the Learning Competency Framework for Levels I to IV** (ages 3-14) which will help address the challenge of delivery of standardized and relevant learning for children as the Ministry of Education does not permit the use of the non-formal national education curriculum for refugees arriving after August 2017.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE IMPACTED THE AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY

22 % of the education sector JRP is targeting host communities. According to Education Sector reporting, partners have supported approximately, **2,718 host community children to access safe and protective learning environments.** Education partners have supported the strengthening of local education authorities, including through the procurement of equipment and Upazila education offices. 100 government schools have been supported with major rehabilitation and 25,000 children have benefited from distribution of school supplies.

CHALLENGES

Land granted is not sufficient to cover overall relocation needs, and **space for education services is currently constricted due to limited availability of land.** To date, 44.8% of learning facilities have been constructed and partners are employing innovative approaches to be able to reach more children, through homebased learning and use of shared spaces. While dedicated learning centers are operating in three shifts to be able to reach more children, this is affecting the quality of education as children have limited amount of contact time. In addition, not all the learning spaces have adequate WASH facilities due to space constraints.

While the challenge related to the delivery of standardized relevant learning for children is being mitigated through the development of a separate Learning Competency Framework, significant additional work and financial resources is required to complete the development of associated teaching and learning materials for levels I to IV and its roll-out in learning spaces across the camps. Teacher recruitment also remains a significant challenge. Recruitment of Rohingya teachers is a significant concern due to a small pool of sufficiently educated, Myanmar language speaking teachers among the Rohingya population, as well as competition from better-paying work elsewhere in the response.

GAPS

The main gap relates to the provision of education services for youth and adolescents. Approximately 98.1% of refugee children in the age group 15-24 years are not accessing education. The ramping up of services for youth and adolescents, remains central in ensuring children and youth are protected from the risk of exploitation and abuse.

Within both refugee and host community, girls face additional **socio-cultural barriers combined with safety concerns and supply-related issues such as a lack of trained female educators or gender-segregated latrines.** It is also worth to mention is that in the host community, the student/teacher ration is also of 80/120. The Sector's Joint Education Needs Assessment indicated that the practice of "Purdah" was widely practiced among the Rohingya communities before displacement. Many families would prefer that older girls attend single-sex classes, making it more difficult for them to access education.

Another gap relates to understanding the education needs of vulnerable groups, especially girls, but also child laborers, learners with disabilities and child-headed households. While the sector attempts to collect disaggregated data on gender and disability a deeper analysis is needed to be understand the specific education needs of different groups.

WAY FORWARD

The Education Sector will continue to **promote flexible models for effective learning and teaching** to ensure adequate coverage of education services for children and youth. These alternative modalities for the delivery of education include but are not limited to home-based education supported by roving educators and outreach tutors; the development of self-paced learning modules; as well as peer-to-peer learning programs.

The Education Sector is planning to **conduct a Needs Assessment** to better understand the needs of children and youth, and also the barriers to learning six months into the response. A strong emphasis will be placed on understanding the specific education needs of adolescent girls and boys.

The Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) is a blue print on what will be taught and how it will be taught. It will serve as reference point for developing teacher-training plans as well as provide guidance for student assessment. It will bring in an element of standardization in the provision of education to Rohingya children that can be built on. While core materials aligned to the LCFA are being developed, intermediary teaching and learning materials will be used in the centers to support learning. Teachers will also continue to be trained on foundational teaching and learning.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Provide immediate access to equitable learning opportunities in a safe and protective environment to crisis-affected pre-primary and primary aged children (3-14)

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Shelter, Site Management (for construction of learning centers), WASH (construction of WASH facilities) Child Protection, GBV (minimize protection risks, ensure referral pathways are known)

Ensure access to relevant education for youth and adolescents (15-24) to enhance their capacity to protect themselves and to build resilience for their future

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



The Youth Working Group, which sits under the Education Sector but is comprised of actors across different sectors and sub-sectors such as Health, Child Protection, WASH and GBV facilitates linkages with other sectors.

Establishment and roll out of the Learning Framework and Competency Approach (LCFA) to provide standardized quality education for levels I to IV

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Linkages to other sectors will take place through the Youth Working Group (co-chaired by education sector and child protection sub-sector), particularly on the development of life-skills content.



Photo: UNHCR / Roger Arnold

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



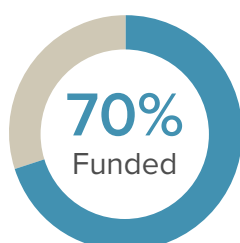
Government of Bangladesh: RRRC, Bangladesh Telecommunications Department

Sector Lead Agency: WFP

Sector Coordinator: Min Sun, min.sun@wfp.org, +8801701227545

Number of JRP partners: 1

FUNDING



\$0.8M Funded through JRP



\$1.2M Requested

MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1. Increase the effectiveness of the humanitarian response through the coordination and information-sharing activities avoiding duplication of efforts and enabling humanitarians to make informed decisions. Relates to SO 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
Information Management and collaboration platform established and updated	N/A	N/A	1	1
ETS Local and Global coordination meetings convened	N/A	N/A	23	7
Accurate and timely IM products produced and shared	N/A	N/A	60	25
User satisfaction rate of ETS services	N/A	N/A	Over 80%	n/a

Objective 2. Collaborate with inter-sector initiatives aimed at improving affected communities' access to vital information and communication services on aid, safety and survival by providing advice to humanitarian organisations and implementing technical solutions. Relates to SO 1,2,3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of inter-sector information hubs where ETS will provide services and equipment	32	N/A	32	29
# of FM radio stations upgraded by ETS	1	N/A	1	0
# of humanitarian organizations using the ETS Connect mobile app as feedback mechanism	N/A	N/A	2	6

Objective 3. Enhance the existing security telecommunications services in the response areas so humanitarians can carry their jobs safely and efficiently and strengthen emergency preparedness mechanisms. Relates to SO 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of common operational areas covered by common security telecommunications network	1	N/A	1	1
# of Communications Centres (COMCEN) established / upgraded	1	N/A	1	1

# of inter-agency, NGOs and Govt. organisations trained on ETS radio services	5	N/A	5	7
# of emergency preparedness activities in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh	N/A	N/A	1	1

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The sector strategy for the JRP was based partly on a joint assessment conducted in October 2017 which indicated that more than three quarters (77%) of the affected population feel that they do not have enough information to make good decisions, that almost two-thirds of the population (62%) report that they are unable to communicate with aid providers, and that the humanitarian community needed to gain and sustain trust by providing effective, two-way communications channels to the communities they serve.

Among the responses to these profound gaps that humanitarian actors have undertaken is to establish **information centres or information hubs** within the camps as a two-way communication channel. **Community feedback mechanisms (CFMs)** were also put in place for aid workers to collect information on the most pressing issues and concerns of the population and to forward this information to the appropriate parties. The impacts of these initiatives are yet to be measured but the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) supports them through ongoing provision of internet connectivity and multi-media equipment and the development of a mobile data-collection application called ETC Connect. To also support communicating with affected communities, the sector will also provide for the upgrading of the equipment of a community radio station based in Teknaf so that its broadcasts reach all of the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar.

Humanitarians however still face difficulties remotely coordinating with colleagues, partners and the affected communities and sharing information in general due to limited mobile network coverage in the operational areas particularly in the camps.

Furthermore, the sector assessed the existing radio security infrastructure and services in all common operational areas in Cox's Bazar in October 2017 and found the **need to upgrade and expand the security telecommunications infrastructure to cover critical operational areas**. The sector largely completed this activity in mid-June 2018 so that the UNDSS radio room is now reachable by handheld and mobile radios from all camps. However, local and international NGOs cannot access the network due to lack of government permission. Lastly, the importation of radio equipment is also similarly restricted. This further limits the access of UN and non-UN actors alike to the upgraded and expanded security telecommunications network.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

To support aid agencies in providing assistance to the refugee population, ETS deployed and maintains **internet connectivity in Modhu Chara and Leda humanitarian logistics hubs**, the services provided by ETS and the Logistics sector enable humanitarian responders to coordinate and work more effectively and closer to the beneficiary community.

Research has shown that the refugee community values communication materials delivered in audio and video formats, so ETS worked closely with the Communication with Communities (CwC) working group to provide information hubs with audio-visual equipment. These information hubs will be used to access and present updated and sector-endorsed audio-visual content. 40 information hubs run by 6 agencies have been supported.

Another collaboration with the CWC working group comes in the form of the **ETC Connect App, a platform for humanitarian workers from the implementing organizations to collect feedback from the affected population**, with the ability to log comments, complaints and issues directly from the beneficiary to assess their present situation and the services that they are receiving. The ETC Connect App has a mechanism for following up reported issues, which will support the site management organizations to increase accountability to the beneficiary community.

With the support of the RRRC and the ISCG, the ETS has advocated to the Bangladesh Telecommunications Regulation Commission to explore the possibility of relaxing the restrictions on VHF radios so that the implementing partners of UN agencies may utilize the UN channels for operational and safety communications. BTRC has agreed to assess the needs of implementing partners on an individual basis in order to move forward.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

ETS also supports community engagement in the wider geographical areas affected by the crisis. A project to increase

the broadcast coverage of a community radio station, which is supporting social cohesion public awareness campaigns and part of the CwC working group in Teknaf has been initiated.

ETS has upgraded and expanded the UN VHF secure radio network to provide coverage throughout Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ukhia and Teknaf and is engaging with the Government of Bangladesh to improve the telecommunications response capacity of organisations in the region, including the Cyclone Preparedness Program.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

The ETS is a small sector with one official partner dedicating resources for emergency telecommunications (WFP). It needs greater engagement with other humanitarian partners, not just in terms of pooling resources but also in strategic discussion and coordinated action. The sector is also 67% funded. This may be a higher rate of funding than other sectors but the actual amount received is quite small and does not afford the sector equitable service coverage (especially with internet connectivity for information hubs and CiC offices and consequently with the wider roll-out of the ETC Connect app) for the whole operational area.

The sector has limited engagement with private sector stakeholders such as mobile network operators. Commercial telecommunications infrastructure exists, but technical details such as coverage area and network resilience is not readily available.

ETS provided services generally incur a recurring cost due to the nature of maintaining connectivity. The handover of responsibility and sustainability for these services needs to be explored.

GAPS

- NGOs and organisations which do not have partnerships with UN agencies will still have telecommunications gaps within the camp areas.
- There is currently no identified national partner for the ETS.

WAY FORWARD

Increase engagement with national partners to improve coordination in emergency preparedness and response.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Complete implementation of ongoing projects: Connectivity in humanitarian hubs, VHF upgrade project, Equipment for information hubs, ETS Connect App, Community radio, EOC telecommunications

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



CwC working group through Information Hub sub-group. All other sectors which rely on VHF communications.

Provision of internet connectivity for CiC offices

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Site Management Sector.

Strengthen telecommunications response capacity of the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP)

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



FOOD SECURITY

Government of Bangladesh: RRRC, District Food Controller, Department of Agricultural Extension

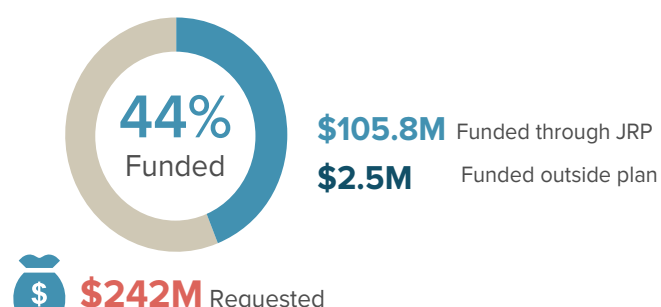
Sector Lead Agency: WFP

Sector Coordinator: Stella Atiti, stella.atiti@wfp.org

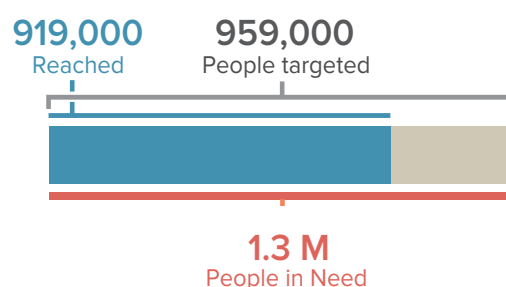
Number of JRP partners: 23



FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1: Ensure and sustain timely provision of life saving and life sustaining assistance for Rohingya and Host Communities. Relates to SO1

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of people receiving food assistance disaggregated by sex	959,000	700,000	959,000	859,199
# of targeted people with improved FCS disaggregated by sex	959,000	30% have an unacceptable FCS	30% increase	Overall: 87% acceptable, 12% borderline, 1% poor FC

Objective 2: Strengthen, enhance and support the livelihoods of host communities and promote self-reliance opportunities for Rohingya refugees, including support to key community infrastructures such as markets, agriculture infrastructures and environment sensitive interventions

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of people receiving cash/in-kind Livelihoods support including IGAs disaggregated by sex	350,000	50,000	350,000	20,000 Women (HC) 3994 DRR participants
# of people receiving self-reliance packages (trainings, skills, socio-economic empowerment) disaggregated by sex	600,000	0	420,000	0
# of community based interventions and infrastructures rehabilitation (markets, irrigation canals/dam)	85	0	85	
Reduced proportion of households applying emergency, crisis and stress livelihood coping strategies disaggregated by sex	670,000	80 percent of HHs resorting emergency, crisis and stress livelihood coping strategies	30% decrease	data not available yet

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Under existing conditions, **the refugee population remains 100% reliant on food distribution** to sustain the minimum required kilocalories per individual. The Monsoon season (May to September) has brought a higher-level vulnerability and challenges in access to camps, transportation of food stocks and overall restricted mobility of the population. Trends

of food security indicators, as shown by June data, suggest that overall food security amongst the population has improved⁶¹, which is likely due to the regular and effective General Food Distribution (GFD) program.

Sustaining the food assistance needs of the population is threatened by the funding gap. Breakage in the food supply pipeline could deepen the existing emergency and threatens the survival of the vulnerable refugees. Due to funding limitation, dietary diversification interventions are reaching only 87,210 individuals; which is a very small percentage of the population in need. In addition, the funding gap is limiting expansion of livelihood activities that could foster self reliance.

Relocation and displacement, largely due to floods and landslides however also increasingly linked to inter-communal conflict, have contributed to **an increased caseload of rapid food assistance required**. There continues to be a regular flow of new arrivals, at approximately 1-2 thousand per month. This is a particularly vulnerable population in terms of food and nutrition security as they often arrive dehydrated, starved and weak from the long journey. The fragmentation of families into smaller family units is also contributing to an increased household caseload.

Both the host and refugee populations continue to struggle with issues of food and nutrition security. The price of cooking fuel (firewood, charcoal, kerosene and LPG) have increased heavily since March, and for those commodities with a limited supply (firewood and charcoal), the price is anticipated to continue to rise. Protection issues related to firewood collection; gender-based violence (GBV), child labour, extortion and harassment continue to pose serious and regular challenges and a top concern for refugee households.

To respond to the challenge of diet diversity response **actors are moving forward with complementary activities to the General Food Distribution (FGD)** such as e-vouchers, fresh food vouchers, and hot meal provision. However, the roll-out has been somewhat challenged by competing priorities of the ongoing monsoon emergency response, constraints in obtaining activity permits and funding commitments. Cash-based transfers continue to increase. WFP has moved 10,751 households from GFD to e-vouchers within the last 06 months, bringing the total to 46,164 households now enrolled in the program and utilizing the network of Food Outlets for direct purchase from a selection of food items at quantities of their choosing.

The food and nutrition security of the poorest amongst the host community is a growing concern. Many have lost access to previously farmed lands (often government forest land) and have simultaneously lost work opportunities to cheaper refugee labour market. Forest products on which they previously depended are no longer available. It has also become increasingly clear that the response actors will need to increase their focus on host community food security, particularly in hard-hit communities.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

The Food Security Sector was able to rapidly establish itself, immediately following the August influx, setting up food distribution and beneficiary identification systems to ensure that the rapidly growing population received full rations. The system continues to use General Food Distributions (GFD), based on a two-week ration, however; it is moving toward a transition to e-vouchers to provide greater choice to beneficiaries and to utilize market-based approaches.

There have been several key achievements in the sector in the past six months under the JRP and since the beginning of the crisis in August 2018. The number of households which have switched from GFD to e-voucher now stands at **46,164**. An additional **19,380 households (87,210 individuals)** are also receiving complementary fresh food vouchers in an effort to broaden dietary diversity for vulnerable households. The selection of these households is carefully monitored by the FSS. Other key achievements include:

- Cash for work programs for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and community infrastructures are operated in all camps.
- More food distribution points have been installed, from 15 to 19 points. In areas of high vulnerability, all food distributions points are now reinforced with resilient infrastructure and their access have been strengthened through DRR activities.
- Scale up of school feeding by now covers now covers 144,000 children in the host community and 135,000 in the refugee camps.
- Porter system to support the last mile transportation of food and in absence of road network is operational

61. Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit, June 2018

- Emergency Cash Assistance for food reached 27,500 households (123,750 individuals)
- Hot meals are being provided to 35,000 individuals with special needs (pregnant & lactating mothers, malnourished children, elderly, disabled persons, newly arrivals etc)
- The Livelihoods Working Group oversees programming covering over 72,000 households and provides regular data sharing and analysis of challenges and best practices.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

With the JRP emphasis on a target of 20% host community services, the Livelihoods Working Group (LHS) saw a greatly increased number of actors joining the host community response.

The **livelihood actors have reached 48,000 families with diversified activities** that include: vocational skills and income-generating activities (IGA) activities, support to agricultural groups, including food production assistance to marginal and landless farmers.

The FSS has ensured gender targeting for empowerment are harmonized and promoted amongst the partners. Disabled and vulnerable households were identified through a multi-stakeholder committee to ensure transparency. The School Feeding program covers 144,000 children in the host communities.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

The FSS has faced many challenges given the enormous task of developing and maintaining food delivery and assistance programs for nearly one million people as well as supporting the affected host communities. As the camp has grown considerably, access to distribution points and last-mile-delivery, in absence of road-network in an extremely congested environment, are often complicated for displaced and moving populations and remain a challenge.

Camp level coordination structures (camp to sub-camp levels), and limited governance structures in place all the way to sub block levels (Majis) were also further complicated due to rent seeking behaviors and protection risks in the current system posing challenges and concerns regarding the modalities of food distribution, access and inclusion of all categories of the population. This situation will be soon improving with the reform of the governance structures, which will in any case require a period of transition and joint efforts, as well as close monitoring. However, increasing tensions in the camps due to a complex political and community environment at camp level is still an ongoing challenge. NGO access has been limited to a certain degree by the slow process for issuance of F7s and F6s - this situation has also seen improvements in the latter months. The limited provision of cooking fuel within the existing distribution of non-food items (NFI) also affected the food and nutrition security of affected populations and the sale of relief items to purchase firewood are often cited as of the higher need. Several key, protection sensitive measures are taken at distribution points and within the existing delivery system, to ensure that vulnerable groups are provided with additional assistance, including porter systems support, private breastfeeding corners and fast-tracking. Special lines are designed to fast-track distributions to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) and specific oversight is given as a follow-up of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises.

The first cyclone season had limited impact on the food delivery systems as the monsoon season also was fortunately not severe, however two heavy rain episodes allowed for testing and improvement of the food security response systems, which will enable faster and more efficient response in the upcoming cyclone season (October-December).

GAPS

- Road network infrastructures - Physical Access remains a major issue, particularly during the monsoon and cyclone season, as access roads are often unusable.
- Cash Programming - E-voucher and general food distribution points expansion is slow due to lack of land and high rental costs.
- Storage capacity - this remains a challenge in many camps (pre-positions of food stocks), however capacities have been greatly improved by the opening of the WFP logistics base in Machudara, Ukhia.
- Human Resources - Staff turnover and poaching remain a key challenge for many smaller FSS partner organizations.

- Social Cohesion programming - Tensions between host and refugee population, and within refugee populations remain a serious concern.
- Efficiencies in project authorization - Restrictions on livelihoods interventions have slowed many potential innovations.
- Host community programming - Demands by the host community to be used as laborers in the camp remain high, recognizing the high impact of the refugee population on the labour market and inflation and also indicating the residual need for programming directly supporting the host community.
- Funding - the FSS is operating in with a current loan of USD 25 million and an In-Kind rice distribution valued at an additional USD 25 million. The pipeline can currently cover only through the end of the year.

WAY FORWARD

The Food Security Sector has necessarily made an **adjustment of the timeframe for the roll-out of the e-voucher shop network**. It is hoped that there will still be 20 operating outlets by May 2019. This will allow for the **replacement of paper GFD cards with digital assistance card (SCOPE)**, as well as increase the access to e-voucher shops to more refugees who are currently living very far from these facilities.

All response partners are currently eager to **explore increased opportunities with cash modalities** as government opens possibilities for such.

To increase transparency and accountability, as well as improve protection and vulnerable group coverage, increased collaboration with Site Management/Site Development Sector and Protection sector to improve existing grievance system is sought. Further collaboration with the Communication with Communities (CWC) group will also be sought to improve accountability and addressing food preference and distribution experiences.

For Livelihoods, a new categorization of activities is allowing for improved monitoring and increased coverage by sharing regular updates with government partners through joint planning. Technical departments will also be more regularly brought into technical meetings to ensure conformity with government plans and standards.

The Livelihoods Working Group has focused heavily on the integration of new targeting protocols which ensure standard levels of transparency and inclusion in the process of beneficiary identification. Gender and vulnerability markers need to be further enhanced in these processes, however the protocols remain living documents which will be further improved in coming months.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Ensure and sustain timely provision of life-saving and life-sustaining food assistance for Rohingya refugees and vulnerable host communities through in-kind general food distribution and e-voucher

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Strengthen, enhance and support the livelihoods of host communities and promote self-reliance opportunities for Rohingya refugees including; agricultural support, income generating activities, skills development

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Increase DRR and Natural Resource Management programming through CFW in environmental restoration (watershed rehabilitation, reforestation/ greening in and around camps, alternative fuel distribution)

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



HEALTH

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health)

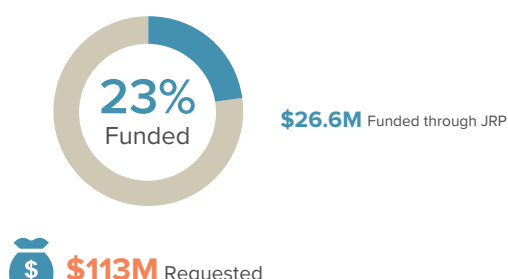
Sector Lead Agency: WHO

Sector Coordinator: Dr.Balwinder, coord_cxb@who.int

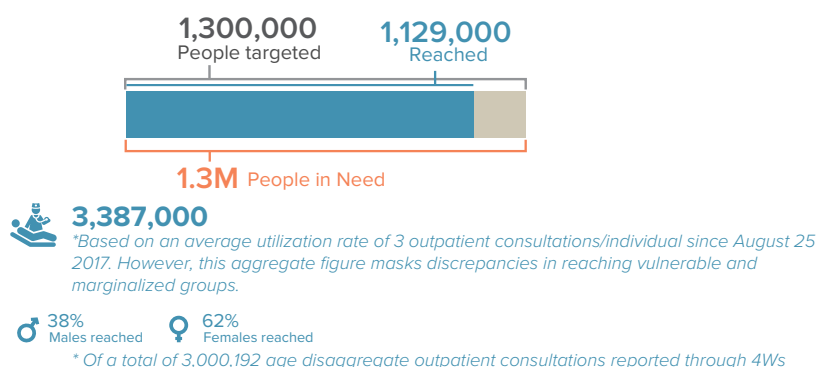
Number of JRP partners: 29



FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1. Improve access to lifesaving and comprehensive primary and secondary health services for crisis-affected populations with special focus on child health aimed at reducing avoidable morbidity and mortality. Related to SO 1,2,3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
Average population per functioning health facility (HF) by type of HF and by administrative unit	1.3 million	N/A, there is no standardized system in place at this time	One Basic Health Unit per 10,000 pop. One PHC per 50,000 pop. 1 hosp. per 200,000	Basic health units: 186 (1:6,989 people in need) PHC: 33 (1: 39,393 people in need) Current number of hospital facilities: 11 (1:116,700 people in need)
# of outpatient consultations per person per year disaggregated by sex and age	N/A	N/A, there is no standardized system in place at this time	N/A	Total: 3, 828,884 of which 3,000,192 (78%) are gender disaggregated of which 1, 147, 580 (38%) were male patients and 1,852, 612 (62%) were female patients.
# of under 5 outpatient consultations per year disaggregated by sex	20% PIN	N/A, there is no standardized system in place at this time	N/A	2,587,946 (67%) of total outpatient consultations are age disaggregated of which 938,878 (36%) are <5 years of age

Objective 2. Provide comprehensive and life-saving reproductive, maternal, neonatal and adolescent health care to reduce morbidity and mortality rates. Relates to SO 1,2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of health facilities (HF) with B-EmONC/500,000 population by administrative unit	N/A	2/500,000	20	3/500000
% of deliveries in HF births assisted by a skilled attendant	4.9% of total PIN	22% (as per UNFPA assessment)	50%	43.4% (among total PIN) (32.2% among refugees only)
% of health facilities (PHC and HP level) providing at least two short methods(pills, injectable, condom) and one Long Acting Method (Implant, IUD)	24.5% of total PIN	N/A, there is no standardized system in place at this time	50%	28%
# of HF providing comprehensive 24/7 Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)	2% of total PIN	9	20	24

Objective 3. Ensure the prevention and response to outbreak of diseases with epidemic potential and other health emergencies. Relates to SO 1,2,3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of health facilities reporting to EWARS as per agreed timelines	1.3 million	65%	80%	100%
% of epidemic alerts investigated within 24 hours of alert	1.3 million	N/A	100%	74%

Objective 4. Strengthen Health Sector Coordination to monitor response and quality of the services provided. Relates to SO 1,2,3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of field level visits undertaken to ensure standards, quality and coverage in the health response	60	0	45	25
# of joint assessments conducted	6	1	6	8

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Since the onset of the crisis in August 2017, the Rohingyas population arrived in Bangladesh in poor health status. They are currently sheltered in Cox's Bazar, one of less developed areas of Bangladesh with many preexisting challenges in health service delivery. Accessible and quality essential health services is imperative to minimize preventable death and disease, both in refugees as well as in the affected host community. Within this population, the health needs are even greater for the most vulnerable sub-groups- such as the frail, elderly, children, malnourished children who need urgent care; pregnant and lactating mothers, women/girls who are survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), and patients suffering from chronic diseases including mental health conditions, HIV/AIDS, etc.

Over the past 6 months, the coordination among health sector partners led by the Government of Bangladesh and WHO made major achievements. The sector met the Sphere standards on total number of health facilities to population ratios; provided over 2.4 million outpatients consultations; conducted vaccination campaigns and established routine immunization sites; and established early warning and response system to monitor outbreak prone communicable diseases. Childhood immunization has over 89 % coverage, and priority endemic communicable diseases of outbreak potential remain mostly at seasonal levels, except with slight upticks. The large diphtheria outbreak that started last November has fizzled out for the most part except for isolated cases from small un/under immunized pockets which now require sustained and targeted mop-up immunization.

However, **these achievements mask the critical disparities and inadequacies in health services availability**, access, quality, distribution within the camps, and utilization, also caused by the low funding in health. **The health sector received the lowest funding in the JRP (23% funded).** Poor funding has adversely affected partners' compliance with minimal package of essential services and the quality; staffing levels, essential medicines, laboratory and radiological services remain extremely variable. Life-threatening gaps remain in basic health services especially for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) with partners struggling to provide continuum of care; Majority of pregnant women lack access to sexual and reproductive health services (SRH) and deliver at home; similar gaps affect maternal neonatal and child health (MNCH), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), GBV, blood transfusion capacity, and timely referral for complicated/advanced cases including pregnancies to secondary and tertiary care facilities. These deficits, more pronounced in Teknaf than Ukhia area, affect the refugees and host communities, with the most vulnerable sub-groups worse off in both.

Most of the health facilities are temporary structures (bamboo and tented) and at risk of flooding and landslide. Access to these facilities is difficult, particularly during the Monsoon season (May to September). Moreover, less than 10% of health facilities are operational 24/7 due to difficulties to operate at night.

Health priorities for refugees and surrounding affected communities in Ukhia and Teknaf areas:

- Provision of essential primary healthcare services in line with agreed minimal services package MNCH, NCDs, MHPSS, SRH, basic laboratory services; 24/7 extended availability for ANC and other urgent care needs.
- Functional referral system, with an outpatient and inpatient coverage for advanced, life-saving medical/surgical care including that for MNCH/Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care) at secondary/tertiary care facilities adequately supported by laboratory and blood transfusion services

- Prevention, readiness and response systems for communicable diseases outbreaks and other events of priority health concern in line with prevalent risks for natural disasters

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

The health sector has benefited from strong engagement from Government health authorities including leading health service assessment, as well as strengthening of field coordination.

Regarding service availability, substantial progress was made in 24/7 service provision and referral SOPs. Based on data reported in the sector 4Ws, an average of 3.7 consultations/Rohingya refugee were conducted which is within the expected utilization rates of 2–4 new consultations/person/year as outlined in Sphere.

A complete monsoon/cyclone contingency plan was developed and implemented, which includes the deployment of mobile medical team in time of emergency; prepositioning of sufficient medical supplies to ensure continuity of services and establishing a health emergency operations center. Major disease outbreaks were averted and a Diphtheria outbreak was successfully controlled, minimizing loss of life. This was achieved through routine immunization alongside mass vaccination campaigns, good clinical management, enhanced surveillance (100% of health alerts were responded to within 72 hours), establishing a field laboratory, developing and implementing a joint HEALTH/WASH sector plan for Acute Watery Diarrhea Plan as well as capacity building through trainings and improving case management.

In the past 6 months, there has been **considerable increase in the proportion of facility-based deliveries** (from a baseline of 22% to 43% among total PIN and 32% among refugees only according to SRH monthly data collection tool). **Access to and coverage of family planning services** has also improved from a baseline of 12% to 28% of the facilities providing wide range of FP services as per the JRP standard (according to SRH monthly data collection tool). **Community health linkages** have been strengthened through substantive capacity building and strong risk communication program. Finally, **MHPSS capacity building** was undertaken including psychological first aid trainings (approximately 80 trainings), mhGAP (approximately 50 medical doctors trained), and numerous trainings on basic counselling skills. Importantly, the number of psychiatrists has increased from 2 to 5.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE – AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

Main achievements met by the health sector among host community are related to **health system strengthening efforts**, especially through support to Government secondary and primary health care facilities which includes, District Hospitals, Upazila health complexes, Community clinics and Union clinics to cope with the pressure from increased morbidities.

Diphtheria and oral cholera vaccination campaigns were extended among host community surrounding the refugees and Diphtheria case investigation were undertaken among host community including laboratory investigations.

Finally, **provisions and contingency planning** were made for a potential acute watery diarrhea outbreak among host comm

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

- Sustained funding to ensure continued life-saving support (23% of JRP is funded).
- Expansion and operationalization of community based surveillance as a supplement to EWARS
- Sustained critical/life-saving services such as surgical support.
- Maintenance of quality health services adhering to minimum standards, including adequate human resources, essential medicines and supervisory oversight.
- Blood bank services insufficient.
- Need more 24/7 health facilities with rational geographical distribution.
- Health information system with indicators monitoring the health situation among the refugees is needed
- Funding to cover high referral costs to Government facilities (will likely increase with anticipated closures of field

hospitals).

- Adaptation of strategies to match realities of health seeking behaviors.
- Health facilities cannot sustain high winds/cyclone.
- Integrate with Nutrition service providers.
- Coordination of field response with WASH sector.
- Expansion of support to host community.
- Monitoring of health activities in the camps.
- Operationalization of the referral SOPs.
- Strengthen WASH in health facilities.

GAPS

The main gaps are related to the lack of functional health care waste management system; the Health Coordination at Camp Level still not entirely functional; the HMIS system is insufficiently utilized due to heavy reporting burden; NCDs insufficiently integrated into primary health care; lack of specialized care (ENT, Eye care and Dental care as well as MH-PSS); and access to comprehensive SRH services including adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) and HIV treatment.

WAY FORWARD

As a way forward, the Health Sector recommends to:

- Sustain sufficient service coverage for minimum package of health services;
- Maintain adequate emergency secondary/tertiary care with improved referral management (and sufficient funds); streamline medical procurement and distribution of essential medicines;
- Establishing of health information system for monitoring access to health care and key health indicators
- Strengthen community-based surveillance including maternal mortality;
- Expand immunization coverage among under five and pregnant women;
- Enhance access to comprehensive SRH services including HIV prevention and treatment, ASRH and FP services.
- Strengthen health sector coordination at camp level; strengthen the GBV response through improved coordination with GBV sub-sector and capacity buildings;
- Improve understanding of barriers to RMNCH service uptake and implementing appropriate interventions to meet continuum of care;
- Address stigma preventing community uptake of mental health and sexual and reproductive health service;
- Maintain preparedness and vigilance given post monsoon diarrhea risks;
- Fine tune contingency plan for cyclone; health system strengthening especially for host community and health information management system;

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Sustain and expand morbidity; mortality and disease surveillance and outbreak response

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Ensure sufficient surgical capacity; functioning referral systems and lifesaving medical equipment to respond to a mass casualty incident including cyclone-related

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Protection (in case of family separations).

Improve understanding of barriers to RMNCH service uptake and implement appropriate interventions to improve facility-based deliveries and continuum of care

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Protection Sector; GBV Sub-sector



Photo: IOM / FAO / Patrick Shepherd

LOGISTICS

Government of Bangladesh: RRRC

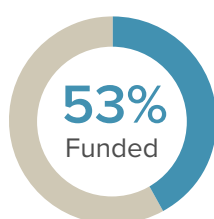
Sector Lead Agency: WFP

Sector Coordinator: Andriy Nechay, andriy.nechay@wfp.org

Number of JRP partners: 2



FUNDING



\$1.9M Funded through JRP



\$3.6M Requested

REACHED VS TARGETED



Organizations have attended Logistics Sector Coordination meetings, 14 of which have utilized common storage services provided by the Sector

MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1. Support Logistics and Operations managers working to implement relief programmes to identify and address common problems, share technical expertise and to highlight and address common operations/implementation challenges.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
Organizations participating in coordination Activities responding to a regular user survey with a satisfaction rate of "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied".	N/A	80%	85%	87%
Organizations sharing pipeline/planning information.	N/A	17	15	N/A
Organizations participating in training activities.	N/A	17	15	13

Objective 2. Collect and share data and information in support of humanitarian logistics operations, and to ensure transparency of all Logistics Sector activities. Relates to SO 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
Organizations utilizing IM products responding to a regular user survey with a satisfaction rate of "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied"	N/A	85%	85%	76%
Organizations contributing logistics assessments and/or capacity information to be shared with the wider humanitarian community	N/A	15	17	N/A
Traffic to the logistics sector website (pageviews).	N/A	2088 (?)	4,500	4,297

Objective 3. Put into place and manage implementation of logistics service to address gaps in the humanitarian supply chain and supplement the response of the humanitarian community. Relates to SO 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of service requests for cargo handling fulfilled	N/A	100%	85%	100%
Organizations utilizing cargo handling services responding to a regular user survey with a satisfaction rate of "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied"	N/A	80%	85%	90%

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The general shortage in warehousing in Cox's Bazar and areas surrounding the camps continues to impact on the ability of the humanitarian community to deliver relief items into the camps in an effective and efficient manner. This includes a shortage in land for construction of warehousing and available commercial warehousing for humanitarian use. The

primary road network connecting major cities (Dhaka to Chittagong to Cox's Bazar) is typically effective, and widely used for the movement of commercial goods; conditions are generally favorable, and no security issues have been reported to date. However, with the rapid expansion of refugee settlements and makeshift sites across Cox's Bazar District, heavy road congestion continues on key primary routes in the area. Limited secondary transport infrastructure has been established within the main refugee settlements and makeshift sites, but the network is insufficient to meet the needs.

Although part way through the current monsoon period (June to September), Cox's Bazar will continue to experience high levels of rainfall bringing potential for further landslides and flooding. In addition, following the end of the monsoon season, tropical storms and cyclones (September to December) could cause high winds and heavy rains, damaging infrastructure and restricting road access. These natural hazards have the potential of straining even further the local logistics capacity, such as the storage facilities which are used for humanitarian cargo

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

Under the Sector Approach, in the area of Logistics **a shared forum for coordination has been established and maintained**, connecting 41 organizations to ensure critical response needs are addressed, preparedness and planning is collaborative, advocacy is coherent and information about the operating environment is shared.

Through the Sector Approach, commonly-managed free-to-user storage services have been put in place in three key locations, operated by two different organizations: Ukhiya and Madhu Chara, both operated by WFP; and Teknaf, operated by Handicap International/Atlas. From March to August, more than 10,000 m³ of relief items from 14 organizations have been received into these facilities, with 100% of the service requests received being addressed.

As part of preparedness activities, the storage facilities have been used by organizations ahead of this year's monsoon season to preposition items such as hygiene kits and kitchen sets. WFP, through the Sector Approach has also supported monsoon preparation plans of organizations by loaning twenty 20-foot containers for prepositioning of rapid response goods (a total of eight organizations in seven locations have received these equipment loans).

Work to consolidate key information from the network of humanitarian logistics personnel cooperating within the Sector Approach has been continuous throughout the monsoon season; specifically, to detail and share road access conditions and limitations in real time, in and around Kutupalong Camp.

Finally, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of humanitarian actors, **two training courses, including a total of 28 participants from 13 organizations, on the topics of warehouse management and assembly of prefabricated shelters have been conducted by WFP and Better Shelter.**

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

There is still a general shortage of warehousing in certain areas of Cox's Bazar and available land for the construction of new storage facilities is limited. These factors continue to put constraints on humanitarian operations, as large amounts of relief items for immediate programme needs and monsoon/cyclone preparedness need to be stored.

There is also a **lack of suitable roads** in and around the refugee camps and makeshift sites; the more recent settlements and shelters are accessed via temporary roads and/or dirt tracks that due to ongoing monsoon rains are frequently unable to support movement of relief materials at scale. The resulting limitations are a major impediment for organizations working to deliver relief items in all areas of the camp.

The exposure to natural hazards, including the heavy rains from the monsoon and an upcoming cyclone season coupled with the temporary nature of many settlements and shelters create specific challenges for the logistics operations of humanitarian organizations. **Access conditions can vary significantly** from week-to-week, and anticipation of/preparedness to meet new material needs for programme support are contingent on an unpredictable mix of risk factors.

As authorities and the humanitarian community have worked to overcome these limitations, and to respond to a highly fluid and dynamic environment, access to relevant, accurate and up-to-date information has been critical, but also challenging to maintain.

GAPS

Roads with sufficient capacity to accommodate the necessary flow of relief cargo are still lacking, which continues to limit the efficiency of the response. Congestion, in addition to common blockages caused by incidents such as road accidents or landslides, still pose challenges to humanitarian operations.

Facilities with the sufficient capacity to store relief items prepositioned by organizations in preparation for a cyclone are still lacking or do not have easy access to the camps.

WAY FORWARD

The organizations cooperating through the Sector Approach to address logistics challenges must remain engaged, agile and responsive to ensure effective humanitarian support is available for the displaced and refugee populations in Cox's Bazar, and that the impact on the host community can be mitigated through effective programme activities.

The operations environment remains extremely variable, and exposure to natural hazards coupled with the temporary nature of existing infrastructure remains a significant risk. **Adaptive coordination, effective assessment and information management activities, as well as a focus on resilience and capacity building are critical going into the second half of 2018.**

Information Management: The Logistics Sector collects, consolidates and shares key logistics information such as locally available services, infrastructure capacity, status of road access and humanitarian pipeline

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



The Logistics Sector supports all sectors through provision of IM services.

Access to common storage for relief items Through WFP and HI/Atlas, which act as Logistics Sector Service Providers, free-to-user storage space is offered to the humanitarian community.



The Logistics Sector supports through the facilitation of common storage for items of all sectors

Logistics Coordination: The Logistics Sector provides a venue to identify and address common problems; to ensure effective engagement with key inter-agency and/or cross-sector forums; to promote sharing of technical expertise; and to engage in advocacy to highlight operations/implementation challenges.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



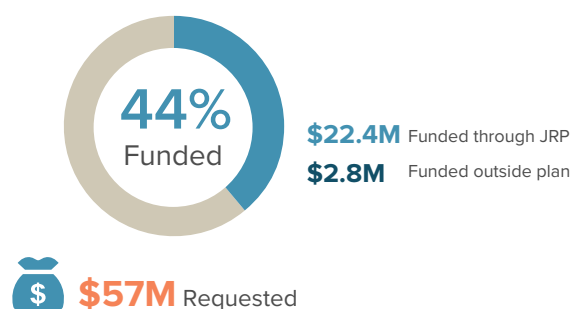
The Logistics Sector is actively involved in all inter-sector and Civ-Mil coordination activities.

NUTRITION

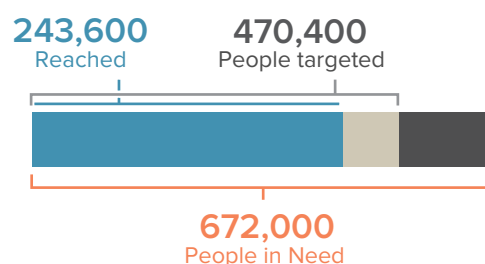


Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health)
Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF
Sector Coordinator: Ingo Neu, ineu@unicef.org
Number of JRP partners: 2

FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1. Reduce the risk of excess mortality and morbidity among boys and girls under 5 years old, PLW and other vulnerable groups through provision of life-saving interventions to treat Severe and moderate malnutrition. Relates to SO 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
Global Acute Malnutrition Prevalence (GAM)		Kutupalong RC: 24.3% GAM Makeshift Settlement: 19.3% GAM Nayapara RC: 14.3% GAM	GAM < 15%	
# of Boys and Girls aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment	38,992	22,876	35,093(90%)	16620
# of Boys and Girls aged 6-59 with MAM Months newly admitted for treatment	118,194	12,927	103,773 (88%)	18186
Proportion of discharged SAM cases who recovered ? 75%)	100%	73%	>=75%	96%

Objective 2. Improve the nutritional status of affected population (girls, boys, adolescent girls and PLWs) and host communities by provision of malnutrition prevention interventions. Relates to SO2, 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of Boys and Girls aged 6-59 months reached with Vitamin A supplementation	208,418	180,100	187,576(90%)	195323
# of adolescent girls reached with Iron/folate supplementation	88,027	5,118	45,246(51%)	37337

# of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Care-givers of children aged 0-23 months provided with IYCF counselling	107,445	64,189	85,956(80%)	3132
# of Boys and Girls aged 6-59 Months reached with Blanket supplementary programs	154,333	77,408	138,900 (90%)	153,202

Objective 3. Strengthen nutrition sector coordination for effective nutrition emergency response planning, implementation, monitoring and capacity building of partners and counterparts to enhance delivery of timely and quality life-saving nutrition interventions to the affected population. Relates to SO1, 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of Nutrition SMART surveys conducted	N/A	3	7	2
# of Coverage Investigations (SUEAK/SLEAK Surveys) Conducted	N/A	0	3	1
# of Partner agencies staff trained in Nutrition in emergencies	N/A	0	30	0
# of partner agencies with Accountability for Affected population (AAP) feedback mechanisms in place and functioning	N/A	3	10	5

NEEDS ANALYSIS

In general terms, the nutritional status within the Rohingya camps appears to have stabilized and there were no significant changes in the Rohingya population composition and demographics, except for the impacts of rains and storms during the monsoon season, which necessitated the relocation of households to new camps. The nutrition sector partners have been able to scale up nutrition interventions throughout all camps to provide the necessary nutrition services. SMART surveys conducted in April - May 2018 have revealed a **decline of the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM)** in the makeshift camps from 19.3% observed in round 1 conducted in November-December 2017 to 12.0% in round 2. **However, the range of acute malnutrition prevalence levels still remain on the emergency thresholds border line.** In the Nayapara registered camp acute malnutrition prevalence has remained almost unchanged with 14.3% GAM registered in round 1 to 13.6% in round 2.

Survey results further reveal **malnutrition aggravating factors** such poor dietary diversity, anemia especially among young children indicating that a severe public health problem among the Rohingya population continues to persist, thus requiring not only to maintain, but to further scale up and improve quality of nutrition services.

Furthermore, though modest gains were observed in the reduction of diseases burden among children under five evidenced by the decline in diarrhea incidences the negative impact of the monsoon season resulting in potential elevated incidences of water related infections remains a critical concern.

While the focus in the early phase of the response had been on identification and treatment of SAM and MAM cases, it is increasingly important to **scale up and strengthen preventive services** through IYCF since the most recent SMART surveys continue to indicate **suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices** among the Rohingya population. Almost 50% children in the makeshift camps and 26% in Nayapara registered camps are not exclusively breastfed. Besides 45% of infants in the makeshift camps and 24% in the Nayapara camp are not timely introduced to breast feeding at birth thus getting deprived of colostrum that would contribute to their immunity enhancement and contrite to reduction in infant morbidity and mortality.

Furthermore, **longer-term nutrition sensitive measures** such as livelihood generation, food security interventions to improve dietary diversity, timely access to WASH and health services for the poorest through strong multisectoral collaboration will contribute to better nutrition outcomes. Strengthening effectiveness and the quality of service provision will be another important topic, requiring hard and valid evidence to be used for a gradual restructuring of the network of nutrition facilities. As well, reconstruction of the nutrition sites after the monsoon season remains a key priority.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

The Nutrition Sector established various facilities providing essential nutrition services to all Rohingya and host communities (HC). Comparison of nutrition status assessments from 05/2018 and 10/2017 indicate that the extend and seriousness of malnutrition has declined, but the efforts needs to be continued. Integration of different nutrition services and integration or co-location with health facilities has started. Standardized tools to support nutrition services have

been developed and are used by all partners.

Preventive measures (IYCF messaging and counselling; activities to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, anemia, etc.), including campaigns (Nutrition Action Week) were successfully implemented.

Capacity building was conducted for CMAM and IYCF to enhance the quality of nutrition services.

The impact of the monsoon season was successfully mitigated through the activation of the Emergency Preparedness & Response **Plan by the Nutrition sector**.

Regular sector coordination meetings are conducted in addition to technical working groups (IYCF, CMAM, Assessments) and the Strategic Advisory Group.

A functioning data collection and reporting system was established for all sector partners that is also used to check the validity and quality of data and make recommendations and decisions to be fed back to the individual sector partners.

A number of important surveys and assessments have been conducted providing evidence for planning and guidance of nutrition services.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE – AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

While the focus of the emergency response was on the Rohingya, **two Nutrition Sector partners provided special malnutrition services to HC in Ukhiya and Teknaf in 50 health centres and 3 stabilisation centres.**

Where Host community and Rohingya live in mixed settings, the services provided to Rohingya refugees were also available to the host communities, except for the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP). IYCF interventions, prevention of micronutrient deficiency and anemia, deworming and other campaigns covered the host community. One SMART survey was conducted in the host communities in early 2018.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

- Identification of SAM and MAM children needs further improvement in terms of skills of outreach workers and volunteers and application of methodology.
- Coordination and cooperation with other sectors and at camp level is still weak.
- Proper demarcation of catchment areas and effective communication and referral between facilities and services is still missing.
- Integration of nutrition facilities/services remains a priority, but is difficult to achieve due to lack of space.
- Communication with Rohingya requires much better understanding of socio-cultural, religious, linguistic and other issues determining knowledge, understanding, attitude and behavior of caregivers.
- The large number of staff required by the sector and high staff turnover makes it difficult to recruit, train and maintain a skilled workforce, especially females for whom additional barriers exist (not allowed by families or communities in the camps to work outside their shelters, etc.).
- Community acceptance of inpatient services is low (refusal of overnight stay, concern for other children, males' acceptance and desensitization), resulting in a rather low number of SAM children with medical complications being treated in Stabilisation Centres.
- Support for non-breastfed children is a problem due to lack of a clear national policy.
- Some vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, elderly, malnourished adolescents and adults, etc.) are not well covered.

GAPS

- Nutrition Sector still has inadequate understanding of knowledge, attitude, belief systems, etc., of the Rohingya refugees, affecting effectiveness and success of operations.
- Prevention of malnutrition intervention is still not effective/strong enough compared to efforts and investments into

Treatment.

- Community based intervention, community mobilization as well as awareness are not strong or sufficient enough.
- Sector has still too little focus on behavior change communication.
- Survey recommendations are not yet adequately implemented.
- Service integration with other sectors is still not sufficient.
- There are still significant gaps in terms of skills and training among the large number of volunteers and staff used by nutrition sector partners.
- A significant lack of funding has to be compensated by the partners utilizing and diverting their own resources.

WAY FORWARD AND PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

- Mapping of services and catchment areas
- Strategic restructuring of nutrition facilities and network
- Adjusting targets and indicators according to the new population data and findings of nutritional assessments
- Strengthening community engagement and participation (mobilization, awareness, education)
- Standardization/harmonisation of nutritional services (guidelines, materials, etc.)
- Continuous capacity development of field level staff to improve quality of services
- Strengthen referral system and continuum of care
- Strengthen intra-sector service integration and coordination at camp level
- Strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination
- Awareness raising targeting men, community and religious leaders about importance of IYCF and involvement and

Strengthening understanding of Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour of Rohingya refugees and improve community outreach activities

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Strengthening quality of nutrition services (IYCF, CMAM).

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Improved integration of services and field level coordination.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



PROTECTION



Government of Bangladesh: RRRC, MoWCA, District OCC

Sector and Sub-Sector Protection: UNHCR

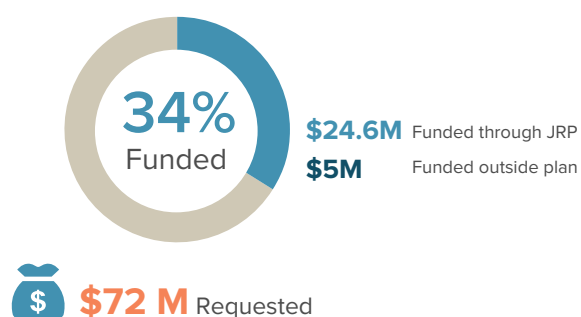
Lead Agencies: Child Protection: UNICEF
GBV: UNFPA

Sector and Sub-Sector Protection: Bernadette Castel-Hollingsworth castel@unhcr.org

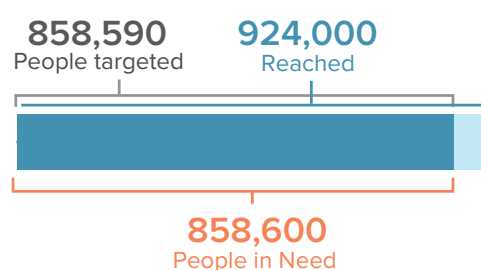
Coordinators: Child protection: Ranjini Paskarasingam, rpaskarasingam@unicef.org
GBV: Saba Zariv, zariv@unfpa.org

Number of JRP partners: 32

FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



empowerment of women to deliver nutrition programs.

- Growth monitoring and promotion by trained staff with increased focus on the promotion component through on job the job training.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1: Monitor and advocate for access to territory, prevention of refoulement and promotion of and respect for refugees' rights. Relates to SO 1&23

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of protection monitoring visits conducted, including to the border	N/A	100	600	528
# of advocacy interventions for the promotion of and respect for refugees' rights	858,590	N/A	50	49
# of refugees provided with legal advice and counselling including victims of trafficking and exploitation, by age and sex	N/A	N/A	3,500	1,063
# of cases supported with legal aid	N/A	63	300	361

Objective 2: Enhance registration of all refugee women and men, girls and boys and facilitate their access to documentation and legal assistance

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of refugees for whom data disaggregated by sex, age, location and specific needs is available	858,590	4%	100%	100%
% of refugees provided with individual documentation based on comprehensive and unified database by sex and age	858,590	4%	100%	100%

Objective 3: Promote a community-based approach to the response and provide protection services to persons at heightened risk

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of persons benefitting from awareness raising and community based protection mechanisms, by age and sex	62,480	8,759	62,480	245,665
# of refugees with improved knowledge and skills on protection, child protection and GBV response and prevention, who participate in community outreach work, by age and sex	1,500	190	1,500	964
# of refugees at heightened risk as well as victims of trafficking and exploitation, identified and supported, including through case management, by age and sex	15,317	3,113	15,317	39,499
# of individuals, including % of adolescents, benefiting from life skills and resilience programming, by age and sex	110,000	28,334	110,000	142,721

Objective 4: Support system strengthening and social cohesion within refugee and host communities Relates to SO 1,2&3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of quick and mid-term impact projects contributing to peaceful co-existence	N/A	N/A	30	20
# of government officials participating in exchanges on best practices	N/A	N/A	200	96
# of dedicated protection actors and staff trained and acquiring enhanced technical skills	5,200	889	5,200	3,529
# of other service providers trained on protection principles including GBV response and child protection in emergency basics, by sex	2,000	N/A	2,000	1,578

Objective 5: Enhance access and improve quality response and prevention services for individuals at-risk of gender-based violence

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of individuals receiving case management services by social service providers trained in GBV survivor-centered care approaches, by age and sex	N/A		N/A	24,563
# of individuals participating in GBV prevention programs, by age and sex	310,795		70,920	286,529
# of individuals at-risk of GBV receiving psychosocial support services, by age and sex	285,000		285,000	117,717
# of women and adolescent girls who received dignity kits, by age	276,915	88,437	40,000	62,300

Objective 6: Improve access to quality child protection services and psychosocial support activities for girls and boys with protection concerns and who are at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, Relates to SO 1, 2&3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
Number of girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities		168,022	400,000	207,593
# of girls and boys at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children identified and receiving case management services		8,516	22,000	10,900
# of unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their primary care-givers or placed in a long-term family-based care arrangement		93	6,000	1,167

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The Rohingya refugee crisis is a protection crisis. Protection activities are life-saving and should be adequately funded. Since January 2018, more than 13,000 new arrivals have arrived in Bangladesh to seek refuge from persecution, gender-based violence (GBV), and other human rights violations. While the overall influx has significantly slowed since the onset of the crisis in late August 2017, at the mid-term of the year 2018, Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh. Many have witnessed family members killed or endured separation and deep psychosocial distress. Additional risks and needs are placed onto them in displacement with one-third of the refugee families having at least one specific protection vulnerability that requires specialized protection attention and 55 percent of all refugees being children, the majority of whom do not have access to education. As of August 2018, around 200,000 individuals are estimated to be at risk of landslides and floods, while another 49,000 have already been affected in some way by weather-related incidents due to monsoon rains.

Given **heightened needs resulting from the monsoon and upcoming cyclone season and camps' exposure to potential natural disasters**, the provision of essential protection services to persons affected by weather-related risks should continue to be at the forefront of the response, while strengthening awareness raising and emergency preparedness through a community-based approach is essential to prevent further harm and save lives.

Family structures have been significantly disrupted by violence and forced displacement, and as a result, older persons are often isolated, at heightened risk of violence, abuse and neglect and of not having access to information, services and protection support. Persons with disabilities have greater and more specific needs than the general refugee population and they may have suffered greater consequences of forced displacement, during and after flight, due to their physical and/or mental impairment. An inclusive and more participatory approach to assistance throughout the response is required in order to adequately address their specific needs.

Children face serious protection risks including psychosocial distress, neglect, abuse, separation from caregivers, child marriage, child labour, and trafficking. Thousands of children have been separated from their parents or primary caregivers while fleeing into Bangladesh. They are experiencing high levels of distress after witnessing extreme violence in Myanmar, as well as being exposed to continued stressful and uncertain living conditions upon arrival in Bangladesh.

There is an immense and urgent need to provide **mental health and psychosocial support** for refugees of all ages. Adolescent boys and girls, and youth in general, face specific risks as they do not have access to education and self-reliance opportunities. Idleness in the camps is a major protection concern. Girls and young women are particularly susceptible to early or forced marriage, human trafficking and sexual abuse, whilst boys and young men face heightened risk of child labour, exploitation and human trafficking. Abandonment of newborns and need of finding alternative care is also a very serious concern. In this disrupted environment, the exposure to risk of children with disabilities are even higher.

Many women and girls have been exposed to widespread and severe forms of sexual violence in Myanmar before and during flight. Following displacement, they continue to be at **disproportionate risk of gender-based violence**, including domestic violence, forced/early marriage, sexual exploitation and trafficking. For adolescent girls, GBV risk is exacerbated by a number of factors including cultural practices, insecurity within camps, perceived or otherwise, and limited opportunities for self-reliance for families, like access to livelihood and income generation opportunities. Female-headed household including widows continue to be at higher exposure to various protection risks and are lacking meaningful participation in the community.

Children are also exposed to significant threats within their own families and communities and are therefore in need of critical lifesaving support. Child protection actors have managed to reach only 48 percent of identified children with immediate child protection concerns. Only 19 percent of identified unaccompanied and separated girls and boys have been reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a long-term family-based care arrangement. Only 29 percent of the target adolescent girls and boys have been reached with life skills and resilience support.

Inadequate service coverage and awareness bars access to life-saving care for survivors of gender-based violence. Only 39 percent of minimum service coverage has been achieved for urgently required gender-based violence case management and psychosocial support for children and adults. Access to essential health services for survivors of sexual violence is also severely limited, with nearly 56% percent of sites with zero service delivery. Expansion of clinical management of rape, in combination with other sexual and reproductive health services, is critical to prevent unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease, and/or HIV/AIDS. Efforts to strengthen accessibility to services must be approached through meaningful engagement of men, women, boys, and girls in GBV risk mitigation at the community level.

More than 138,000 individuals have benefitted from awareness raising on various protection risks in the camps. Community **engagement efforts however need to be scaled up**, including through the rapid establishment of inclusive camp governance structures, and, the prioritization of community centers, recreational and protection spaces as critical infrastructures in the camps, in order to empower and strengthen the resilience of the refugee community.

While refugees rely on strong community-based protection and self-support mechanisms, **the insufficient presence of law enforcement agencies**, refugee's lack of access to justice and the lack of measures taken by the government to address risks of exploitation, trafficking in person, and, drug trafficking for both refugees and host communities, contribute to an increased perception of insecurity in the camps. Protection monitoring findings, focus groups discussions conducted by different partners across camps and field monitoring visits including at night, all uniformly indicate that 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. Lighting needs at individual, household and community levels have not been met yet and protection risks at night remain one of the highest protection concern reported by refugees.

The agreement by the Government of Bangladesh in April 2018 to register and document the births of refugee children born on its territory is a very positive step towards enhancing their protection. Sustained advocacy efforts are, however, needed to address other protection concerns mentioned above and to recognize the legal status of refugees in Bangladesh in order to progressively achieve an enhanced protection environment enabling enjoyment of basic rights, including the right to education. Meanwhile, refugees' access to Bangladeshi civil administration services and justice is imperative, as its absence leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. There is also an urgent need to address the myriad of uncoordinated documentation initiatives for violations that took place in Myanmar to both address substantial risks of re-victimization and ensure these efforts can effectively support future justice and accountability systems in Myanmar.

Additional risks have been identified in the **potential deterioration of the relations between the host communities and the Rohingya refugees.** Hence a support system strengthening **social cohesion** within refugee and host communities, while addressing priority needs of the host community is paramount for a strategic humanitarian response that places protection at the center. Expanded GBV service provision is also required in the host community. Approximately 85 percent of sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees have severely limited access to GBV service provision. Peaceful coexistence and conflict mitigation support projects hence continue to be an essential part of the strategic protection response.

Protection partners strived during the first term to provide essential protection services maximizing the impact of those for persons at heightened risk and strengthening the awareness raising and emergency preparedness and response through a community-based approach and mobile protection teams. However, at the time of the review, the Protection Sector remains not adequately funded and hence critical life-saving protection, child protection and GBV needs still remain unaddressed across several camps. Resources are needed to address the persisting gaps in the harmonization of the provision a 'minimum protection -package' of essential protection services and outreach, especially community-based protection, as the de facto protection presence of partners and services in some camps is currently lacking. In the camps where the protection response has been ongoing, it needs to be scaled-up and strengthened, both in terms of static and mobile services, to ensure that more of the vulnerable persons and persons with specific needs can have access to them. The essential protection support to be provided to the host-community, including to mitigate tensions and promoting peaceful coexistence, cannot be prioritized if the underfunding continues, with potential serious protection and safety implication in the medium-longer term.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

A total of 528 protection and border monitoring visits were undertaken, enabling monitoring of the protection environment; provision of protection assistance; and, advocacy for access to territory and promotion of respect for refugees' rights (49 targeted advocacy interventions were carried out, including on birth registration for Rohingya refugee children, which has been successfully advocated for with the Government of Bangladesh, detention and counter-trafficking).

Over 13,000 individuals were verified through the Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR joint verification exercise. The exercise aims at consolidating a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance, population statistics, and ultimately solutions.

245,665 persons directly benefitted from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness-raising on protection risks, safety, emergency preparedness and available protection services. At least 334,518 persons at heightened protection risk, including victims of trafficking and exploitation, were identified and supported with case management and/or other individual protection services and referral to other providers.

Protection actors supported relocations through community consultations and identification, accompaniment and assistance to persons with specific needs. Through a cohort of 291 trained multi-agency protection staff, forming protection mobile emergency units (PERU), surge capacity was deployed during weather related emergencies.

To strengthen the quality of all essential services delivered and mainstream protection across the response, **a total of 1,578 service providers staff have been trained on protection principles**, including gender, GBV and child protection mainstreaming, and PSEA; advocacy to steer the response across sectors towards more mainstreaming has been voiced, both at the SEG and ISCG level; concrete steps in support of the Food Security and Livelihood, Shelter and Site Management Sectors have been taken with participation in joint initiatives and provision of technical support, guidance, and tools; and, regular participation of protection actors in key sectorial meetings and operational coordination fora has been ensured. A guidance note on lighting, following a community-based approach, was developed and endorsed by the Protection, NFI/Shelter and Site Management Sectors, leading the path for a coordinated and protection sensitive

response in areas of multi-sectorial needs.

All members of the Protection Sector played a pivotal role in raising concerns and advocating for better governance in the camps. Key protection considerations on the so-called 'majhis system' were jointly documented; guidance was provided on code of conduct guidelines for community representatives; and, technical support on the formation of representative and inclusive committees in the camps, was provided to the Site Management Sector. On 27 June, Camp 26 (Shalbagan) saw the inauguration of the first elected and representational Camp Committee amongst the new arrivals' camps. The election of women as Camp Leader and Deputy, as well as the parity amongst men and women in the Committee, further demonstrated the ability of women in holding decision making positions within the community.

To strengthen coordination and achieve a more effective and efficient response, a multi-agency network of 31 main camp protection focal points and 20 backups has been established since March 2018. Protection camp focal points assess needs at the camp level, undertake protection service mapping and organize fortnightly protection coordination meetings in many camps. Their work contributes to better information sharing, identification of gaps, solutions, and, rationalization of resources. In addition, the Protection WG task team worked on advocacy priorities and the EPR TF focused on emergency preparedness and response.

A total of 85 safe entry points for GBV case management have been established, including 52 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG) through which survivors can access basic emotional support, accurate information about services and referral from trained staff/volunteers.

Protection partners exceeded targets for training direct service providers on specialized skills for working with GBV survivors by 55% to demonstrate strong commitments to strengthening quality of care for life-saving response services (total 1009).

A total of 208,138 children (51 percent of its Rohingya target) were reached with psychosocial support services. Another 10,900 at-risk children, including (6,013) unaccompanied and separated children were identified and received case management services. 258 trained case workers from 7 agencies provide support for UASC and children with immediate child protection concerns, mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS), as well as referrals for more specialized services. This improved case management system offers more reliable data on protection risks for updating risk levels and statuses

1,167 (19%) identified unaccompanied and separated girls and boys were reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a long-term family based care arrangement in line with IA SOP as well as Guidelines for Alternative Care and and supportive positive parenting training was provided to 2,220 foster parents. 35,000 girls and boys (29 percent) benefitted with some life-skills-based education activities which uses a peer-to-peer approach and girls' resilience in emergency.

At the Child Protection Sub-sector, a number of interagency guidelines and procedures were developed such as: a) Child Protection and Case Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and referral pathways, b) Case management tools with the first dedicated Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) team established which was able to support 56 complex FTR cases and c) An Inter-agency capacity building and mentoring of the case management workforce is ongoing to ensure adherence to the Inter-agency minimum standards. The Child Protection Sub-Sector actors is to pilot the roll-out of a Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS +) to harmonize child protection case management system and data on service delivery

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

The implementation of 20 Quick Impact Projects contributing to peaceful co-existence between the Rohingya refugees and the near-by host communities started, in line with objective number four of the JRP. Support to strengthen the institutional system and the overall environment for protection, including technical and material support for law enforcement agencies have been regularly delivered. A total of 96 government officials directly participated in exchanges on protection principles and best practices.

A total of 24,581 individuals (24,542 female, 39 male) from the host community received GBV prevention and response services. Three safe spaces for women and girls were established in the host community to enable provision provide GBV case management and psychosocial support services. **Psychosocial support was provided to 15,217 children through 50 CFSs.** Over 90 adolescent clubs operate reaching more than 1,000 adolescent girls and boys with life-skills programmes. These adolescent clubs are also being reinforced with various awareness raising on CP and GBV-related issues to support prevention, reporting, and referral of case. The Child Protection sub-sector encouraged partners to promote integration and acceptance, therefore members of the host community were recruited by partners in program

implementation interventions and joint referral pathways were developed to include all children at risk from both refugee and host community population. Community based Committees were also established within the host communities to promote a safer environment for children. CPSS and UNICEF continue to support government system through partnership with the Department of Social Services to improve case management services and strengthen inter-agency coordination.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

The **insufficient presence of law enforcement authorities in the settlements fuels safety concerns among refugees**. Meanwhile, resources and policy constraints continue to pose challenges in order to comprehensively address the protection and humanitarian needs of Rohingya refugee women, men, girls and boys of all ages, who need to be further empowered.

While positive steps have been taken since April 2018, the issuance of birth certificates to all Rohingya children born in Bangladesh remains to be fully operationalized in coordination with all competent government authorities. **The lack of recognized legal status renders refugees vulnerable to various protection risks** and limits the enjoyment of their basic rights. Of particular concern is refugees' lack of access to justice and to protective alternative dispute mechanisms. Restrictions to freedom of movement impact refugees' access to public services and to alternative means to reduce their dependency thereby increasing their economic stress, reliance on aid and psychosocial needs.

The lack of access to education and self-reliance opportunities continues to expose refugees, especially women and adolescent girls, as well as youth in general, to protection risks and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and trafficking.

Due to resource constraints and lack of qualified service providers, the insufficient outreach to persons at heightened risk, especially persons with disabilities, elderly persons without support, adolescent girls and young single women, LGBTI and persons in need of psychosocial support is a priority challenge that remains to be addressed.

The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies (FD1s) and project approvals FD7s 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 and GBV response services.

The upcoming heightened risk of cyclone and natural disaster, paired with the impossibility to find a viable and practical physical protection solution for the totality of the refugees, are expected to increase protection risks for all refugees, especially children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Core GBV emergency response and prevention services, including case management and psychosocial support, are not recognized by the Government to obtain requisite permissions and exemptions to provide emergency relief. Lack of capacity and expertise presents a serious challenge to service providers to establish and maintain standards for confidential GBV service entry points and multi-sector service provision.

Severe overcrowding and challenging terrain restricts mobility for accessing existing services within camps, particularly for women and girls. Seasonal monsoons triggering flood and landslide threaten to further disrupt camp-based GBV response and prevention services in facilities offering safe havens for women and adolescent girls due to severe weather damage and/or re-purposing as temporary collective shelters.

In terms of child protection specific challenges and barriers, the following are identified:

- **Structural barriers** include lack of adequate space in camps to provide services to the children in need and to ensure confidentiality in service provision, especially for case management; increased demand for administrative requirements from the government authorities; reduced number of accessible services for persons/children with disabilities or injured.
- **Organizational barriers** include lack of collaboration among partners operating in the same location, high turnover of trained children protection staff members due to challenging working conditions; lack of qualified child protection agencies willing to contribute to inter-agency capacity building and development of tools and guidance, shortage in female workers.
- **Limited financial resources and strict cultural and social norms** are hampering the delivery of targeted adolescents and youth and children with disabilities programming which is leaving this population more exposed to protection risks. Overall, partners identified lack of governance in the camps which is creating an environment where the population does not have the adequate protection mechanisms in place to prevent and address cases of violence, trafficking, child abuse and exploitation.

GAPS

Protection mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming and inclusion: There are persisting gaps in inclusion and access to services across camps and sectors for persons with specific needs, including among others, persons with disabilities, older persons, chronically or severely ill persons, and persons living with HIV/AIDS, LGBTI persons, widows and female headed households. There is in this respect a specific priority to closely work with the Health Sector in strengthening accessibility and acceptability of healthcare services, including for persons with specific needs, disabilities and reduced mobility, both in terms of mobile outreach and access to the local healthcare system. An inclusive and more participatory approach to assistance throughout the response is required in order to adequately address their specific needs, enable them to exercise their basic rights and enjoy their entitlements to equal humanitarian assistance. Concurrently with the need of scaling up protection mainstreaming across the response, specific gender mainstreaming gaps need to be responded to in order to address gender issues widely faced by women and girls, outside of the core GBV response. Following successful steps undertaken in good governance and women participation in some camps, there is an opportunity to work with Rohingya women, girl, men and boys to promote gender equality through provision of awareness raising and community engagement on gender equality and women's rights.

Awareness raising and community-based protection: Community mobilization and outreach efforts need to be scaled up and mainstreamed across all camps, including through the rapid establishment of inclusive camp governance structures, community groups, committees and volunteers.

Scale up of protection services and spaces: There is a recognized need to scale-up the provision of essential protection services, including in child protection and GBV, and of prioritizing community centers, recreational and protection spaces as critical infrastructures in the camps in order to empower and strengthen the resilience of the refugee community and mitigate the mid-term risks of social tensions. Lighting remains one of the main gaps and is indicated by the refugees, especially women and girls, as one of the most serious access constraint and protection risks at night.

Law and order and access to justice: Insufficient presence of law enforcement agencies, refugee's lack of access to justice to address GBV, risk of exploitation, trafficking and other forms of abuse continue to contribute to impunity, social tension and an increased perception of insecurity in the camps. Meanwhile, refugees' access to civil administration services and justice is imperative, as its absence leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

Wider psychosocial support activities: Addressing the current gaps in the provision of psychosocial support opportunities based on the extensive needs of men, women, boys and girls remains a priority.

Safeguarding measures: A multitude of interviews and documentation projects related to serious human rights violations having taken place in Myanmar, have not considered the best interest of the persons interviewed, the 'do no harm' principle, and, have resulted in risks of re-victimization.

Emergency preparedness: Given the heightened needs resulting from the upcoming cyclone season and the camps exposure to potential natural disasters, the provision of essential preventive and mitigating measures to protect especially the most vulnerable persons, should be scaled up, looking at family and community-based and innovative solutions that will be essential to prevent harm and save lives.

GBV: Protected access for Rohingya refugees to public services, including health facilities, police and courts outside of the settlement areas must be guaranteed and supported with commitments to provide funding and technical support to strengthen these national protection systems. Increasing the presence of law enforcement, particularly female police trained to work with survivors of GBV, in the camps/settlements shall improve safety, facilitate the immediate and effective access to justice, and combat the existing culture of impunity.

Only 43 % of minimum service coverage has been achieved for urgently required GBV case management and psychosocial support for children and adults. At least 115 additional GBV case management service entry points are required to achieve essential coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need (1.3 M).

Expanded GBV service provision is required in the host community. Approximately 85% of sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees have severely limited access to GBV service provision.

Child Protection: Access to child protection services for refugee children and adolescents affected by violence, exploitation and abuse remains a critical gap. Only 19% of identified UASC have been with parents/caregivers or placed in long term family based care; only 29% of target adolescents boys and girls in need of life skills and resilience support reached while thousands are in immense urgent need of mental health and psycho social support.

These are the key gaps identified by Child Protection partners which are putting children at risk from the refugee and host population:

1. Lack of dedicated resources to combat exploitation, trafficking and provision of mental health services

2. Increasing number of residential institutions for UASC and orphan children due to the cultural challenges related to alternative care at community level and limited engagement of Government authorities on decisions related to care arrangements leaving children exposed to an uncertain future;
3. Poor data quality and data sharing on identified UASC, and their timely and effective referral to CP agencies for assessments and alternative care;
4. Lack of dedicated funding opportunities for integrated programming for adolescents (education and livelihoods) who are at higher risk of exploitation, trafficking, child marriage and child labor;
5. Gaps in coordination with GBV service providers which is concerning leaving child survivors at risk of not receiving adequate and timely support;
6. Limited capacity and sustainability of community-based mechanisms and weak coordination among partners to harmonize the community-based approach;
7. Coordination gaps in service allocation and among organizations responding in camps.

WAY FORWARD

Sustained advocacy efforts should continue to address the concerns of the Rohingya refugee population in Bangladesh, based on regular consultations with representative male and female community members of different ages and background, and in close coordination with all competent government authorities. Refugee men, women, boys and girls should be increasingly enabled to participate in all decisions that affect their lives. Protection actors should play an increasingly role in informing the response in this regard, in particular by more systematically sharing feedback from refugees with other actors at camp level. Reinforcing the community-based approach to the (protection) response is, therefore, strategic and a key priority.

The consolidation and updating of the existing unified registration database of the entire refugee population, through the ongoing joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR verification exercise, will be pursued to enhance protection, advocacy and assistance delivery by all humanitarian actors.

Strengthening coordination of interventions at the field level, closer to the refugee community and in support of protection and gender mainstreaming, should be prioritized. This will include the direct engagement of the various camp committees to ensure community-owned and community-led processes. Advocacy at strategic level will be paired with local efforts to improve access to national systems, including access to justice that should enable the exercise of rights and contribute to create safer camps by reducing impunity and social tension.

More initiatives are needed to address the situation of idleness and hopelessness in which many members of the community might increasingly find themselves.

Additional risks have been identified in the potential deterioration of the relations between the host communities and the Rohingya refugees, and, social tensions. Hence, **a support system strengthening social cohesion within refugee and host communities**, while addressing priority needs of the host community is paramount for a strategic humanitarian response that places protection at the center. The adoption of a holistic and inclusive approach to the response that takes into account the needs of the host communities will be crucial to achieve social cohesion and peaceful coexistence of refugees and host communities, as well as to preserve protection space.

Strengthening the protective environment for refugees through improved access to national systems and freedom of movement will be key to reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. Cash-Based Interventions, including cash and vouchers, provide a safe, flexible, autonomous and more dignified mechanism for the delivery of assistance that enables refugees to meet their needs and to exercise their decision-making power on choices that affect them and their families. Cash-based interventions shall enhance participation, accountability and could help reduce risks of potentially harmful coping mechanisms, such as child labour, transactional sex, and child marriage, while also supporting local markets and host communities.

Overall more resources and efforts should be invested to ensure that **women and girls are able to safely access the protection services** that they are entitled to and to enjoy meaningful participation as agent of change in their communities. The crisis can be also seized as an opportunity to address some of the root causes of the gender inequalities.

Improved access to information and services for GBV response shall be achieved with broader establishment of integrated service approaches for GBV case management and psychosocial support and expansion of SSWG program activities to include empowerment programming for women and girls. This shall be complemented by robust community mobilization strategies that aim to strengthen the skills and capacities of refugees to mitigate GBV risks. Case management service providers with GBV and child protection specializations shall further strengthen care by expanding service options for child survivors of sexual violence.

In order to address the identified challenges and gaps, as a way forward, the **Child Protection Sub-sector** and the partners are recommending to:

- Develop an **inter-agency capacity building** and mentoring plan with the support of all member organizations to increase the quality of Child Protection workforce and of Child Protection organizations overall (institutional and technical capacity building);
- **Identify dedicated funding opportunities** to scale up and strengthen programs for adolescents, child survivors and children with disabilities;
- **Explore different modality of service provision** going beyond the static approach in order to reach more children, especially those who are facing more challenges to access them (e.g. girls, children with disabilities);
- **Continue strengthening of SOPs and referral pathways**, where existing, and support to the establishment of new ones for the upcoming locations;
- **Strengthen the child safeguarding measures** and ensure that all interventions are safe for children, including mandatory training on child safeguarding and code of conduct for all humanitarian actors.

PROTECTION: Monitoring and advocacy for the promotion of respect for refugees' rights, and provision of protection services to persons identified to be at heightened risk

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



PROTECTION: Community-based protection response: Engagement of communities in the response to support access to information and services, increase awareness and enhance individual and community resilience and coping mechanisms

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



GBV: Survivors of GBV have safe access to basic, quality case management services

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



GBV: Strengthen capacity of communities to identify factors that increase risks of GBV and mobilize to develop strategies addressing them

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



CHILD PROTECTION Support to children at risk including unaccompanied and separated, child survivors, trafficked children, children with disabilities through effective case management system and child protection community networks

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Need to strengthen the integrated approach with education, livelihoods and camp management

CHILD PROTECTION: Provide psychosocial support and life skills activities that promote children and adolescent and families' psychosocial well-being and resilience

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Health and Protection sectors (if they are delivering MHPSS activities for adults)

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



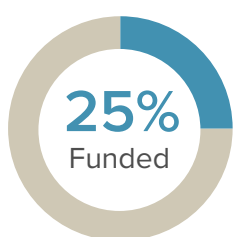
Government of Bangladesh: RRRC

Sector Co-Lead Agencies: IOM / Caritas

Sector Co-Coordination: Hani Chatila, sheltercbx.coord@gmail.com, Ratan Podder, sheltercbx.coord1@gmail.com

Number of JRP partners: 23

FUNDING

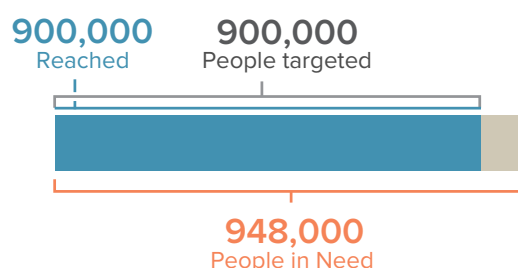


\$34.4M Funded through JRP



\$137M Requested

REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1. Providing life saving emergency shelter and NFI to new influx of refugees or households affected by natural disasters or other shocks and to existing people in need. Related to SO 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of new influx and existing PIN who received emergency shelter kit.	326,000		326,000	900,000
# of new influx and existing PIN who emergency NFI items	326,000		326,000	900,000

Objective 2. Improve living conditions, contributing to reduced suffering, enhanced protection, dignity and safety.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of refugees and existing people in need HHs who received Shelter upgrade kits	713,284		713,284	900,000
# of refugees and existing PIN HHs who benefit from localized site improvements	713,284		713,284	900,000
# of PIN benefitting from an appropriate and viable, longer-term durable shelter solutions	813,284		50,000	16,500

Objective 3. Improve social cohesion and enhance resilience. Relates to SO 2,3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of host and Rohingya HHs receiving essential Household Items (EHIs)	128,729		128,729	145,641
# of HHs receiving HLP assistance	266,753		106,700	0
# of host and Rohingya HHs benefitting from localised site improvements	128,729		25,745	180,000

Objective 4. Promote use of alternative fuel and cooking stove. Relates to SO 1,2,3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
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# of refugees and existing people in need HHs who received alternative fuel	813,284	813,284	518,695
# of refugees and existing people in need HHs who received alternative cooking stoves	813,284	813,284	138,640

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The Shelter/NFI Sector strategy is divided into three phases that span from August 2017 to December 2018. Phase one, up to February 2018, was limited to emergency Shelter/NFI interventions for new arrivals. Phase two, November 2017 to April 2018, overlapped with phase one as the interventions included complementing the Emergency Shelter/NFI Kits (ESK) with Upgrade Shelter Kits (USK). The USK distribution was coupled with technical guidance for refugees to build safer shelters and provide localized household level site improvements that will enhance living conditions and contribute to disaster risk reduction. **The USK target of 180,000 households (HH) set in JRP was only achieved by the end of May 2018.**

The challenges faced by partners include limited funding, shortage in bamboo supply, and bureaucratic delays. Even though the refugees are no longer residing in makeshift shelters, yet, the **USK does not meet the humanitarian standard on covered living space. The camps and sites remain congested causing serious impact on the physical and psychological well-being of the refugees, especially of children, women, and refugees with disabilities.** The shelter materials and disaster risk reduction training provided to the refugees are not sufficient for protection against adverse weather conditions. **Based on a wind/structural computer-aided assessment carried out by one of our partners, the USK can possibly withstand up to 40 Km/hr of wind speed.** The Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) round 10 assessment carried out in 1,922 locations highlights that in 49% of locations, it was reported that unstable structures were the primary shelter related safety concern.

The response is currently in between phase two and three of the Shelter/NFI Sector strategy. This is a vital period that entails planning amongst other Sectors and Working Groups (WG), namely Site Management (SM) Sector and Protection WG. Shifting from emergency related interventions to midterm interventions requires further guidance by the Shelter/NFI Sector to ensure that phase three activities can indeed commence in September 2018.

In order to better guide the Sector forward, a Shelter Survey was conducted by Shelter/NFI Sector partners in July and August 2018. The survey aimed at gathering information on the durability of the shelter materials previously provided, preferred shelter materials by the beneficiaries, and construction practices that comply with the cultural standards of the beneficiaries while taking into consideration the constraints presented by lack of space, availability of materials, and funding. The survey findings will be used to inform decisions on the phase three shelter interventions. The survey assessed several aspects of the current and planned shelters through household-level assessments, technical visits, focus group discussions with beneficiaries, and focus group discussions with technical shelter staff. Main concerns raised by beneficiaries on their current shelters were related to the strength of shelters, quality of material, lack of private cooking and bathing spaces, and lack of ventilation and privacy. It was reported that:

- More than 50% of HH assessed had purchased additional bamboo, tarpaulin, and rope.
- More than 60% of HH assessed are utilizing damaged bamboo and tarpaulin.
- 62% of shelters visited during technical visits had no ventilation.
- 40% of shelters visited during technical visits had an individual bathing facility inside the shelter or connected to it.

Going forward, the phase three shelters will incorporate most of the needs assessed. The phase three shelters are expected to resist an increased level of adverse weather and provide additional safety, comfort, and dignity. The Sector supports a community-based and community-led approach in constructing shelters, developing site plans, and prioritizing beneficiaries.

Phase three activities also include access to safe, sustainable, fuel-efficient stoves and supply of fuel (LPG). Also, access to sustainable lighting to ensure personal safety and dignity. In 77% of locations assessed by NPM, fuel was highlighted among the top three most urgent Shelter/NFI needs. This was followed by 66% for lighting.

Joint needs assessments and secondary data reviews have identified needs in the host communities, but further detailed assessments will need to be carried out by the Sector partners to identify activities better.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

The Shelter/NFI Sector partners have managed to nearly reach the total beneficiary population with Upgrade Shelter Kits (USK) and approximately **80% of the total beneficiary population with Tie Down Kits (TDK)**.

The Sector through the Energy and Environment TWiG was successful in advocating for the use and rolling out of LPG. Initially, **11,000 households have received LPG stoves and cylinders**. The Partners are upscaling the LPG distributions to reach the entire beneficiary population by the end of this year.

More than 145,000 HH solar lights and 48,000 solar torches were distributed.

The Sector was successful in developing two shelter options: Transitional and Mid-Term Shelters both of which are part of the phase three, longer term interventions. The phase three shelters are assumed to resist winds greater than 50 km/hr and 80+ km/hr respectively, based on ARUP's technical guidance note #2.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE – AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

The Shelter/NFI Sector was instrumental in advocating for a facilitated NGOAB approval process for host community activities. The Sector partners can utilize both FD-6 and FD-7 forms to carry out host community related activities.

The host community has benefitted from the existing LPG programme. The caseload of host community beneficiaries will increase until the end of this year.

The Sector Partners are currently conducting needs assessments to properly guide future interventions.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

Congestion in existing camps remains one of the greatest challenges. Congestion is a challenge that spreads across all Sectors and affects life saving responses. It continues to have impact on the physical and psychological well-being of refugees and contributes to protection risks, especially of children, women and people with disabilities. Currently most camps are congested with a ratio less than 20 m2 per person. The international shelter standard of 3.5 m2 of covered living space per person is compromised. Development of new camps is hampered by government approval and unavailability of suitable land.

The phase one and two of the Shelter/NFI Sector strategy revolved around emergency response. As the Sector is approaching **phase three of the strategy which calls for more durable shelters yet more costly** than emergency shelter funding is a challenge that will affect the partners especially as the entire beneficiary population is to be targeted. The Sector plans to get out of the “emergency interventions” cycle by ensuring a more stringent supply chain of treated bamboo for phase three shelter interventions. Abiding by supply chain governance guidelines for sourcing treated bamboo will ensure that the humanitarian response will indeed have a positive impact on the environment while ensure a longer life span of bamboo, up to ten years if properly sourced, treated, and constructed.

GAPS

Proper bamboo sourcing and treatment is a critical gap. There is currently a gap in knowledge of bamboo procurement, quality control, and treatment. Furthermore, bamboo shortage was evident in Bangladesh prior to the humanitarian response, the shortage post influx has been exasperated. Treated bamboo is vital for the durability of the Sector's phase three shelters.

Moreover, as the Sector is commencing with phase three interventions it is important to note that **Housing Land and Property (HLP) assistance has not yet been provided to beneficiaries.**

As the funding level did not yet exceed 30% of the Shelter/NFI Sector appeal, service delivery is expected to be affected especially as the Sector is tending towards more durable shelters that have a higher capital investment yet a more cost-effective solution.

WAY FORWARD

The Shelter/NFI Sector Partners have successfully achieved shelter related targets for phase one and two of the Sector strategy. Unfortunately, this is not enough as the shelter interventions were emergency related with a life span of less than one year. The quality of bamboo provided has diminished over the past months due to the increase in demand and relatively limited supply, thus, diminishing overall strength of the shelters. The quantity of shelter materials provided are expected to withstand no more than 50 km/hr. The gust speeds recorded by the Cox's Bazar airport did not exceed 30 km/hr during the first cyclone season of this year. The Shelter/NFI Sector through its SAG has produced a guidance note on **phase three of the Sector strategy to further guide the partners going forward**. The guidance note emphasized moving towards “phase three” shelters, that are more durable to adverse weather and natural degradation. The **community led approach** initiated in previous phases of the strategy will continue to be at the heart of future shelter programming, recognizing that additional support will be required for the most vulnerable households, for instance in transporting shelter materials and construction (e.g. female-headed households, elderly, people with disabilities).

Moving away from in-kind distribution is recommended, Partners have already initiated a hybrid phase three shelter intervention which includes core in-kind shelter materials and cash/voucher for additional shelter materials. The Shelter/NFI Sector in collaboration with the Protection WG will initiate HLP assistance to the beneficiaries receiving phase three shelters as well as the beneficiaries paying rent.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Households benefit from the Sector's phase three shelter options: Transitional and Mid-Term shelters

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Site Management and WASH Sectors

Households benefit from access to alternative fuel (LPG)

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Food Security

Households benefit from Housing, Land and Property assistance

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



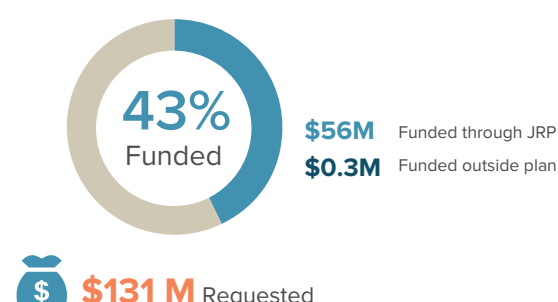
Protection Working Group

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

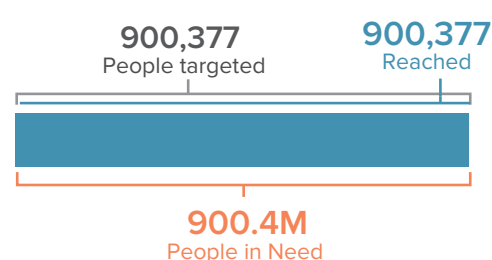


Government of Bangladesh: RRRC
Sector Co-Lead Agencies: IOM / DRC
Sector Coordinator: Oriane Bataille, smcxb.coord@gmail.com
Number of JRP partners: 9

FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1: Enhance equitable access of refugees to relevant services and protection, based on locally agreed standards, ensuring refugees and host communities are informed, and engaged through representative community participation.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% individuals living in sites and community settings where the coordination and monitoring of services is ensured through a site management structure	900,377		90%	98%
% individuals living in sites and community settings targeted by site management services with representative committees actively participating in humanitarian services delivery	900,377		50%	10%
% individuals living in sites and community settings targeted by site management services with functioning complaint and feedback mechanism integrated into the site management structure	900,377		70%	90%
# stakeholders reached through site management capacity-building activities	N/A	209	800	371

Objective 2: Improve physical site access and safe and dignified living conditions for refugees, and adjacent host communities, including reducing their vulnerability to natural hazards.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of individuals living in sites where site planning/site development/site improvement activities are carried out	900,377		70%	98%
% individuals living in sites where physical risks are mapped out and risk mitigation plans put in place	900,377		70%	98%

Objective 3: Support informed humanitarian decision-making and prioritization of gaps and needs across vulnerable groups and geographic areas.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of locations hosting refugees assessed to collect data on demographics, needs & vulnerabilities and access to services	900,377		90% of known locations	100%

Objective 4: Enhance emergency preparedness and response capacities of refugees and host communities, and support local government in Cox's Bazar District to build resilience against natural disasters.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# stakeholders receiving capacity building support for disaster risk management skills and responsibilities	N/A		22,658	646

NEEDS ANALYSIS

As of August 2018, the size and over-congestion of sites, especially Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion hosting over 600,000 refugees, remain important challenges. De to the spontaneous nature of the mostly-unplanned site, density is very high in most areas. Over-congestion and terrain (steep slopes and flood-prone low-lying areas) make it challenging to improve access, mitigate environmental risks, and install essential infrastructure for basic service provision. Furthermore, the proximity of shelters creates fire hazards, protection threats and risks of communicable disease. Deforestation also exacerbates the risks of landslides and flooding.

The **need to support Government's Camp in Charge officers (CiC)** in managing the camps remains critical to ensure an equitable coordination & monitoring of services, in coordination with all sectors. While CiC have been in place in all camps in Ukhiya and the Nyapara registered camp since 2017 and deployed to camps I Teknaf since May 2018, there is a continuous rotation of CiC staff.

Reinforced communication with communities, jointly with the Communication with Communities Working Group (CwC WG), including efficient and accountable complaints & feedbacks mechanisms remains a key priority as well as the establishment of a harmonized camp governance system, which the sector is currently working on, in coordination with the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG). The current 'mahjis system' mostly consisting of appointed men, with limited to no inclusion of women, youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities, does not currently allow for an adequate and inclusive community representation.

The sector is also heavily engaged in **emergency preparedness & response** efforts for the remainder of the monsoon season (up to the end of September) and the upcoming cyclone season (October to December), notably to update and strengthen camp management related cyclone preparedness measures, including support to early warning and CwC, risk mitigation, the establishment, training and management of CPP volunteers, the support to Joint Needs Assessment through key-information and the coordination of camp-based preparedness efforts.

Twelve Site management agencies have been deployed to all camps and their staff is progressively being trained along with the CiC who are being oriented by the sector and area coordination agencies primarily on priority activities and the sector has been developing several camp management tools in coordination with RRRC's office. However, efforts to continue establishing and reinforcing **harmonized camp management good practices** using participatory approaches should be carried on as priority activities evolve over time, based on seasonal phases (governance, cyclone preparedness, among other priorities).

Similarly, SMS agencies and area coordination agencies need to further conduct **site improvement works to increase access & mitigate weather-related risks, notably to develop and maintain footpaths, slope stabilization projects, bamboo bridges and other small-scale infrastructures**.

The sector should also continue working with Government entities, particularly the military, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Rural Electrification Board (REB), that will soon be receiving funding from the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Bank of Development (ADB) to construct critical infrastructures in and near the camps, including roads & multi-service halls, to **develop an holistic approach to plan and maintain key infrastructures – this is to be planned holistically under the auspices of the Sector and in support of the GoB**. Toward this aim, the sector is receiving additional urban planning capacity.

Significant progress on roads as well as small and large infrastructure constructions were achieved during the first months of the emergency. However, these efforts will have to be amplified as **granting and maintaining access remains a primary need in the camps**, notably to the West of Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion site and to some camps in Teknaf, particularly to ensure a timely and efficient delivery of assistance.

Information management systems on the Rohingya populations, their needs, vulnerabilities and access to services that were developed under the auspices of the sector will have to be maintained to support informed humanitarian decision making, notably through the assessments and monitoring conducted by REACH and the Needs and Population Monitoring from IOM (NPM).

Ultimately, in view of risks associated with the Monsoon and Cyclone season and pre-existing vulnerability to disasters, efforts to support **disaster risk reduction & management** in the camps and surrounding host communities will have to continue. Related capacity building efforts are to be further conducted in a coordinated manner to reinforce the capacities of the communities and local authorities. This will enable tackling environmental issues, through the strengthening of the capacity of government institutions in disaster risk management and mitigation and reducing needs, vulnerabilities and risks in Cox's bazar District.

Protection will be continuously mainstreamed through all site management & site development activities.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

During the first part of the JRP implementation, the sector reinforced the management of the camps in support of the Government Camp-in-Charge (CiC) Officers through orientation and the development of common tools & approaches, notably for the coordination & monitoring of services, community engagement and participation, the definition of a new Governance system with the support from the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) and Communication with communities activities, jointly with the Communication with Communities Working Group (CwC WG). **In total, 371 Site Management partners and key-stakeholders were trained in site management since March 2018.**

Similarly, Site Management Support (SMS) agencies have strongly engaged in **emergency preparedness & response** efforts, jointly with WFP, UNHCR, IOM and UNDP. This, by forming and training/supporting the training of Safety Volunteers and Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) Volunteers (50 Safety volunteers in each camp including 20 CPP volunteers), conducting risk mitigation works (slope stabilization, dredging of canals, etc.),, conducting risk mitigation works (such as slope stabilization, dredging of canals, etc.), ensuring the maintenance of access throughout the monsoon season, developing risk models, demarcating risk areas, informing communities and organizing relocations of the most at-risk households (7,646 households at highest risk of floods and landslides were relocated to date) to safer grounds accordingly, tracking & assessing the Category 1 weather-related incidents and coordinating the camp-based responses.

The improvement of the camp living conditions, particularly through site improvement works, site planning and site development activities is another significant achievement. Since March 2018, **121 km of pedestrian path were built, 10.8 km of auxiliary roads were constructed as well as 12.9 km of main roads. 143.9 km of drainage were built. 375 pedestrian bridges were built.**

In addition, the sector has been able to continuously manage information on the entire **refugee population demographics & needs and access to services** as well as mapping data to enable a more informed decision making of the humanitarian community at large. To support these efforts, the sector provided 14 trainings targeting data collection enumerators and conducted by IOM NPM and REACH. During the period under review, NPM conducted three (3) multi-sectoral needs Assessments (MSNA) and issued six (6) baselines assessments.

Finally, in terms of protection and gender mainstreaming, the Site management and site development sector is heavily engaged in **enhancing community participation and empowerment** through the establishment of more of 110 community groups across all camps and the development and upcoming establishment of a more representative and inclusive governance system, in coordination with the PSWG. Site Management actors are engaging the community through the appointment of different volunteer's groups including safety volunteers to respond to fires and provide first aids. The sector is developing site management tools and approaches and reinforcing the capacities of stakeholders in a manner that ensure do no harm principles are upheld, such as the development of guidance on use of community facilities as temporary collective shelters.

Furthermore, the sector **coordinates information management activities** that inform on the refugee population, age, gender, specific needs in order to enable the sector and the entire humanitarian community to make informed decisions. The sector is also enabling **two-way communication with refugees** through the establishment of gender-sensitive complaints and feedbacks mechanisms, in coordination with the Communication with Communities Working Group (CwC). Nevertheless, the sector aims at reinforcing more **inclusive communication with communities and accountability** until the end of the year. The sector is engaged in promoting access of all refugees to site management and site development services, including women and girls.

Site improvement and site development activities are designed to help promote gender equality and a safe environment for women and girls, following a Gender mainstreaming in site planning workshop convened by the sector in February 2018 that was accompanied by a review of current practices and proposed way forward, organized in coordination with the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector. Site planning works are conducted based on standards developed

by all sectors, including the Gender-based violence Sub-Sector, in the limit of space and funding available. Similarly, the sector is engaged in installing solar street lights across all camps which will also contribute to ensure safety, including for women and girls, although gaps remain. The integration of women, in line with the cultural environment, in the camp life is also mainstreamed through the engagement of female volunteers and women will be essential in the new governance system.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

Among the challenges that the sector is facing, **shortage of funding is a great concern, with only 43% of funding received against the JRP.**

The sector also identified a need to **strengthen coordination of site planning & site development activities** in view of the arrival of additional actors (from Government and some agencies/ partners outside of the humanitarian system) and anticipating upcoming funds coming from the Asian Bank of Development (ABD) and World Bank (WB) to be provided to Government of Bangladesh (GoB) agencies. The sector will have to **reinforce medium-term, holistic and joint site planning to enable the construction and rationalization of key camp and service infrastructures, in support of the GoB.**

Accessible, safe and adequate land remains too scarce to enable upholding the humanitarian standards and congestion is very high (down to 8m² per person in the most congested areas against the recommended standard 45m² per person), for which there is a need to reorganize the camp area, for instance the risk areas vacated by refugees who have been relocated, that could be rehabilitated and slope stabilized to make them usable.

In addition, there is a continuous need to reinforce capacities and orient SM actors and CiC in site management, notably based on evolving priorities and agreed approaches.

GAPS

The sector identified **gaps related to the coordination of actors and activities at camp-level**, for which there is a need to reinforce the understanding of the Site Management sector system and roles and responsibilities, in support of the GoB, as well as the overall humanitarian system.

Service monitoring conducted by Site Management Support partners needs to be accompanied by a reinforced accountability of service providers, for which the SM partners will have to notably reinforce complaints and feedback mechanisms and information hubs in partnership with the CwC WG.

There is also a **need to reinforce the participation and engagement of the communities in meaningful, transparent and inclusive camp governance structures.** The security environment in the camps needs to be strengthened, in partnership with the PSWG, to **enable a protective environment**, while security will need to be reinforced both by an increased presence of law enforcement actors and greater related community engagement.

Increasing the number of solar street lights will also drastically contribute to enhance the protection of the Rohingyas. In addition, physical access remains insufficient to several locations in the camps and impairs the delivery of services, with a shortage of roads, bridges and culverts as well as drainages.

WAY FORWARD

As a way forward and as indicated in the key priorities above-mentioned, the sector will **continue engaging strongly with other sectors and advocating for a reinforced coordination and information sharing at camp-level** while conducting additional **capacity building activities on its core responsibilities and structure.**

Similarly, it will strengthen its **communication with communities, accountability and governance activities** to enhance the meaningful participation of Rohingyas in the camp life. A new Governance system was recently developed in coordination with the Protection Sector and RRRC's Office that should be rolled out in the upcoming months, once endorsed by RRRC's office and HoSO.

The way forward will also include the following priority activities, in addition to continue with and **build on achievements listed above.**

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Reinforce community participation and engagement notably through the establishment of the recently developed Governance system across all camps, empowerment of community leaders and constant mobilization in accountability initiatives including reinforced Communication with communities.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Coordinate site management related emergency preparedness and response efforts for the upcoming cyclone season, notably through lessons learnt, in coordination with the RRRC's office and ISCG.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Reinforce holistic site planning and harmonized development of the camps, in coordination with GoB, including retrospective planning in existing camps and upgrades

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Photo: UNHCR / Patrick Brown

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



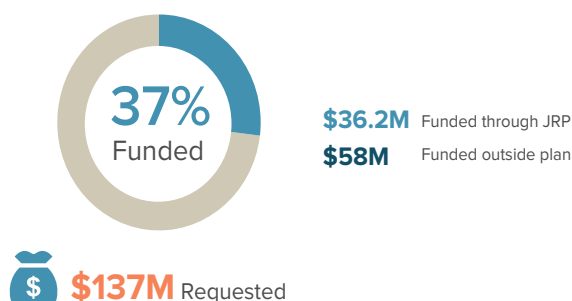
Government of Bangladesh: DPHE

Sector Co-Lead Agencies: UNICEF / ACF

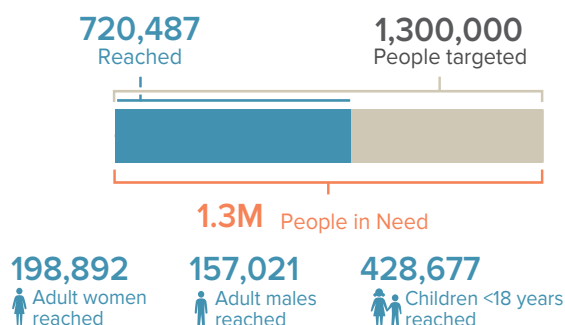
Sector Co-Coordiators: Bob Bongomin, bbongomin@unicef.org, Asif Arafat, washsecco-cox@bd-actionagainsthunger.org

Number of JRP partners: 16

FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1: Ensure effective, sufficient and continuous provision of life saving water and sanitation services for targeted men, women, boys and girls. Relates to SO 2, 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
# of targeted people (disaggregated by sex and age) in settlements benefitting from safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purpose	1,052,495		1,052,495	68% (720,487)
# of targeted women, men, children in settlements who are benefitting of functional latrines of agreed standards	1,052,495		1,052,495	66% (693,123)
# of targeted people (disaggregated by sex and age) in host communities who are benefitting from water services	208,245		208,245	38% (78,672)

Objective 2: Ensure that all targeted women, men, girls and boys have the means and are encouraged to adopt individual and collective measures increasing health seeking behaviours to mitigate public health risks. Relates to SO 2, 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of targeted women, men, boy and girls able to demonstrate at least 3 critical hygiene practices	N/A	TBD	70%	56%
% of targeted women, men, boy and girls who are satisfied with the hygiene related information shared	N/A	TBD	80%	56%
# of targeted households who have received a WASH Hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months	1,052,495		1,052,495	82% (859,804)

Objective 3: Ensure that all WASH assistance promotes the protection, safety and dignity of targeted people, and is used equitably to men, women, boys and girls. Relates to SO 1

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
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% of targeted women, men, girls and boys including older people and those with disabilities who are satisfied with the WASH response.	N/A	TBD	80%	54%
# of targeted women and girls of reproductive age who have their menstrual hygiene needs met	258,000		258,000	56%
% of WASH partners respecting the five minimum commitments regarding safety and dignity of affected population in WASH programming	N/A	TBD	75%	50%

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- **Water Supply: Provision of life saving sufficient quantity and quality of safe water to all targeted population through context based surface or ground water supply is required.**

Thirty-three percent (33%) of the targeted men, women and children do not have access to a safe source of water. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of households⁶² depend on tube wells as a primary source of water and 79% of households report that women are responsible for water collection. These infrastructures have increasingly been affected by floods and landslides. Evidence shows that high contamination levels of water are found at the tube well spout, and at household level which likely occurs during transport, storage and handling. While functionality of tubewells is at about 74%, it should be noted that 56% of households have water access challenges including walking distance and queuing time with significantly higher rates in the Teknaf camps where ground water challenges are well documented.

Repair, operation and maintenance of current tube wells and construction of piped water networks from ground water in Ukhia and surface treatment in Teknaf remain high priority. 6,131 out of about 8000 tubewells remain functional across the response area. While a significant number are shallow wells, operation, repair and maintenance focus will be on the deep tubewells for drinking water purposes. Water quality monitoring and household water treatment scale up alongside community engagement and mobilization will require increased investment in outreach and hygiene promotion. Safe water remains one of the biggest factors in stopping the diarrhea disease outbreak in the refugee response.

- **Sanitation: Access to safe & acceptable sanitation (latrine & bathing facilities) services with a safe excreta management system in place remain a high need.**

Twelve months into the response, 55% of households use a communal latrine while shared and single household latrines account for about 48% of infrastructures built. A combined 53% of households continue to have access challenges including distance, overcrowding, and location and overflowing due to high water table and construction challenges. In 57% of households, women reported feeling unsafe using latrine facilities at night resulting in an increase in coping mechanisms such as makeshift bathing areas within the living shelter - a risk factor that increases the grey and sometimes black water released into the open drains. Latrine and bathing facilities functionality status recorded in the infrastructure mapping conducted by REACH shows that 83% and 95% are respectively functional. About one third of the population dispose of solid waste in an indiscriminate manner and waste often ends up in the open drains resulting in blockages/flooding.

There is an urgent need to increase coverage and focus on gender-segregated or household facilities. The terrain, construction limitations, usable space availability and the unplanned nature of settlements have compounded the containment in pits, emptying, transportation, management and treatment of fecal sludge from the thousands of latrines across the camps. Several options have been explored including unified latrine designs and an array of technological options for sludge management, however, clear priority on land allocation for sanitation corridors, fecal sludge site and construction modalities needs to be taken into consideration. The risk of contamination to water sources and resultant epidemic outbreak, the environment and public health nuisance from the fecal sludge can not be under estimated.

- **Hygiene: Ensure optimal hygiene practices for both refugees and host communities, particularly regarding the proper use and maintenance of WASH facilities, handwashing with soap and Household Water Treatment.**

Hygiene practices remain low within the Rohingya community as evidenced by the lack of soap for hand washing (35% of interviewed households) and evidence of open defecation, especially by children (65% of households). This is compounded with a high population density and overcrowding which increase the risk of disease as well as the existence of shared infrastructures which negatively impacts access, especially for women, girls and children.

The coverage of hygiene promoters, particularly females, across the population remains low due to, among other factors, the skills and language required to communicate and engage the Rohingya communities. The coverage of hygiene kits, top up kits (consumable items like soap) and menstrual hygiene management materials remains sub-optimal where about 35% households did not have soap in the house at a time of a REACH survey in July 2018. Limited community engagement and ownership of facilities result in challenges to utilization, operation and maintenance.

62. REACH WASH Household Survey, April, 2018.

To respond to this need, the sector aims to build on the initiatives that improve community engagement, integrate gender and equity into hygiene promotion activities and develop context based monitoring systems and tools to make informed decisions to improve hygiene promotion approaches leading to positive changes in hygiene behaviors.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

WaSH sector aimed to reach out 1,052,495 people with WaSH service provisions. At the time of the mid-year review, the sector achieved the following:

- Constructed, operated and maintained WASH facilities
 - * 28,500 emergency latrines.
 - * 14,472 semi-permanent communal latrine blocks.
 - * 6,008 functional water points.
 - * 4,270 semi-permanent household latrines.
 - * 5,090 bathing facilities.
 - * 2,064 hand washing facilities.
 - * 107 small and medium Fecal Sludge Management Sites.
- 217,066 Hygiene kits distributed.
- 106,884 Hygiene top up kits distributed.
- 56 core facilitators trained.
- 3000 hygiene promotion volunteers trained.
- A unified design for latrines to guide all sector partners
- As of August 2018, **720,487 people in settlements benefitted from safe water to agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes** (15 litres per person per day).
- In addition, **859,804 people received a WASH hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months.**

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE – AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

Six months within the JRP implementation, the sector achieved the following in host communities:

- **70,450** people have received WaSH hygiene items.
- **31,240** people benefitting from functional latrines.
- **79,250** people benefitting from safe water.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

Construction of fecal sludge management sites and semi-permanent latrines along with operation and maintenance, and solid waste management, has been challenging due to the **lack of usable land, geographical terrain, access and lack of community ownership**. This becomes critical during the monsoon season, with increased damage to infrastructure, high water table and limited access for desludging and transportation of sludge.

Harmonized hygiene promotion approaches require continuous investment in hygiene promotion capacity and activities. The need to ensure all partners align hygiene approaches based on evidence and hygiene items to agreed standards. Accountability and feedback mechanisms inconsistent across response area. Participation and leadership of women, girls and vulnerable groups in design and siting of WASH facilities inconsistent which has an impact on accessibility and ownership.

Little ground water potential in Teknaf area remain a challenge to scaling up minimum requirements for drinking and domestic water uses.

Finally, the **unplanned nature of settlements** has hampered the siting of latrines, water sources in relation to risks of contamination.

GAPS

Statistically, the current infrastructure numbers compared to population estimates is not meeting the standards. As of August 2018, there are 41,088 latrines are constructed and total requirements to meet standard is 52,625 latrines. The **lack of usable land for facilities** (latrines, bathing shelters, fecal sludge sites, transfer tanks etc) remain evident.

Currently, most partners are providing a minimum hygiene package using predominantly didactic approaches. There is limited use of evidence (risk analysis, monitoring and evaluation data) to prioritize key communications and approaches.

Coordination between WASH actors at camp level and with other sectors continues to be a significant challenge having direct impacts on program quality and capacity to address Hygiene Promotion needs and gaps.

Minimum standards (1 HP volunteer: 500 people) are still not being met in several locations and **representation of women on Hygiene Promotion teams** and among volunteers continues to be sub-optimal.

Activities with children and coordination with education and nutrition sectors remain key gaps. Finally, there are very few community accountability and feedback mechanisms in place.

WAY FORWARD

As a way forward, the WASH sector aims at:

- **Increase field level coordination** with CiC, Site management, Health, Shelter, Protection and Education sectors to allow for improved service delivery and concerted efforts.
- **Scale-up operations and maintenance of existing water sources** and increase the production capacity where possible. This will also include upgradation or construction of semi-permanent water supply options to minimize high cost emergency water supply. Water quality monitoring and improvement will remain priority.
- **Support the operations and maintenance of existing sanitation facilities** and ensure latrines meet minimum standards (locks on doors, gender segregation, handwashing facilities). This includes the upgrading of the existing emergency facilities to semi-permanent structures where possible; disposal of solid waste, fecal sludge from pits and explore possibilities to construct waste disposal sites. The focus will be to explore options for sustainable solutions to the fecal sludge burden and appropriate technology/design.
- Working with partners through a team of Core Facilitators **platform to support capacity development** moving towards harmonised hygiene promotion approaches and messaging based on evidence and high-risk practices. This efforts is paired with the advocacy for better use of data at camp level to inform programming and analyse trends.
- Finally, a **Hygiene Promotion gap analysis** at camp level will be carried out to better understand HP capacity of partners.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Construction of new water supply systems (deep tubewells and water networks) and operations and maintenance of existing water supply systems

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Site management, Health, Shelter, Food, Protection, Education, Logistics

Construction, Operations and maintenance of sanitation facilities, solid waste and fecal sludge management sites based on technically sound designs and appropriate technology.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Harmonized hygiene promotion which focus on a community engagement approach with strong focus on crosscutting issues such as gender/women's participation, protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups in coordination with other WASH actors and sectors.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



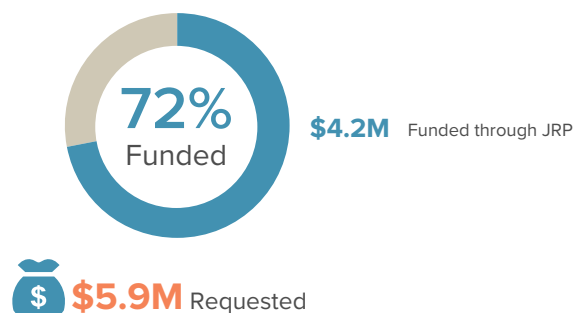
Photo: UNICEF / Patrick Brown

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

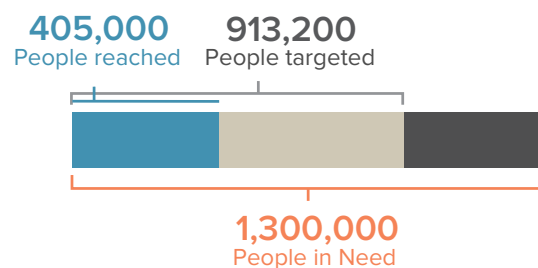


Government of Bangladesh: RRRC
Working Group Lead Agency: IOM
Working Group Coordinator: cxb.cwcwg@gmail.com
Number of JRP partners: 7

FUNDING



REACHED⁶³ VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1. Advocate with diverse partners and stakeholders to strengthen integration and coordination of CwC and community engagement initiatives to reduce duplication and enhance accountability to affected population Relates to SO 1

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of partners demonstrating that participating in the collective service for feedback has influenced course correction or response planning and programming	100%	0%	75%	87%

Objective 2. Operationalize common and collective mechanisms so that life-saving or life enhancing information is provided to and feedback collected from affected communities using channels adapted to the context, gender and age.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of people who report that they have information they need to make decision	80%	20%	75%	84%
% of people who consider feedback mechanisms accessible, understandable and effective.	100%	0.01%	50%	52%

Objective 3. A consistent approach to language and literacy across the response improves two-way community engagement and support Rohingya refugees to develop their own survival strategy. Relates to SO 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of people who report that they have information they need to make decision	80%	20%	gts	84%

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Although an increased number of refugees state that they are finding it easier to access information about the delivery of services, and navigate their way around their camp, with 84%⁶⁴ of the population reporting that they have access to information to base their decision-making progress, there are still **many information and communication gaps**⁶⁵. Vulnerable members of the community, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, adolescent girls, and women who

63. BBC media Action Consortium latest reports indicate that 51% of men and 41% of women deem that there are "no barriers" to providing feedback or making a complaint, although work needs to still be done in specific areas of information provision (e.g. collecting information from persons with disabilities who are confined in-house and cannot access services) of information provision – namely preparation for cyclones, flooding and other natural disasters, repatriation and return options, rights and governance.

64. BBC, Internews and TWB Report, September 2018.

65. Regular community feedback undertaken by different CwC agencies, BBC MA-Internews-TWB: What Matters?, Partner Reporting, Ongoing FGDs

are housebound and unable to move around the camp as freely as men are still failing to access information about services, their rights, status and future⁶⁶. Latest research indicate that there are still significant information gaps, including on future options (59% of refugees interviewed do not feel informed), repatriation, the situation in Myanmar and safety measures during cyclones.

Information needs are not static and shift with the context. During the monsoon/cyclone season (October to December), refugees are looking for more weather-related information such as emergency preparedness, shelter upgrade and access to and use of water purification tablets. As news emerges over repatriation and relocation, refugees want and need accurate information to dispel rumours, and to address misinformation and confusion. Additionally, services and humanitarian actors change over time, meaning there is a constant need to provide information about the 4Ws of services.

Language-appropriate radio and offline audio programmes, video and pictorial IEC materials, which have been made accessible to CwC and other agencies through an online database (Shongjog), have addressed some of the communication gaps. However, not all agencies are using these materials and the information is still not reaching the most marginalized and vulnerable people. Rohingya language has notable differences to the local Chittagonian dialect and includes multiple dialects and social groups that often don't use the same terminology which means more **work is needed to make information more accessible and inclusive**.

Many agencies are using field staff to engage face-to-face with communities, which is the refugees' preferred method of discussing critical information⁶⁷, but in some cases, Rohingya feel there are still **language and cultural gaps that make communication difficult**⁶⁸, and which could prevent community members from freely participating. While there have been some successful efforts to consult refugees through Focus Group Discussions (FGD), decisions about their future are still taken by agencies, and the community is rarely given the opportunity to be a meaningful part of the decision making. This is becoming increasingly difficult for refugees to accept, particularly around sensitive topics such as returns or possible relocations.

The development and upgrade of information hubs as sites where refugees can access a variety of information has helped to address some gaps, but there is a perception among some in the refugee community that staff at these sites do not "speak their language"⁶⁹, and that the sites only benefit those who can access them, which also a concern for people with disabilities⁷⁰. Whilst these hubs have played so far an essential role in the provision of information and feedback, they are not always sufficient to capture feedback from all service users, as women's and adolescent girls' mobility for instance, is limited and curtails their ability to interact directly with service providers.

The host community want information about the impact the refugee presence is having on their environment and livelihoods⁷¹. Addressing rumours and disinformation about the refugee presence could diffuse some of the potential tension over resource use, but there needs to be a more coordinated communication response with the host community, and greater advocacy for social co-existence projects which benefit both host communities and refugees.

Accountability remains a key priority for the population and for the humanitarian response overall. Most agencies have an accountability mechanism for collecting feedback or complaints and responding to them, but this is not standardized across all camps, and information gathered is not always disseminated among partners. The lack of a standardized accountability and feedback platform at site management level that would provide refugees with a voice, and the failure to share information/data means that there are gaps in the analysis of communities' satisfaction with the humanitarian response. Additionally, many accountability mechanisms do not have formalised standard operating procedures or referral pathways, which needs to be addressed within the concerned sectors⁷². This means that while agencies are extracting information from the community, they are not always communicating back to the community and following up on feedback. Furthermore, language challenges are also present in mechanisms attempting to capture feedback among agencies.

A remaining priority for CwC is stronger and more consistent coordination in the CwC Working Group and with other sectors, with an impact on the **WG capacity to efficiently mainstream CwC throughout the response**. Increased buy-in from CwC agencies to sharing data and feedback could help the response be more aware of community needs, and tailor appropriate messages to improve information flow, and behaviour change.

66. *ibid*

67. *Internews*, 2017; *CAID* 2018

68. *Translators without Borders*, 2018

69. *Community engagement meetings*, agencies

70. *ACLAB/Radio Naf*, 2018

71. *What Matters?*, 2018

72. *Internews*, 2018

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

Strengthened information hubs through greater coordination with Site Management actors, to encourage feedback and strengthen overall responses mechanism to complaints and feedback as needed as well as CwC's initiative on accountability as well as technical support from ETS (in terms of widening up ways of communication in response to community feedback).

Coordination and support of BBC Media Action Consortium with Internews and Translators without Borders (TWB) to **provide community information materials in the appropriate language and better track rumours and perceptions in the camps to better inform the response in support of the CwC WG**. The Flying News rumours bulletin provides valuable realtime feedback from refugees about the issues of concern; exposes information gaps which can lead to misinformation, distrust and anxiety (i.e. lack of monsoon preparedness information). The establishment of the Shongjog platform also serve as a recipient of key information.

Facilitated the training of agency staff and Rohingya volunteers who run and support the regular running of radio listening groups across all camps for a variety of targeted groups of Rohingya refugees to meet and discuss topics every session and also to disseminate information as needed.

Continued facilitation of dissemination of radios to Rohingya refugees including elderly refugees, host community and persons with disabilities in both communities to those who are confined in houses and cannot access information hubs, to support listening and information dissemination to support listening and information dissemination.

Community-based approaches to communication with communities, such as the COM (community outreach members) initiative rolled out in some the camps, has been an empowering and proven successful methodology to be expanded and replicated in more camps.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE DIRECTLY IMPACTED THE AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE

Supporting the Communications with Communities Consortium in the collection and dissemination of host community feedback via the 'What Matters?' humanitarian information bulletin that is circulated monthly to all partners.

Supporting host community education programs created and broadcasted with a focus on adolescents and radio listener groups in host communities via training of facilitators and provision of radios.

PRIORITY CHALLENGES AND OPERATIONAL BOTTLENECKS CRITICAL FOR DELIVERY OF LIFE SAVING RESPONSE

Challenges in beneficiaries accessing information hubs to provide feedback and to have feedback and complaints addressed in a timely manner have been encountered. Significant effort has been made by Site Management, CwC and other relevant actors not only to encourage participation in complaints and feedback mechanisms, but also to ensure feedback is brought to the relevant partners and answered as often as possible to a satisfactory level for the beneficiaries.

CwC is actively working with the protection sector to streamline protection to its Areas of Responsibility via targeted information and awareness raising sessions for key stakeholders in each Camp to ensure a **basic understanding is acquired** that has been a challenge thus far in the response. This includes awareness of vulnerabilities and risks such as trafficking, GBV, and disability.

Challenges in communicating effectively (e.g. symbols utilized in camps, information dissemination techniques) continue to be challenging for field staff across all sectors. While information hubs, websites and other technological type of solutions provide visible and tangible ways of communicating at big scale (i.e. internet websites and platforms), these do not always take into consideration the existing difference in physical, material and technological access for women and girls, elders, disabled person (those with visual and hearing impairments in particular), among several others.

GAPS

There continue to be critical gaps in how partners can communicate with refugees and the host community. **Greater training and wider dissemination of information paired with sustained coordination structure are needed** for staff to strengthen the relationship and communication between humanitarian actors, the Rohingya and host community to dis-

cuss needs and concerns as engagement remains quite low amongst the three.

Communication between Host communities and Rohingya refugees is doubly important as host community needs and concerns continue to grow, and **social cohesion remains limited between the refugee and host populations in certain areas.**

Ensuring equality of access to information throughout the response is one the major identified gaps. Marginalised people and those with limited mobility and illiteracy are heavily reliant on others for needed information and as such are at protection risk of denial, exploitation and other forms of abuse. A consistent, meaningful, acceptable and transparent feedback and remedial mechanisms to demonstrate accountability to affected population and service users (refugees and host community) is not yet concretely in place in all Sector and in several camps.

Finally, there continues to be a need for **minimum standards for data collection and data sharing mechanism** across all sectors and partners to ensure a more streamlined approach to providing services and collecting feedback from affected populations (refugee and host).

WAY FORWARD

A major corrective action taken in this response thus far includes the better coordination of respective agencies' Rohingya and Bangladeshi field volunteers to cover all camps so that key health and other information is provided to all households via face-to-face contact (e.g. household visits) and in the appropriate language to ensure a broader dissemination of relevant information. This effort is to be paired with the strengthening of the coordination structure through longer-term deployment of staff.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Encouraging protection and gender mainstreaming and facilitating incorporation into response-wide messaging.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



The priority has multi-sector links (Shelter/NFI, Site Management, Protection, Nutrition, Education, WASH, Health, Coordination) as a commitment from every sector is necessary to ensure that protection and gender concerns are inherent in all interventions.

Enhancing accountability to affected populations, recognizing the accumulated vulnerabilities of women and girls and people with disabilities.

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



The efforts of all sectors are linked to overall accountability in this response, focus group discussions, feedback collection and greater communication with affected population are necessary to ensure the humanitarian com-

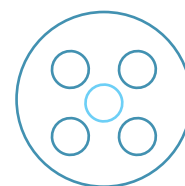
Further strengthening of info hubs

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



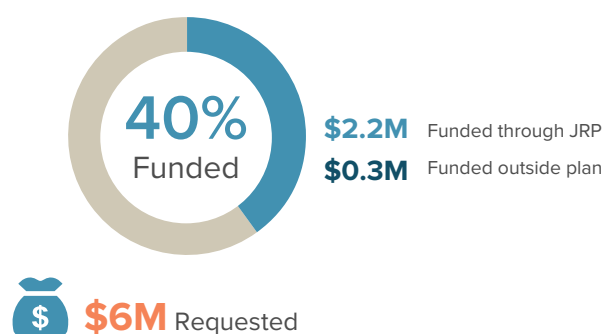
This priority is closely linked to strengthening info hubs through utilizing the map of Info Hubs made by the SMS IM in different sectors who may not be aware of info hubs. Additionally, implementing the ETS project and equipment to be installed will make info hubs more attractive in terms of variety of communication materials as well.

COORDINATION

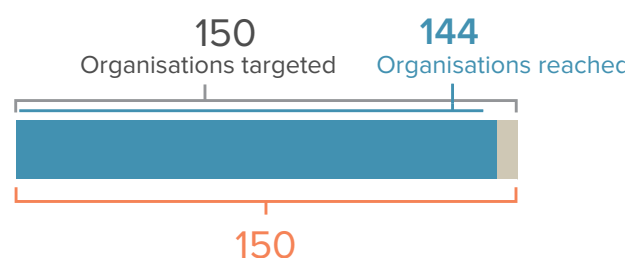


Government of Bangladesh: DC, RRRC
 Senior Coordinator: Sumbul Rizvi, senior.coordinator@iscgxcb.org
 Number of JRP partners: 4

FUNDING



REACHED VS TARGETED



MONITORING INDICATORS

Objective 1. Ensure effective humanitarian response through strengthened inter-sector coordination at operational and strategic levels. Relates to SO 1, 2, 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of sectors that meet regularly	10	100%	100%	100%
# of SEG, Inter-Sector Coordination and district HoSO meetings held and minutes shared	N/A	N/A	100	67
# of people in need disaggregated by sex and age receiving multi-sector assistance	1,300,000	900,000	1,300,000	1,300,000

Objective 2. Reinforce humanitarian community's ability to conduct humanitarian response through the establishment of a humanitarian hub and strengthened information management. Relates to SO 1, 2, 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of partners using the 4W system	150	78%	95%	96%
# of sitreps produced and shared, which include detailed sex, age and diversity disaggregated data and gender analysis from all sectors, and clearly identify gaps	n/a	n/a	40	40
# of partners using the coordination hubs	n/a	20	45	23

Objective 3. Ensure effective advocacy and resource mobilization in support of the collective humanitarian response, including national and local partners

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED (AUG '18)
% of increase of # of local partners present and active in coordination mechanisms	40 NNGOs	20	25%	5%
% of partners satisfied with support to advocacy and resource mobilization efforts	59	n/a	More than 80%	To be defined at the end of the year
% of humanitarian staff and volunteers, international and local, that are women	n/a	n/a	50%	To be defined at the end of the year

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The response for Rohingya refugees and affected host communities in Cox's Bazar is **coordinated through sector-based structure**⁷³, which includes United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, and other stakeholders to ensure support to the Government of Bangladesh. At national and Cox Bazar levels, 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, which provides oversight and strategic guidance to the response from the Government.

Consistent and efficient advocacy is needed to be made to ensure humanitarian space and access, a common analysis and voice to respond to the concerns raised by refugees and affected host communities. Support is provided by the ISCG Secretariat to the Strategic Executive Group, the District HoSO, and the Sector Coordinators to ensure inter-sector interaction with close synergies among all these diverse actors and with the objective of timely, needs-based, and evidence-driven humanitarian assistance, efficient use of resources and avoiding duplication. While significant efforts have been made to strengthen coordination to identify, address and solve critical issues, much more needs to be done to clarify an efficient coordination mechanism and to ensure that coordination mechanisms are fit for purpose and meet the emerging coordination requirements, based on the evolving context and needs. In the current context of persisting needs, the coordination architecture aims at focusing as much as possible the achievement of operational objectives and the delivery of humanitarian life-saving activities, focusing on impact and action-driven deliverables.

Over the past six months, approximately 150 organisations are estimated to be working in the response. There is still further outreach and rationalization to be done, as well as clarification of the coordination structure. Despite a large scale-up of sector capacities, the quick turn-over of staff and lack of institutional knowledge created some challenges for some Sectors. Lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities at different levels (Sector, Area, Camp and Upazila) have created coordination challenges that need to be resolved.

While significant progress was made to clarify camp boundaries and extend camp management, limitations to Camp level coordination due to the current weakness of camp level sector focal points and field coordination structures are continuously hampering the response. Out of the overall number of partners operating at field level, a limited number have constant presence in the camps and none are able to work at night. Strengthened decentralisation of coordination to the Camp level is required.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE IMPACTED THE REFUGEE COMMUNITY

Since the beginning of the JRP, major achievements were made to respond to the coordination needs of an overwhelming response. These include the establishment of an NGO liaison function, an Emergency and Preparedness and Response Task Force to create a platform for technical discussions during the cyclone and monsoon preparedness phases, the establishment of a humanitarian hub at Ukhiya allowing over 23 organisations to use office and meeting space at Ukhiya level, the strengthening of a decentralized coordination framework to Upazila level to adequately support the UNOs and field partners, as well as the establishment of inter-sector standards, mainly in terms of site planning and site development.

Key progress was also made in strengthening links with Government, and to ensure the mainstreaming of key cross-cutting issues into the sector delivery – these include the strengthening of the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) WG tasked with monitoring and addressing the various gender dynamics and concerns, the Cash Working Group, the Emergency Communications Group, and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network

In support of a gender responsive JRP implementation, GiHA WG adapted and delivered standard IASC GiHA training modules to humanitarian actors. ISCG Secretariat staff and CiCs were given basic training on how to monitor gender mainstreaming in the response. GiHA Briefs and inputs into the ISCG Bi-weekly SitReps, which focus on gender related issues of concern in the Response have helped keep humanitarian actors informed⁷⁴ and adequate and informed mainstreaming of gender remains a priority within the JRP and the inter-sector coordination work.

73. 10 sectors and 2 sub-sectors are active, with appointed lead and co-lead organizations: Health (WHO), WASH (ACF/UNICEF), Site Management (IOM/DRC), Food Security (WFP), Shelter (IOM/Caritas), Protection (UNHCR/UNFPA/UNICEF), Education (UNICEF/SCI), Logistics (WFP), Nutrition (UNICEF) and Emergency Telecommunications (WFP). Sectors also have sub-working groups to address thematic issues, such as Energy and Environment (Shelter/NFI), Livelihood (FSS) as well as WG supported from an ISCG perspective (Cash WG, GiHA, among other examples).

74. Review of Gender Mainstreaming in Rohingya Refugee Response_Final Report Sept2018

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS THAT HAVE IMPACTED THE AFFECTED HOST COMMUNITY

Important efforts were made to address the host community needs, through the establishment of a coordination cell and control rooms under the leadership of the DC and Upazila UNOs, montly coordination meetings co-chaired by the UNOs and ISCG Secretariat to address host community and emergency preparedness related issues.

Further District level consultations on social cohesion and host communities needs were being conducted in order to pave the way toward informed planning to address challenges in the response provision to host communities, within the framework of the JRP.

CHALLENGES

Large turn-over of staff and unclear coordination structures remain key challenges to the humanitarian response.

Progress against the Plan has been significant but partial, with 38% funding received against it as of September 2018. This limits the scope of assistance and threatens the sustainability of the operation.

Heavy procedures to grant authorisation for NGOs to work (FD7 and FD6), challenges in accessing visas and lack of funding constite major challenges for the response and difficulties to diversify and scale-up the response coverage.

GAPS

- In line with an unprecented level of underfunding and overwhelming needs in the refugee camps, the response provided to the most affected host communities in prioritized location remain limited – less than 20% of the targeted host communities were reached by any type of service, also linked to a **limited understanding of needs and targeting strategy for host communities**.
- Important **gaps remain in terms of service mapping and multi-sector gap identification**, calling for the development of a core multi-sector framework to adequately target populations in need.
- **Limited participation and engagement of affected communities as well as local organisations** is a critical gap in the response. Despite a very active civil society in Bangladesh and the establishment of a local organisation network under CCNF, there is still a considerable gap in engaging actively the civil society.

WAY FORWARD

- In order to address the main challenges met in the response and to adapt to the evolving context, a coordination review will be conducted by the end of 2018, to ensure coordination mechanisms are fit for purpose.
- Emphasis on strengthening Camp level coordination, bottom-up approach to coordination, using in-country capacities and expertise, is to be made, together with the harmonisation of the camp level sector focal points and field coordination structures to adequately meet operational coordination needs.
- In order to respond to the identified information gaps related to the host communities need and repsonse, the ISCG is working through the Assessment Working Group to undertake a multisectoral Need Assessmet (MSNA) from October to December 2018. The results of the assessment will directly feed into the next planning cycle and allow for a more targeted and monitored response.
- Continuous focus on protection and gender mainstreaming, while recognising the deep protection root cause of the crisis as well as the wide gaps remaining, and monitoring of the quality of the humanitarian service delivery, accountability to affected population and impact on the quality and dignity of life.
- In view of the upcoming cyclone season and the absence of suitable structures serving as emergency cyclone shelters, a cyclone season ontgency plan is being developed.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Support and monitor whole-of-response implementation of key priorities to end 2018 as identified in the Mid-Term Review, including leading Cyclone Contingency Planning for second cyclone season

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Planning for 2019, including developing a roadmap to localisation

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



Support strengthened field level coordination

LINK WITH OTHER SECTORS



JOINT RESPONSE PLAN FOR ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

MID-TERM REVIEW

PART III: ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. PROTECTION AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING ANALYSIS
ANNEX 2. JOINT NEEDS ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS

ANNEX 1. MID-TERM REVIEW OF PROTECTION AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS

Protection and gender mainstreaming analysis (Protection Sector and Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group)

A year after the influx of Rohingya refugees started in Bangladesh, it was decided to collectively take stock of progress made in mainstreaming protection, promoting gender equality, empowering women and girls, and, preventing and mitigating risks of gender-based violence (GBV) across the response on the occasion of the mid-term review of the JRP. Protection and gender mainstreaming form an integral part of the JRP's protection framework, which includes: 'a community-led, rights-based and participatory approach to assistance; protection and gender mainstreaming; the principle of do no harm; and accountability of humanitarian actors to affected communities through effective, transparent and honest community participation and through the availability of information and an active complaints and feedback mechanism. The protection framework also leverages the capacities of refugees, who can contribute significantly to their own protection and solutions through active community participation with an age, gender and diversity balance.'¹

Protection mainstreaming is the PROCESS of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful ACCESS, SAFETY and DIGNITY in humanitarian aid. The four criteria of protection mainstreaming are:

- Participation & Empowerment: Extent to which beneficiaries are involved and consulted at the different stages of implementation. Demonstrated approaches to strengthen community-based mechanisms.
- Do no harm: Extent to which partners prevent and minimize as much as possible any unintended negative effects of their intervention(s) which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks, including GBV prevention and mitigation strategies to reduce risks of GBV.
- Meaningful Access/Age, Gender and Diversity: Extent to which partners enable equal access to assistance/services (i.e. without any barriers/discrimination) in proportion with need; address the differentiated needs of women, girls, boys and men, or other identified vulnerable groups; and, apply an age, gender and diversity lens in the design, implementation and monitoring of their programmes.
- Accountability: Specific mechanisms put in place to enable beneficiaries to provide feedback, complaints and measure the adequacy of interventions.

Gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted STRATEGY/ APPROACH for promoting and towards realizing GENDER EQUALITY. In the context of the refugee response in Cox's Bazar, gender mainstreaming aims at achieving the following:

- Gender-specific data collection, use and analysis
- Equal access to assistance and services
- Equal and meaningful representation, participation and leadership
- Equal involvement in decision making
- Empowerment of women and girls

Based on inputs received from the Education, Food Security, Shelter, Site Management and WASH sectors, a review team comprising the Protection Sector Working Group (PWG) and Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA) Working Group coordination teams, the ISCG GenCap Advisor and five members of the PWG, namely BRAC, CAID, DRC, Handicap International and Oxfam compiled key points on achievements to date, gaps, and, on areas requiring prioritization for follow-up action.

Key findings from the review are highlighted below:

- Many humanitarian actors in Cox's Bazar do not recognize that the various programmes they implement can contribute to the overall protection of refugees; they do not consider protection and gender as central to the response – We must work together to collectively respond to a protection crisis and integrate gender in all aspects of our interventions.
- Protection and gender mainstreaming are not well understood – There is a knowledge gap.
- All humanitarian actors are individually and collectively responsible to mainstream protection and gender in their plan-

ning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes – Protection and gender are not prioritized considerations.

- Gender sensitive language and data disaggregated by age, sex and disability are not widely used.
- There are persisting gaps in inclusion and access to services across camps and sectors for persons with specific needs, including in particular persons/children with disabilities, older persons, chronically or severely ill persons, and persons living with HIV/AIDS, LGBTI persons, adolescent girls, female headed households and unaccompanied and separated girls and boys – An inclusive and more participatory approach to assistance and services throughout the response is required in order to adequately address the differentiated needs of every woman, man, girl and boy enabling them to exercise their basic rights and enjoy their entitlements to equal humanitarian assistance.
- Important achievements, initiatives and good practices have been made, taken or realized – They should be better known (see below) and further generalized.

In terms of achievements, initiatives and good practices, the review noted:

- **Education:** Community Education Committees (CECs) are established with gender balanced representation and are supported by partners to promote girls' education within their communities. Teachers and communities are also sensitized on child protection risks and psychosocial support.
- **Education:** While recruitment of female Rohingya teachers has been a challenge, partners are engaging female volunteer teachers from the host community.
- **Education:** Partners ensure that the setting up of learning centers considers the needs of girls and boys in terms of safe access and provision of gender segregated WASH facilities. Children and communities are consulted in the design, construction and maintenance of the learning centers to promote ownership.
- **Food Security and Livelihood:** Food entitlements (bi-weekly rations) are provided to the female head-of-household as a standard protocol and partners are encouraged to reach a minimum of 40% female beneficiaries in livelihoods targeting.
- **Food Security and Livelihood:** Many large livelihoods programs undertaken by sector partners are specifically designed for women and women's groups, providing cash grants to promote economic and social benefits at both the household and community levels. One-off cash grants are complemented with organizational development training (financial planning and inclusion, management structures, etc.). Work with agricultural groups has also mainstreamed women's participation by including minimum participation of women representation in managerial groups for group-level support.
- **Food Security and Livelihood:** In coordination with the Shelter/NFI and Site Management sectors, the FSS is promoting alternative fuel distribution programmes to remove the need for women and children to collect or pay for firewood to cook their rations. This important program greatly reduces the strain on households, particularly women, brought on by the consistent hunt for cooking fuel.
- **Site Management Sector:** SM actors are engaging the community through the appointment of different volunteer's groups including safety volunteers to respond to fires and provide first aids.
- **Site Management Sector:** The sector is developing site management tools and approaches and reinforcing the capacities of stakeholders in a manner that ensures the do no harm principle is upheld, such as the development of guidance on use of community facilities as temporary collective shelters.
- **Site Management Sector:** Site improvement and site development activities are designed to help promote gender equality and a safe environment for women and girls, following a Gender mainstreaming in site planning workshop convened by the sector in February 2018 that was accompanied by a review of current practices and proposed way forward, organized in coordination with the GBV Sub-Sector.
- **Shelter/NFI:** The emergency shelters were constructed by the beneficiaries and not the partners, based on beneficiary preference.
- **Shelter/NFI:** More than 48,000 torches and 145,000 household level solar lights have been distributed to further mitigate GBV risks especially at night when women and girls access communal WASH facilities.
- **Shelter/NFI:** Based on the Shelter Survey conducted by the Sector Partners in July and August 2018, arranging part of the shelter for bathing or attaching individual bathing space to the shelter was frequently observed (in 40% of shelters). The Shelter/NFI Sector is collaborating with the WASH Sector and GBV Sub-Sector to reach out to women and girls to design individual bathing facilities inside shelters. The aim is for all Phase Three shelter interventions to include individual bathing facilities.
- **WASH:** Gender/GBV checklist for bathing facilities and latrines are used to ensure minimum standards around privacy, safety and hygiene.

- **WASH:** Initiatives/formative research to better understand socio-cultural practices and barriers to Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and culturally acceptable materials for MHM have been conducted.
- **WASH:** Materials are reviewed to ensure they do not exacerbate negative gender stereotypes.

In addition, the Protection Sector and GIHA working groups, and the Child Protection and GBV sub-sectors have worked closely with the various sectors, providing guidance, sharing tools and assessments, and, organizing protection trainings for non-protection actors. These efforts will be pursued in the second-term of the JRP. Other useful analysis for reference in the next phase of the JRP is available in the GIHA WG report of Review of Gender Mainstreaming in Rohingya Refugee Response.

Recommendations on priority areas of intervention:

1. All protection mainstreaming pillars require urgent attention:
 - a. Participation and Empowerment; to ensure that refugees have sufficient and accurate information to make informed decisions about their lives, that they are meaningfully consulted and participate in the response, and that community-based approaches to protection are supported and strengthened;
 - b. Do No Harm; to strengthen safe programming approaches and address potential for unintended harm by humanitarian actors, including in relation to refugee-host community relationships and programming, and within the camps themselves.
 - c. Ensuring meaningful access and incorporating Age, Gender, Diversity considerations in humanitarian interventions; and
 - d. Accountability; for example, enabling beneficiaries to provide feedback, complaints and measuring the adequacy of interventions.
2. Use of gender sensitive language and data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, as a standard practice.
3. Addressing barriers to accessing services faced by persons with specific needs, including in particular persons/ children with disabilities, older persons, chronically or severely ill persons through dedicated actions, and designing services responsive to the diverse needs of refugees.
4. Consistent capture of how women, girls, boys, and men are affected by the crisis with indications of how each sub-group is to be helped.
5. Empowerment of women and girls, in particular through the expansion/diversification of cash for work schemes and skills development programming.
6. Inclusive and effective consultation with and involvement of women and girls at all stages of intervention, to ensure their meaningful participation in managerial groups/decision making.
7. Identification and work with informal male and female leaders and key persons within the community, such as schoolteachers, midwives and religious leaders, and adolescent and youth group leaders, in order to promote gender equality.
8. Capacitating of actors across the response to mainstream protection and gender through training and by designing action plans.
9. Support for humanitarian actors to develop appropriate tools for monitoring progress towards gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment.
10. Awareness building of the refugees and humanitarian responders on GBV and PSEA prevention.
11. Establishment of strong collaboration between the Protection Sector (including the GBV and CP Sub-sectors), PSEA

Task Force and GIHA WG.

ANNEX 2. JOINT NEEDS ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS

JOINT NEEDS ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK - INFORMATION STACKTAKE ON CURRENT DATA

Sub Statement	No. Indicators	Number of Indicators with data available	% of indicators with data available
Rohingya refugees need to be registered and documented	3	0	0%
Rohingya refugees need to feel safe in their homes and immediate environments	4	2	50%
Rohingya refugees need have access to legal aid and counselling services	3	0	0%
Rohingya refugees need have access to case management and referral services	4	0	0%
Rohingya refugees need to be adequately informed, consulted and represented in decision making	11	6	55%
Feedback and complaints mechanisms need to be established and maintained	9	6	67%
Rohingya refugees children and adolescents affected by violence, exploitation and abuse need improved access to a range of protection services	14	5	36%
Rohingya refugees with specific needs need to be identified and provided with targeted support	9	3	33%
Crime and violence in Rohingya refugees settlements need to be responded to and mitigated through appropriate mechanisms	3	1	33%
Congestion and its consequences need to be, analysed, monitored and reduced	4	3	75%
Rohingya refugees need upgraded and improved shelter and housing	12	5	42%
Rohingya refugees need sustainable cooking fuel and other essential NFIs	2	1	50%
Site navigability, drainage and access needs to be improved	9	7	78%
Site planning mechanisms, including plot allocation and land use planning need to be established	1	0	0%
Rohingya refugees in vulnerable settlements are relocated with their consent and participation	2	1	50%
Rohingya refugees and Host Communities need adequate access to safe water	8	4	50%
Rohingya refugees and Host Communities need adequate access to safe sanitation	6	0	0%
Hygiene and Waste Management need to be promoted and supported in Rohingya refugees and Host Community settlements	7	4	57%
Children need improved access to child-friendly learning environments	7	2	29%
Affected Rohingya refugees – including children – need adequate access to Psychosocial support services	7	0	0%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need improved food security and decreased reliance on harmful coping mechanisms	4	3	75%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need improved access to capital and income-generating opportunities	7	4	57%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need adequate access to quality healthcare	13	7	54%
Health risks and communicable diseases need to be surveilled and prevented in Rohingya refugees and Host Community settlements	7	4	57%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need adequate access to quality nutrition services	35	10	29%
The effects of environmental degradation need to be identified and mitigated	1	0	0%
Programmes and interventions need to be monitored and evaluated for their appropriateness, timeliness, relevance and effectiveness	6	3	50%
Tensions with Host Communities need to be identified and mitigated	3	0	0%
Natural and manmade hazards in Cox's Bazar need to be prepared for, responded to and mitigated through capacity building activities	9	2	22%
Natural and manmade hazards in Cox's Bazar need to be prepared for, responded to and mitigated through life-saving interventions	8	1	13%
Humanitarian response needs to be strengthened through inter-sector coordination, information management, effective advocacy & resource mobilisation	7	2	29%

JOINT NEEDS ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK - INFORMATION STACKTAKE ON BASELINE DATA

Sub Statement	No. Indicators	Number of Indicators with data available	% of indicators with data available
Rohingya refugees need to be registered and documented	3	0	0%
Rohingya refugees need to feel safe in their homes and immediate environments	4	4	100%
Rohingya refugees need have access to legal aid and counselling services	3	3	100%
Rohingya refugees need have access to case management and referral services	4	1	25%
Rohingya refugees need to be adequately informed, consulted and represented in decision making	11	9	82%
Feedback and complaints mechanisms need to be established and maintained	9	7	78%
Rohingya refugees children and adolescents affected by violence, exploitation and abuse need improved access to a range of protection services	14	7	50%
Rohingya refugees with specific needs need to be identified and provided with targeted support	9	7	78%
Crime and violence in Rohingya refugees settlements need to be responded to and mitigated through appropriate mechanisms	3	3	100%
Congestion and its consequences need to be, analysed, monitored and reduced	4	4	100%
Rohingya refugees need upgraded and improved shelter and housing	12	6	50%
Rohingya refugees need sustainable cooking fuel and other essential NFIs	2	2	100%
Site navigability, drainage and access needs to be improved	9	8	89%
Site planning mechanisms, including plot allocation and land use planning need to be established	1	1	100%
Rohingya refugees in vulnerable settlements are relocated with their consent and participation	2	2	100%
Rohingya refugees and Host Communities need adequate access to safe water	8	4	50%
Rohingya refugees and Host Communities need adequate access to safe sanitation	6	3	50%
Hygiene and Waste Management need to be promoted and supported in Rohingya refugees and Host Community settlements	7	7	100%
Children need improved access to child-friendly learning environments	7	3	43%
Affected Rohingya refugees – including children – need adequate access to Psychosocial support services	7	2	29%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need improved food security and decreased reliance on harmful coping mechanisms	4	4	100%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need improved access to capital and income-generating opportunities	7	5	71%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need adequate access to quality healthcare	13	10	77%
Health risks and communicable diseases need to be surveilled and prevented in Rohingya refugees and Host Community settlements	7	5	71%
Rohingya refugees and Host communities need adequate access to quality nutrition services	35	20	57%
The effects of environmental degradation need to be identified and mitigated	1	1	100%
Programmes and interventions need to be monitored and evaluated for their appropriateness, timeliness, relevance and effectiveness	6	5	83%
Tensions with Host Communities need to be identified and mitigated	3	3	100%
Natural and manmade hazards in Cox's Bazar need to be prepared for, responded to and mitigated through capacity building activities	9	5	56%
Natural and manmade hazards in Cox's Bazar need to be prepared for, responded to and mitigated through life-saving interventions	8	2	25%
Humanitarian response needs to be strengthened through inter-sector coordination, information management, effective advocacy & resource mobilisation	7	3	43%

JOINT NEEDS ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK - INDICATORS

EDUCATION

No.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
1.2	% HH having boys & girls reporting that they feel safe and secure in Temporary Learning centers/Learning centers/Home based learning/Mobile learning environment (age & sex disaggregated).		63%	UNHCR MSNA
3.1	# of safe, protective and equipped learning spaces established and functional with adequate sex-disaggregated WASH facilities.	1,110	1,201	4W
3.1	# of children and youth enrolled in learning opportunities in camps, settlements and host communities (disaggregated by sex and age).	110,000	143,141	4W
3.1	% of children currently attending education through Temporary Learning centers/Learning centers/Home based learning/Mobile learning other than madrasa/maktab (age & sex disaggregated).		Boys 3-5= 40%, 6-14= 64%, 15-17=12% Girls 3-5= 41%, 6-14= 63%, 15-17=2%	UNHCR MSNA
3.1	% of boys & girls in the adolescent age group 15-17, those reporting not having completed higher than primary level of education. (sex disaggregated).			UNHCR MSNA
3.1	% of children currently attending education in a religious setting such as madrasa/maktab (age & sex disaggregated).		Boys 3-5= 60%, 6-14= 84%, 15-17=20% Girls 3-5= 59%, 6-14= 76%, 15-17=3%	UNHCR MSNA
3.1	# of teachers and learning instructors (disaggregated by sex) from refugee and host communities trained on foundational teaching and content.	1900	3147	4W
3.1	# of learners and teachers receiving standardized education materials (disaggregated by sex and age)	88000	141,388	4W
3.2	# of teachers and learning instructors (disaggregated by sex) from refugee and host communities trained on psychosocial support.	0		4W

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

No.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
1.6	User satisfaction rate of ETS services			ETS internal tracking
1.6	# of humanitarian organizations using the ETS Connect mobile app as feedback mechanism	0	6	ETS internal tracking

FOOD SECURITY

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
1.2	Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges		100%	WFP
3.3	Quantity of food provided (MT)	0	7854	WFP
3.7	# of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling		currently no figures available	WFP Monitoring tool; PDM (refugees only)
3.4	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (USD)	0.00	9,478,202.13	Distribution reports
3.4	Percentage of the households under minimum expenditure basket	74.80%		REVA 1 and 2
3.7	MAM treatment default rate		"Children U5: 14% PLW: 11.3%"	WFP Monitoring tool
3.7	MAM treatment non-response rate		"Children U5: 5.2% PLW: 1.6%"	WFP Monitoring tool
3.7	Food Consumption Score	"Acceptable = 43.5% Borderline = 36.8% Poor = 19.7%"	"Acceptable = 87.2% Borderline = 12% Poor = 0.8%"	WFP Monitoring tool
3.7	Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women	3.07		WFP Monitoring tool
3.3	Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	6.7	4.14	WFP Monitoring tool
3.7	Proportion of children (aged 6-23 months) who consumed a minimum acceptable diet	8.80%		WFP PDM
3.3	Proportion of HH where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers		"Man: 24% Woman: 24% Both together: 52%"	WFP Monitoring tool
3.3	# of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	0		WFP Monitoring tool
3.7	# of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	0	"Children U5: 162,258 PLW: 44,279"	WFP Monitoring tool
3.7	MAM treatment recovery rate		"Children U5: 80% PLW: 87%"	REVA 2
3.7	MAM treatment mortality rate		"Children U5: 0.1% PLW: 0.04%"	WFP Monitoring tool; PDM (refugees only)
3.4	# of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers	700,000	860000	WFP Monitoring, Partner reports

HEALTH

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
3.5	% of PHCs providing 24/7 health services		86%	HERAMS
3.6	Maternal deaths/ expectant mothers per 100,000			EWARS/CBS/ Maternal mortality surveillance
3.5	% of assessed locations reporting reduced access to health facilities (> than 30 mins walking or no access)		6%	NPM
3.5	% of assessed locations reporting difficulties accessing health services at night		66%	NPM
3.6	% of children under aged 2 fully vaccinated			WHO IVD team survey

3.5	% of priority targeted diseases for which diagnostics are available at secondary laboratory level in Cox's Bazar district"			WHO laboratory team
3.5	% of PHCs with at least one health care staff member trained in mhGAP			HERAMS
3.5	Number of CHWs per 1000 population		1:730	HERAMS
4.2	% of surveyed facilities found to be out stock of selected essential medicines and tracer products for more than one week			Periodic surveys
3.5	Number of inpatient and maternity beds/10,000 people		1:1007	HERAMS
1.6	% of surveyed individuals expressing not satisfied with their health service on exit interview			Periodic surveys
3.5	# of outpatient consultations per person per year disaggregated by sex			4W
3.5	# of under 5 outpatient consultations per year disaggregated by sex			4W
3.5	Number of health facilities (HF) with 24/7B-EmONC/500,000 population by administrative unit	2/500,000	3/500000	HERAMS
3.5	% of deliveries in HF births assisted by a skilled attendant	22% (as per UNFPA assessment)	"43.4% (among total PIN) (32.2% among refugees only)"	Direct Reporting
3.5	% of health facilities (PHC and HP level) providing at least two short methods(pills, injectable, condom) and one Long Acting Method (Implant, IUD)	N/A, there was no standardized system in place at this time	28%	HERAMS
1.6	# of HF providing comprehensive 24/7 Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)	9	24	HERAMS
3.6	Percentage of EWARS reporting health facilities reporting to EWARS as per agreed timelines	100%	100%	EWARS
3.6	Percentage of epidemic alerts investigated within 24 hours of alert	73%	74%	EWARS
4.2	# of field level visits undertaken to ensure standards, quality and coverage in the health response	0	25	Direct Reporting
4.7	# of joint assessments conducted	1	8	Direct Reporting

LOGISTICS

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
4.5	Organizations utilizing cargo handling services responding to a regular user survey with a satisfaction rate of "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied"	92%	90%	Logistics Sector Survey
4.5	Percentage of service requests for cargo handling fulfilled	100%	100%	Logistics Sector Internal Tracking System
4.5	Organizations participating in coordination activities responding to a regular user survey with a satisfaction rate of "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied".	80%	95%	Logistics Sector Survey
4.5	Organizations utilizing IM products responding to a regular user survey with a satisfaction rate of "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied"	80%	75%	Logistics Sector Survey
4.5	Organizations contributing logistics assessments and/or capacity information to be shared with the wider humanitarian community..	15	14	Logistics Sector Internal Tracking System

NUTRITION

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
3.7	Prevalance of GAM (KTP Mekshift)	19.30%	12.00%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of GAM (Nayapara)	14.30%	13.60%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of SAM (KTP Makeshift)	3.00%	2.00%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of SAM (Nayapara)	1.00%	1.40%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of Anemia (KTP Makeshift)	47.90%	32.30%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of Anemia (Nayapara)	46.60%	29.40%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of Diarrhoea (KTP Makeshift)	41.30%	20.90%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of Diarrhoea (Nayapara)	34.30%	23.90%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of ARI (KTP Makeshift)	57.70%	26.10%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Prevalance of ARI (Nayapara)	50.30%	21.50%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Exclusive breast feeding (KTP Makeshift)	56.00%	50.00%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Exclusive breast feeding (Nayapara)	72.20%	73.50%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Minumum Acceptable Diet (KTP Makeshift)	6.40%	7.30%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	Minumum Acceptable Diet (Nayapara)	15.70%	29.70%	Survey Report 2017, 2018
3.7	# of children (6-59m) received nutrition services		147,167	NPM Round-6
3.7	# of PLW received nutrition services		34,785	NPM Round-6
3.7	# of adolescent girls received nutrition services		31,718	NPM Round-6
3.7	# of Boys and Girls aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment		12,692	Monthly Report
3.7	# of Boys and Girls aged 6-59 with MAM Months newly admitted for treatment		13,992	Monthly Report
3.7	# of Boys and Girls aged 6-59 months reached with Vitamin A supplementation		147,167	Campaign Report
3.7	# of adolescent girls reached with Iron/folate supplementation		31,718	SitRep
3.7	# of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Care-givers of children aged 0-23 months provided with IYCF counselling		1,025	Monthly Report
3.7	# of Boys and Girls aged 6-59 Months reached with Blanket supplementary programs		139,757	Monthly Report
3.7	Management of SAM children - >75% cured, Defaulter<15%, death<5%		96.00%	Monthly Report
3.7	Management of MAM children - >75% cured, Defaulter<15%, death<3%		76.00%	Monthly Report
3.7	% of 6-59 months children receive vitamin A capsule	88.00%	98.00%	NAW Report
4.2	# of Nutrition SMART surveys conducted		2	Survey Report
4.2	# of Coverage Investigations (SUEAK/SLEAK Surveys) Conducted		0	Survey Report
1.6	# of partner agencies with Accountability for Affected population (AAP) feed-back mechanisms in place and functioning		6	

PROTECTION

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
1.1	% of Rohingya registered	100%	100%	UNHCR Family Counting
1.1	# of Advocacy based interventions for the promotion of refugee rights		46	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.1	# of protection visits and border visits	196	440	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.1	# of protection visits and border visits	196	440	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.2	% of households that report feeling secure in their current locations		"Men 79% Women 45% Boys 45% Girls 33%"	JRP/UNHCR MSNA indicator
1.2	Safety and security (number of people who feel safe by locations)	same as above	same as above	Same as above
3.2	# of people who benefitted from psychosocial support, especially trauma counselling	MHPSS	MHPSS	JRP
1.3	# of refugees provided with legal advice and counseling including victims of trafficking and exploitation, by age and sex		1000	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.3	# of cases supported with legal aid		350	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.9	% change in reported domestic abuse cases			GBV SS
1.7	% of Rohingya children (<18) who are married or engaged to be married			Education and Child Protection in Emergencies, Joint Rapid Needs Assessment, Nov 2017
1.9	% change in reported domestic abuse cases			GBV SS
1.9	% of Rohingya with more than one channel to report crimes and attacks			Needs and Population Monitoring
1.9	# of police camps		"- 9 Police camps - 1 police : 890 individuals"	Protection reporting
1.7	% of households who report self-collected firewood as main cooking fuel source	95%	85%	"Education and Child Protection in Emergencies, Joint Rapid Needs Assessment, Nov 2017 UNHCR Settlement and Protection Profiles"
1.4	# of refugees at heightened risk as well as victims of trafficking and exploitation, identified and supported, including through case management, by age and sex		334,518	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.7	# of Child Friendly Spaces			CP SS
1.8	# of Woman Friendly Spaces			GBV SS
1.8	% of children/women/men/the elderly/PWD who are able to access relief commodities and services with little or no difficulty			JRP
2.2	% of households which can be locked from the inside	37%	66%	UNHCR Settlement and Protection Profiles

4.3	# of Bangladeshi who have benefited from Quick and midterm impact projects contributing to peaceful existence		84,743	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.8	# of people who benefitted from TIP prevention programmes	20,000	60,000	JRP/Protection reporting
1.8	# of persons benefitting from awareness raising and community based protection mechanisms, by age and sex	21,389	194,150	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.8	# of people who have enhanced skills and are participating in community awareness activities			Protection 5Ws and other reports
3.4	# of individuals benefiting from life skills and resilience (age and sex disaggregated)	CP SS	CP SS	CP SS
4.3	# of Quick and midterm impact projects contributing to peaceful existence		20	Protection 5Ws and other reports
1.8	# of camps with protection emergency response units		At least one unit per camp in 30 out of 33 locations (except for Camp 14, 4 Extension and 20 extension)	Protection reporting

CHILD PROTECTION

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
1.7	# of community based Child Protection mechanisms strengthened	186	301	4W
1.7	% of Unaccompanied and separated children who are undocumented	65%	65%	4W/Family counting
1.7	# of unaccompanied girls and boys identified and documented	368	1153	4W
1.7	# of separated girls and boys identified and documented	1598	4860	4W
1.4	# of girls and boys at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children identified and receiving case management services	22000	10957	4W
1.7	# of girls and boys at risk			CP Monitoring
1.7	# of unaccompanied and separated girls and boys reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a long-term family based care arrangement	93	1110	4W
3.2	# of Child Friendly Spaces and # of Mobile intervention providing psychosocial assistance to girls and boys	302 (3600)	426	4W
1.7	% of camps with established referral pathways for Children			4W
3.2	# of girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial support/activities	168022	207593	4W
3.4	# of individuals benefiting from life skills and resilience programming, by age and sex	14581	33123	4W
1.7	# of adolescent groups/clubs established and strengthened	175	226	4W
1.7	% of facilities complying with minimum sector standards	TBD (Available after Infrastructure mapping is completed)	TBD (Available after Infrastructure mapping is completed)	4W
1.7	# of dedicated protection actors and staff trained and acquiring enhanced technical skills	N/A	947	4W

1.7	# of other service providers trained on protection principles including GBV response and child protection in emergency basics, by sex			4W
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GBV

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
1.4	# of safe and accessible GBV case management service entry points	38	85	GBV Sub-Service Mapping dataset (last updated 22 July 2018)
1.4	% of referral pathways (camps/sites) with options for referrals to specialized and non-specialised services that are in line with the minimum standards.(camps/sites)	22	28	GBV Referral Pathways (09 August 2018)
3.5	% of GBV service entry points with integrated health activities or services	0% (0)	4% (3)	REACH Infrastructure Mapping, GBV SS Service Audit
3.2	# of population in need of GBV response services, by age and gender	323000	423271 (TBD)	Family Counting
3.2	% of sites where GBV case management services are available out of all sites with affected populations.	TBD	68%	5W, REACH Infrastructure Mapping.
3.2	# of individuals at risk of GBV benefiting from psychosocial services that meet minimum standards, by age and sex		120,237	5W
3.5	% of GBV service entry points with integrated health activities or services		4%	REACH Infrastructure Mapping, GBV SS Service Audit
3.5	%age of GBV survivors who are referred and recieved timely medical care within 72 hrs			GBVIMS
1.3	% of people at risk of GBV benefitting from safe and ethical referrals to legal/ justice services			GBVIMS
1.8	# of national GBV sub-sector members and JRP partners		7	GBV Sub-sector
1.8	% of GBV funding for response allocated to national organisations			GBV Sub-sector

SHELTER

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
2.1	# of HH with covered living space greater than 3.5m2 /person			NPM
2.1	# of HH living in congested camps (less than 20m2/person)			NPM, UNHCR
2.1	# of HH with covered living space greater than 3.5m2 /person			NPM
2.2	# of HH benefiting from TDK	0	160,701	4Ws Matrix
2.2	# of HH benefiting from mid-term shelters	0	256	4Ws Matrix
2.2	# of HH benefiting from USK	27996	184,405	4Ws Matrix
2.2	# of HH benefiting from transitional shelters	0	1,395	4Ws Matrix
2.2	# of shelters that include bracing			NPM
2.2	% of USK target reached		100%	NPM / 4Ws Matrix
2.2	# of HH with cement flooring in shelter			NPM
2.2	# of HH with covered living space greater than 3.5m2 /person			NPM
2.2	# of HH benefiting from treated bamboo			NPM
3.4	Households benefiting from Shelter/NFI cash based intervention			4Ws Matrix
2.3	% of HH using alternative fuel (LPG & CRH)		105,317	4Ws Matrix

2.4	# of HH benefiting from solar lights	47509	89,677	4Ws Matrix
3.4	HH benefiting from Shelter/NFI cash based intervention			4Ws Matrix
2.2	# of HH benefiting from treated & untreated bamboo	27996	184,405	4Ws Matrix
4.5	% of damaged shelters that have been upgraded	0	100%	Shelter Sector
4.5	# of emergency shelter/NFI kits prepositioned		160,211	Shelter Sector
2.3	% / # of HH using alternative fuel (LPG & CRH)		105,317	4Ws Matrix
2.2	# of shelters that include bracing			NPM

SITE MANAGEMENT

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
2.1	# of sqm per person by Camp (Camp size/Camp population)			NPM CONGESTION MAP
2.4	Pedestrian Access incl. stairs ≥6ft wide built to minimum sector standards (l.m)			SM SECTOR
2.5	# of shelter plots built to agreed minimum sector standards, including all necessary levelling, drainage, sqm etc. (#plots)			SMEP, SM SECTOR
1.6	% complaints received responded to in set maximum timeframe			NPM
2.4	Auxiliary roads <15ft wide built to minimum sector standards (l.m)			SMEP, SM SECTOR
2.4	Cleaning of drainage to minimum sector standards			SM AGENCIES (IOM, UNHCR)
2.4	Drainage Constructed to minimum sector standards (l.m)			SM AGENCIES (IOM, UNHCR)
4.2	# of regular service monitoring exercises conducted by SM partners on a monthly basis			SERVICE MONITORING TOOL, SM SECTOR
2.4	Main Roads ≥15ft wide built to minimum sector standards (l.m)			SMEP, SM SECTOR
2.4	Pedestrian Bridges built to minimum sector standards (#)			SM AGENCIES (IOM, UNHCR)
2.4	Solar Lights - Communal areas lit at night (m2)			SM AGENCIES (IOM, UNHCR)
2.6	# of people in Need of Relocation by Camp			RELOCATION TRACKER DATA, SM SECTOR
2.6	# of people relocated by Camp			RELOCATION TRACKER DATA, SM SECTOR
2.4	% of locations (NPM) reported difficulty in accessing aid distributions			NPM
4.5	Site-level emergency response plan including emergency 3W & contacts list in place			SM SECTOR
2.2	Stabilisation built to minimum sector standards(m2)			SM SECTOR

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

NO.	INDICATOR	BASELINE	CURRENT	SOURCE
2.8	% of safe latrines (with four walls, roof and lockable doors)	77%	86%	REACH
2.1	Lack of land, congestion and sighting. (Prioritization)			
2.7	Proportion of houses with access to a safe source of water	99%	99%	REACH
2.7	% of HH within 500m of nearest water facilities.	97%	99%	REACH
2.7	# of children, women and men that have access to WASH services			REACH
2.7	# of people with access to WASH facilities			"REACH, NPM & 4Ws"
2.7	Proportion of houses with improved source of water	99%	99%	REACH
2.7	Piped water network coverage			4Ws
2.9	# of Hygiene items, aqua tabs, water consumption etc....		421318	4Ws
2.7	# of tube wells installed and functioning.	3703	12206	4Ws & REACH
2.7	Queuing time less than 30min		87%	REACH
2.9	Availability of hygiene items (Consumables)			Hygiene Services
2.8	Desludging of latrines		49508	4Ws
2.8	Latrines – structure, number, roofing type	12302	42923	REACH
2.8	# of latrines and bathing facilities		61698	4Ws
2.8	# of female-only toilets	2374	6069	REACH
2.9	Sensitization or provision of information regarding WASH activities			
2.9	% of HH who have knowledge of the 5 critical times of handwashing		Not collected in REACH April survey	REACH
2.9	# of hygiene items (Consumables)		421318	4Ws
2.9	# of Handwashing facilities (increasing handwashing (HW) behavior with soap)		7,513	4Ws & REACH
1.6	Establishment of feedback and consultation mechanises geared towards new constructions			
1.6	% of blocks with functioning community hygiene promotion sessions feedback mechanisms			Hygiene Services
4.1	Ground water level and aquifer study. Recharge capacity etc.			IWM Study
4.2	Community involvement in deciding implementing and monitoring of WASH facilities			
2.9	Proportion of HH receiving hygiene items through voucher systems			4Ws
3.6	# of HH with reported cases of Diarrhoea in the last 7 days			
3.6	# of acute diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections (ARI)			EWARS
2.8	# of functioning sanitation groups by Camp			

