HIGHLIGHTS

- **Over 12,600 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise**, as of 31 July. All persons above the age of 12 received an ID card and all households received a family certificate, which will be used for the provision of protection and assistance in Bangladesh. The exercise aims to consolidate a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance, population statistics and ultimately solutions.

- **Shelter upgrades** continue in the camps and settlements, with **205,120 households** (97% of target) supported with extra tarps, rope, bamboo and wire, and **154,757 households** supported with tie-down kits (73% of target), to strengthen existing shelters.

- As of 29 July 2018, **38,327 refugees have been relocated** into newly developed sites, including relocations for risk mitigation and infrastructure development as well as new arrivals; 22,726 of these were due to landslide risks. During August, 5,151 refugees are planned to be relocated.

- **Critical health gaps remain** in some specialty areas—including for host communities in the vicinity of the camps—such as surgical services, 24/7 availability of health services, and clinical mental health services. Heavy rains raise risks of water- and vector-borne diseases.

- To address a major need, refresher trainings on **emergency faecal sludge management** were held in Kutupalong RC, Camp 18, Nayapara RC and Charmakul to build further capacity for managing sludge in flood scenarios.

- **Refugees’ ability to cook food is seriously hampered** by inclement weather; the Food Security Sector is coordinating with the Emergency and the Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG) and the Shelter/NFI Sector regarding cooking fuel alternatives (LPG) and increased use of community kitchens.

- At least 122 **additional GBV case management service entry points are required** to achieve full coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need. 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.

- **Safe space for emergency evacuations is urgently needed** due to the monsoon and potentially stormy weather and high winds. The more land is also needed for sustainable relocation sites as severely congested camp conditions have far-reaching negative consequences. **Sizable funding gaps continue** to limit humanitarian capacity.

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING

- **15,000** refugees in host communities
- **626,000** refugees in Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site
- **919,000** Rohingya refugees as of 21 June 2018
- **278,000** refugees in other camps

**USD 306M** received overall for the 2018 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)

**32%** received of the USD 951M appeal for the JRP

**USD 23.5M** in funding outside the JRP (including the Red Cross Movement and others)

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1 The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis (HPR) received USD 331M or 73% of the overall USD 434 million appeal, as reported by the Financial Tracking System (FTS).
2 This includes refugees living dispersed within Bangladesh host communities, as well as refugees living in groups amongst Bangladeshi host communities as defined in NPM Round 10. In addition, it also includes Camps 21-27, which the RRCC established in May 2018.
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven an estimated 706,000 Rohingya refugees across the border into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. A situation of statelessness imposed over generations has rendered this population seriously vulnerable, even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed the Rohingya refugees with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The response is designed to mitigate the impact of this population on the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people who are forced to rely upon humanitarian aid for their basic needs.

A year later, refugees now face additional threats. They live in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle the monsoon rains and cyclone seasons—with alarmingly limited options for evacuation. Many refugees have expressed anxiety about their future, explaining that they would not agree to return until questions of citizenship, legal rights, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed.

Rohingya refugees reported by location as of 21 June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Camps and Settlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong Expansion Site²</td>
<td>610,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong RC</td>
<td>16,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 14, 15, 16</td>
<td>98,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)</td>
<td>12,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 22 (Unchiprang)</td>
<td>21,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 23 (Shamliapur)</td>
<td>13,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 24 (Leda)</td>
<td>35,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 25 (Ali Khali)</td>
<td>9,501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp 26 (Nayapara)</td>
<td>47,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 27 (Jadimura)</td>
<td>14,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayapara RC</td>
<td>23,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>904,056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Refugees in Host Communities**      |                   |
| Cox’s Bazar Sadar and Ramu            | 6,628             |
| Teknaf                                | 5,332             |
| Ukhiya                                | 2,920             |
| Sub Total                             | 14,880            |
| **TOTAL Rohingya**                    | 918,936           |

REFUGEE SITES BY POPULATION AND LOCATION TYPE

POPULATION DATA

- **There are an estimated 919,000 Rohingya refugees** (212,415 families) in Cox’s Bazar, according to the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) exercise. NPM estimates are based on interviews with key informants and triangulated through field observations and spontaneous community group discussions. The complete dataset can be found here.

- **The RRRC Family Counting Exercise has counted 855,328 refugees** (198,464 families) in camps and settlements as of 15 July 2018. This methodology is based on interviews with each refugee family, collecting gender- and age-disaggregated statistics, geolocations and specific protection needs at the household level. Taken together with the 33,956 registered refugees (6,324 families) that arrived before August 2017, this data identifies a total refugee population of 889,284 persons (204,788 families). The complete dataset can be found online: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/myanmar_refugees

- Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though the overall influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis in late August 2017. During the last two weeks, the majority of new arrivals originated from Buthidaung Township.
Response highlights:

- The education response since August 25th has focused on the provision of pre-primary and primary education for refugee girls and boys. By 30th July, the response has reached a total of 139,444 children.
- The gap for pre-primary and primary-aged children in camps remains approximately at 150,000 learners for age group 3 to 14 years. For host communities, a total of 3,697 (2,066 girls and 1,631 boys) learners have accessed pre-primary and primary education.
- Through the Learning Facility Registration System, the Sector has registered 1,320 learning centres, temporary learning centres and mobile learning centres. Out of which, 1,180 have been registered as complete, 13 are under construction and 127 planned.
- 3,309 learning facilitators have been trained in Foundational Teaching and Learning from the refugee and host community. Learning materials have been distributed to 140,919 students.
- To help maintain the learning centres, 465 learning centre management committees have been established.
- 98 learning centres have been damaged by landslides and/or soil erosion. 46 learning centres have been damaged by flooding.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The LCFA Task Force at Cox's-level, comprising of representatives from different actors and technical experts, has developed the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA). The LCFA is a guiding document providing a pathway for quality, protective and relevant learning using levelled core learning competencies. As of now, the LCFA is structured into four levels. The LCFA’s Levels I-II (equivalency of pre-primary through lower-primary competencies) are developed and Levels III-IV (equivalency of primary through lower-secondary learning competencies) are drafted. Currently, the LCFA Task Force is developing the accompanying learning materials (teacher guides and student workbooks) for Levels I and II with a target of having an operational roll-out in end September.

A key gap in the education response is services to address the learning needs of adolescents and youth. Inadequate coverage of adolescents between 15 to 24 years of age remains a major concern. Less than 2,000 adolescents have access to education or life skills training – out of the 117,000 in need. To address this gap, the Sector has established a Youth Working Group. During the coming months, the working group will develop a secondary data review on youth and produce a white paper to highlight the needs and consequences of underserving the youth.

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2 Education Sector Partners complete the Learning Facility Registration System after CIC plot allocation has been confirmed. Due to this, partners provide their planned, ongoing and complete status of their learning centres. This will be updated on a weekly basis. The new data reflects an accurate system of ongoing progress; whereas, the previous cycle included all the facilities that had been registered regardless of their status.
Response highlights:

- **July 2018**: about 885,595 refugees have been reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
  - Round 20 lasted from 22-30 July and reached 112,472 households (Families of 1-3 persons were excluded in this round).
  - Round 21 is expected to begin 3 August.
  - 214,420 additional persons receive food assistance through cash-based transfers/e-vouchers. This represents over a quarter of the refugee population receiving food support through e-vouchers, which allows more choice, dignity and dietary diversity.
  - 16,881 refugee households were received paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.

- Recent rains had no major impact on food distributions points.

- Regarding emergency response to the recent heavy rains:
  - The Sector distributed cooked meals to about 445 persons in Camp 10. High energy biscuits were distributed to 239 households.
  - 4 households received one of GFD 15 days ration. 1120 emergency distributions of food parcels were distributed in Kornapara.
  - Emergency food vouchers were provided to 700 households in Camp 12 to access ready-to-eat dry food such as flattened rice, molasses and biscuits.

- Approximately, 35,543 were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period, including home-gardening, agriculture inputs, livestock targeting host communities, and some cash for work DRR related activities with refugees and host communities.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is funded at just 21% of its requirements: additional funds are urgently needed to maintain food assistance caseloads, including new arrivals and for reaching the most vulnerable, increasing dietary diversity, and improving stability.

- More resources are needed regarding the monsoon and cyclone seasons, to mitigate the effects of climate-related hazards and strengthen the Sector’s response capacity.

- More resources are also needed to scale up livelihoods programs to benefit the most vulnerable host communities who highly affected by the influx, and initiatives for strengthening the refugees’ resilience.

- More shops are under construction for improving food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to a wider range of food.

- Refugees’ ability to cook food is seriously hampered during heavy rains— FSS is coordinating with the Emergency and the Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG) and the Shelter/NFI Sector for cooking fuel alternatives (LPG) and increasing use of community kitchens.
Funding

USD 17.9M received 16%

as reported by FTS (USD 113M required)

Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)

- 107 JRP Projects
- 33 primary health centre facilities
- 11 hospital facilities

Cumulative Indicators

TARGET: 1 per 10,000 people

163 basic health units
100%
Reached

TARGET: 1 per 50,000 people

33 primary health centre facilities
100%
Reached

TARGET: 1 hospital per 250,000 people

11 hospital facilities
100%
Reached

Response highlights – refugee and host community

- The Sector has provided over 2,440,740 outpatient health consultations to refugees and affected host communities in 2018.
- 23 Health facilities were closed on July 25-26 in accordance with the local practice for elections.
- Flooding and landslides on 25 July caused access issues in a few areas. Mobile medical teams (MMTs) provided health services this week in several camps to meet additional/surge needs.
- Operations at Health Emergency Operations Center (HEOC) at Civil Surgeon’s Office were scaled up to coordinate the response to additional needs. Two surge support teams were deployed, one each to Ukhiya and Teknaf.
- A total of 3,336 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases were reported this week, that brings the total number of AWD cases in 2018 to 140,118. Weather-related damage to WASH infrastructure may raise the risks for water- and vector-borne diseases, but any uptick will be observed only after a lag of few days; robust surveillance under EWARS accordingly continues for their timely detection and mitigation.
- 10 new suspected measles/rubella case-patients were reported this week bringing the total number in 2018 to 1457. The Sector, in collaboration with the GoB’s Ministry of Health, is collecting samples from suspected measles cases as a part of routine measles surveillance to confirm and understand the disease transmission in the camp.
- Assessment of over 100 health facilities has been completed in the first phase of Health Facility Monitoring, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Health, Civil Surgeon’s Office and the Sector. This assessment is an effort to ensure quality of service delivery, and compliance with standards and policies. So far a total of 25 camps out of 30 were covered.
- A WebEx technical consultation meeting on diphtheria took place on July 30, participated by Civil Surgeon, DGHS Coordination Cell, CDC and the Sector. Technical experts advised on strengthening diphtheria immunization, aggressive contact tracing and chemoprophylaxis and technical support to laboratory. A multi-partner visit for better assessment is planned for September.
- The Sector facilitated a Medical Logistics workshop on 24 July 2018 to gain a global understanding of the health stocks in the country, trends in consumption, and emerging health issues in relation to health logistics. 50 participants from 29 organisations participated. The outcomes will assist with procurement, activity planning, and budget proposals for the following year.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector continues to remain seriously under-funded.
- On-going heavy rains continue to raise the risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases.
- Critical gaps remain in some specialty health services’ areas namely surgical services, 24/7 availability of health services, and clinical mental health services.
- Provision of much needed surgical care for refugee and host communities remains a challenge; increase in number of staff performing surgeries as well as funding is required.
- While the overall target of number of health facilities for the population in need is met, gap analysis reveals considerable inequitable distribution of health facilities across the camps.

A consultation meeting on diphtheria on 30 July 2018.
Response highlights:

- 200 border missions to Sabrang and other southern border entry points have been conducted since the beginning of March, in collaboration with local authorities. Transportation continued of extremely vulnerable persons to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong, where new arrivals are provided food, temporary shelter, counselling and vulnerability screening.

- Over 12,600 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 31 July. All persons above the age of 12 have received an ID card and all households received a family certificate. The exercise aims at consolidating a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance in Bangladesh, population statistics and ultimately solutions. The exercise will enhance the accuracy of data on Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, helping the Government and aid agencies better understand needs, plan assistance and avoid service duplication. A Q&A with frequently asked questions by the refugees has been prepared, translated into Myanmar language and widely circulated.

- With discussions on returns regularly in the media, refugee communities remain anxious about their future. Over the past months, refugees have frequently said that they will not consider going back to Myanmar unless questions of citizenship, legal rights, safety and security, and, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed. Collaborative efforts are being made to provide accurate information and continue engaging the community regarding their concerns, including vis-à-vis the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between UNDP, UNHCR and the Government of Myanmar in June 2018 about which an Information Note, translated into Myanmar and Bangla, was widely shared with refugees. Over the last two weeks, the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG), in coordination with site management agencies and CICs, have carried out focus group discussions (FGD) to transparently engage with different segments of the refugee community to address questions, concerns and perceptions on the above-mentioned MoU.

- Protection monitoring in the camps helps identify and refer persons in need of protection services, via complaint boxes and a hotline service open seven days a week. Since 1 March, 1,290 calls to the hotline have been received, referred and addressed.

- Since 1 March, more than 138,316 persons have benefitted from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness-raising on camp services, protection risks and concerns, fire safety, health, emergency preparedness and landslide risks.

- 30 camp protection focal points from various agencies continued to assess needs at the camp level, undertake protection service mapping and organize fortnightly protection coordination meetings in many camps.

- As Rohingya refugees face heightened risks of trafficking and exploitation, PSWG continues outreach to different levels within refugee communities to raise awareness of and mitigate exposure to risk factors. During the reporting period, at least 9 specific awareness-raising sessions were held in different camps on trafficking risks and the assistance available to survivors; these sessions targeted community leaders and members of the refugee and host communities. Also, a Counter-Trafficking and protection training session targeted national and international aid workers, focusing on related forms of exploitation, key concepts related to victims’ identification and referral, interview techniques, the experience of trafficked persons and case studies. In parallel, PSWG advocacy at all levels within the Government, and with donors and embassies continues to enhance the response to exploitation and human trafficking. On 22 July, IOM, UNHCR and USAID representatives met with the Deputy Commissioner of Cox’s Bazar to discuss trafficking issues and areas of collaboration.

- Discussions are underway in the new Camp 4 extension with Site Management Support partners and the CIC on the establishment of a representational refugee Camp Committee. PSWG provided orientation sessions for actors on site, including based on lessons-learned from the successful election process that was recently carried out in Camp 26.

- PSWG continues to support vulnerable persons affected by landslides, flooding and heavy storms, include by helping families access safe temporary shelter and core relief items, helping relocate affected households. During the reporting period, PSWG
identified, accompanied and assisted persons with specific needs during their relocation to Camp 4 ext. and Camp 20 ext., while ensuring that upon their settlement at the new sites, individual cases are referred to the newly established static protection services.

- During the reporting period, Protection Emergency Response Units (PERUs), comprising specialized staff on gender-based violence, child protection and community mobilization, deployed 6 teams in different camps. The other teams remained on stand-by in case of a localized or camp-wide emergency, in close coordination with camp protection focal points, CICs and other relevant actors. PERUs collected timely information on incidents and assisted affected households and persons with specific needs.

### Child Protection

**Cumulative Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>206,271 girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities</th>
<th>TARGET: 400,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reached</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>206,271 at-risk girls and boys, including unaccompanied and separated children, identified and receiving case management services</th>
<th>TARGET: 22,000 Boys and Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reached</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) runs 426 child-friendly spaces (CFSS) across the camps and host communities. Since March 2018:
  - 261,097 crisis-affected children and adolescents have received child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, and service information and awareness;
  - 206,271 crisis-affected children have received psychosocial support;
  - 226 adolescent clubs have been established; and life skills and resilience training was provided to 32,527 adolescent girls and boys.

- 301 community-based child protection committees have been established and strengthened to address and monitor protection risks in the camp and host communities.

- CPSS is currently undergoing a data validation exercise for case management numbers, which has caused some fluctuation in related statistics. Currently CPSS identified 10,937 girls and boys at risk, including 6,013 UASC, who are receiving 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) and referrals for more specialized services. This improved case management system offers more reliable data on protection risks for updating risk levels and statuses.

- Family-based care for all children is a priority. To date, 1,166 UASC have been reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a temporary long-term family-based care arrangement.

- Supportive positive parenting training was provided to 2,220 foster parents and parents in families identified by previous incidents of violence within the home. The training introduced parenting concepts and the positive discipline approach.

- More than 5,366 girls and boys, as well as 11,362 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection issues.

- Plans are underway to build the capacity of GBV and Child Protection Frontline Workers. A cascading training-of-trainers exercise is expected to run for 3 months starting in early August.

- Only one casualty has been reported as a result of weather-related hazards: one child perished in a landslide in camp 25. CPSS took part in the joint assessment of landslides/flooding risks in camp 21 and counselled families to relocate as planned.

- During the heavy rains, CPSS continued essential activities but was forced to temporarily close some CFSS. The rain, wind and landslides affected 32 CFSS. CPSS decommissioned 14 CFSS and relocated 10, while new CFSS are being constructed. 12 CFSS are being upgraded, with other facilities provide alternative services. Over 1,000 community outreach workers and an estimated 40,000 households received community messages on risks of family separation and protecting important documents and belongings.

- To facilitate speedy family tracing of children separated from their caregivers during emergencies, CPSS is distributing water-resistant child safety bracelets (250,000 total, though some families have sought replacements). This distribution is an opportunity to identify see more “hidden” children (i.e. those confined to their house, those with disabilities, etc.)

- Trained staff in 25 LCCMPs are ready to provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency.

- Since March 2018, a total of 301 community-based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) have been established and linked to the child-friendly spaces to support community-level monitoring, prevention and response to violence against children.

- 18 participants from 5 organizations participated in a training of trainers on the need for CBCPCs, existing community-based child protection mechanisms, disaster risk reduction and specific risks for children in disasters. 1,100 community-based child protection committee (CBCPC) members including frontline staffs have been trained on DRR and their roles and responsibilities in emergency.
• The Case Management Task Force (CTMF) completed a 5-day training on case management for 90 field-level case workers. The training is followed up with mentoring, field support and regular meetings to establish a peer-support network. CPSS also trained 944 field staff and volunteers on child protection.

• CPSS is piloting the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) to harmonize the child protection case management system and data produced through service delivery.

• CPSS reaches host communities through social mobilization and entertainment education on key child health and protection concerns, including child marriage, child labour, corporal punishment and birth registration. Psychosocial support has been provided to 15,217 children in host communities through 50 CFs. Over 90 adolescent clubs operate in host communities including recreational activities in Rajapalong and Palongkhalii Union in Ukhaa and Hnila Unions in Teknaf. 10 peer leaders were trained on facilitating adolescents clubs and 174 sessions on life skills were organized in the clubs. CPSS also arranged various meetings with community members to discuss how communities can create protective environments for children and adolescents.

• 78 safe entry points for GBV case management have been established, including 52 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG).

• At least 345,489 persons have been reached by the GBV response and prevention interventions since 1 March. Of these, approximately 30% are girls.

• Approximately 32,557 men and boys from refugee and host communities have been addressed through community-based GBV risk mitigation activities, including community mobilization and male engagement interventions.

• Over 140,588 women and girls (84,743 women, 55,845 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs.

• 48,340 persons (31,771 women, 16,569 girls) have received dignity kits to enhance their personal safety, hygiene, and mobility.

• Comprehensive GBV service referral pathways are established in 22 refugee sites in Ukhaa and Teknaf upazilas.

Gaps and Constraints:

• Established policies constrain basic refugee rights, such as freedom of movement outside of the settlements, access to civil documentation, education and access to justice. The lack of recognized legal status renders refugees vulnerable to various protection risks and remains an advocacy priority.

• At least 22 additional GBV case management service entry points are required to achieve full coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need.

• 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.

• The ongoing monsoon season is expected to increase protection risks for refugees, especially for children, adolescents, women, older persons and other vulnerable categories of the population. It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses.

• Adolescent girls and boys’ participation at the child-friendly spaces is limited, including because some are prevented from participating by their guardians. Therefore, continuous community engagement and focus group discussions with adolescents and parents are ongoing to address the issues. Children and parents in the community are asking for meaningful intervention for their children which include quality education and skills activities for adolescents.

• As some of the CP and GBV service points might be affected by the flood and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving CP and GBV services for survivors through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approaches. Information provision and dissemination (relating to all Sectors) need further improvements, as do referral systems, including specialized systems to connect survivors to appropriate multi-sectoral CP and GBV prevention and response services in a timely and safe manner.

• Areas for multi-purpose community centres for women, men, boys and girls as well as for recreational play and safe spaces for delivering GBV and child protection services should be included in site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards. Rapid scaling up of technical support to ensure service quality, including the services provided in community centres, information points, safe spaces for women and girls and child friendly spaces, is essential.

• Lack of access to basic services and self-reliance opportunities exposes refugees, especially women and adolescent girls, to protection risks and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.
The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies and FD7 is hindering the deployment of new actors as well as the expansion of the existing partners into providing much needed protection services, including child protection and GBV response services.

**Response highlights:**

*Overview of the reporting period*

- With the exception of one stabilization centre and one Breast Feeding Corner, all nutrition facilities are operating, although in some areas from temporary locations. Two new outpatient therapeutic programme facilities which includes Blanket and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP), are currently set up in Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension. A Nutrition Action Week was conducted, providing Vitamin A and deworming to 147,167 children under the age of 5 in the camps and host communities and screening them for malnutrition. A coverage assessment is currently ongoing.

*Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period*

- 145,599 children under 5 years were screened for acute malnutrition. Of these:
  - 2,676 children were identified as suffering from SAM and admitted to in-and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 16,814);
  - 2,149 children 6-59 months were identified as MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment. A significant number of children identified with MAM were admitted to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (Cumulative: 16,744).
- 7,790 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 47,527).
- 924 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 33,077).

*Assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) during the reporting period*

- 1,965 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 3,311)
- 5,811 PLW received counselling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative: 171,613)
- 747 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 43,208)
- 2,280 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 15,661)
- 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported

**Gaps and Constraints:**

The sector is 74% underfunded: the gap in funding requirements may impact on nutrition service delivery especially during the monsoon season should partners need to reconstruct nutrition sites. The number of Mobile Nutrition teams that was planned for the monsoon response has been reduced due to a funding shortfall.
Response highlights

The Sector is continuing to roll-out shelter upgrade kits (USK) and tie down kits (TDK) for individual households. The relatively mild wind speeds in May (during the first cyclone season of 2018) and rainfall in June and July damaged 1,326 shelters. Most of these were older shelters that had not been upgraded. A draft report by ARUP, Engineering Consultancy Firm, confirms that the Sector’s USK which includes a TDK should resist winds of up to 40 km/h. Weather-related incidents since 11 May 2018 demonstrated that the USK and TDKs cannot withstand severe winds and rain; the Sector has communicated its serious concerns regarding the limitations of the USKs and TDKs in light of anticipated weather patterns for the next few months to GoB authorities. The Sector has developed a new shelter option, which is stronger than the USK as well as less expensive and easier to construct than the mid-term shelters. The RRRC has acknowledged the need for improved shelters and has endorsed the design. While the new shelter option will consist of the same materials found in the USK (i.e. rope, tarp and bamboo), it is expected to utilize some three times more of it to increase resistance to winds up to an estimated 70 km/h.

Piloting of mid-term shelters for flat and sloped terrain was successful. The designs and Bill of Quantity of the mid-term shelters have been approved by the RRRC. The mid-term shelter design for flat land consists of concrete columns which will provide sufficient resistance against strong winds and rain. The mid-term shelter for sloped terrain consists of concrete footings with bamboo columns that will allow partners to construct durable shelters with minimum site development, saving money and time. It is expected that more partners will propose new mid-term shelter designs. Currently one operational partner is implementing 2,000 mid-term shelters in Teknaf sub-district. Progress has been slow due to rainfall. It is expected that works will be finalized in three months in light of anticipated heavy rainfall.

For emergency preparedness and response, the Sector has focal points at the level of the district, sub-districts and camps. Mapping of warehouses, containers and distribution points has been finalized. Stockpiling was accounted for down to the level of each container. The Sector has developed an emergency plan, including technical guidance, and distributed it to all partners. An incident map which highlights all the incidents that led to fully damaged shelters as well as the status of providing emergency shelter kits and USKs to the affected households is developed on a weekly basis.

Moreover, the Sector has developed guidance documents on: Emergency Shelter/NFI kits, community structures upgrading, structural assessment forms, TDKs, tie-down guidance, decommissioning at-risk structures, and proper tarpaulin usage IEC.

Progress made to date:
- 204 mid-term shelters and 1,276 transitional shelters have been constructed.
- 205,120 households (97% of target) supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters with additional tarpaulin, rope, wire and bamboo. Upgrade kits do not protect against high winds or cyclones.
- 154,757 households (73% of target) have been supported with tie down kits to bolster the wind resistance of their existing shelters. Tie-down kits do not protect against cyclones.
- 125,050 households (59% of target) have received solar lighting.
- 104,147 households (49% of target) have received a replenished supply of alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas or compressed rice husk).

Gaps and Constraints:
- The overarching challenge for the shelter responder remains the lack of suitable land to decongest camps and construct shelters which meet the Sphere minimum standards, are capable of withstanding the climatic weather conditions and are adequate for meeting the protection needs of women and children.
- The Sector is only 14% funded. The funding gap specific to contingency planning is estimated at USD 40 million.
- Efforts to upgrade shelters continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.
Site Management

Sector Coordinator: Oriane Bataille

smoxb.coord@gmail.com

Funding

USD 24M received 18%

as reported by FTS
USD 131M required

Active Sector Partners

38,327 individuals relocated due to risks of landslides/flooding, new arrivals and construction of critical infrastructures as of 29 July 2018

JRPs projects

14

3,416 plots available in existing sites

Response highlights

• Emergency mitigation measures continue and response mechanisms are in place as the monsoon season progresses. Relocation of households identified as being most-at-risk of landslides and flooding is ongoing and additional land is being identified to relocate populations at risk. Following the recent heavy rains, the list of community facilities to be used as temporary collective shelters was updated as those facilities served to temporarily host households whose shelters were damaged, as a last resort.

• Through the established category 1 incidents reporting system, the Sector continues to track incidents and trigger responses as needed. Incident data is available online:
http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8553f37b783741d5959ca67f020650d4

• Maintenance and repair work has continued following heavy rains, notably by the inter-agency Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP). SMEP’s call centre was established to address urgent needs for infrastructure repair and maintenance. More than 170 incidents were reported in July.

• Development of new Camp 4 and 20 Extensions, as well as Chakmarkul, is ongoing with 804 available plots in Camp 4 Extension & 350 in Camp 20 Extension as of 25 July. As of 25 July, 395 households have relocated to Camp 4 Extension and 782 households to Camp 20 Extension.

• The Sector and LGED jointly reviewed the road networks in Ukhaa and Teknaf to help inform planned interventions to be funded by the ADB and the World Bank.

• The Sector reinforces governance and community participation at the camp level. To date, over 110 committees and community structures/representation groups have been established in the camps. The Sector activated a Governance task force composed of SM actors, CIC and a representative of the Protection Sector to develop guidance on governance with common standards on establishing a representative system.

• SMS has operational complaints & feedback mechanisms in 30 out of 32 camps, plus 6 information hubs, in addition to those mechanisms run by CwC Working Group.

Gaps and Constraints:

• Lack of land, more specifically adequate, suitable and accessible land to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox’s Bazar District.

• Lack of sufficient space to relocate refugees living in landslide and flood risk areas; and inadequate space for installation of essential services. The latter is highlighted by the fact that some service structures are in landslide and flood risk areas themselves.

• Congestion and overcrowding of camps particularly in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is of grave concern and exposes families to the risk of fire, disease outbreak including diphtheria and acute watery diarrhoea, security concerns, serious protection and mental health risks.

• Community governance mechanisms are being strengthened. While the majority of leaders currently appointed are males, it is anticipated that broadening the participation base to include different refugee groups will ensure improved community representation structures and enhanced accountability of existing leaders.

• The funding shortfall hampers assistance and provision of many needs identified by the Sector, most notably the construction of critical infrastructure.
**Response highlights:**

- About 500+ latrines in across the camps were damaged in the July 24-28 rains, over 300 have so far been repaired while 40 have been decommissioned.
- Ongoing works for latrines and bathing facilities protection include sand bagging, foundation reinforcement and earthworks. Prepositioned items include 400,000 water bottles and 4 million Aquatabs in Ukha and Teknaf.
- The Sector decommissioned about 433 latrines out of a total of 7,353 latrines and emptied 2,104 latrines during the reporting period.
- WASH sector with support from CDC has been reviewing the emergency water quality surveillance guidelines with a working document to guide immediate and long-term monitoring of water quality using a community engagement approach for the refugee response and DPHE.
- Refresher trainings on emergency faecal sludge management were held in Kutupalong RC, Camp 18, Nayapara RC and Charmakul to build capacity for managing sludge in flood scenarios.
- A core group of hygiene promotion facilitators have been assembled to ensure camp-level capacity development and harmonized approaches.
- 44 participants joined the 3rd Core Facilitator training on 26 July.
- Collaboration continued with Translators without Borders and the CwC Working Group for increased outreach to beneficiaries.
- AWD Response audio messages for Rohingya and host communities are ready for dissemination in the event of an outbreak.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Overflowing latrines and bathing facilities hamper desludging efforts. Desludging is possible after flood water recedes.
- Sludge movement during the heavy rains is a serious challenge.
- Usable space for replacement/construction of decommissioned facilities remains a challenge.
- Funding for sector partners remains low, limiting capacity to providing rapid support in new land or relocation areas.
Communications with Communities (CwC)

Funding

USD 141K received
2%
as reported by FTS
(USD 5.9M required)

Partners
7

Cumulative Indicators

% of people who report that they have information they need to make decisions

TARGET: 90% of people

38% Have info
62% Need more info

Projects
7

Response activities:
- Communicating with Communities Working Group (“CwC”) continues radio production training in Kutupalong. Ten volunteers received basic audio editing training and five were trained on an advanced level as part of the ongoing effort to train Rohingya refugees and host community members as radio reporters. The team produces Voice of Palong, a 30 minutes radio magazine programme on everyday matters in the camp including music. The show is broadcast on Saturdays at 5.30 p.m. on Radio Naf and is also available on Shongjog for narrowcasting.
- Radio Naf has conducted journalist development training with 10 Rohingya youth. The teens will now work on their own program, in Rohingya language called Palong Er Hota.
- The CwC WG held over 200 radio listening groups during the reporting period, across all camps. The listening groups listen to programs broadcast on Bangladesh Betar Radio and Radio Naf on topics that included landslides, menstrual hygiene, malaria, ante-natal care, AIDS and nutrition.
- Regarding refugee relocation to safer areas within the camps, CwC has undertaken focus group discussions with refugees who are reluctant to relocate in order to explore their reasons and discuss possible solutions. The results of the these discussions have informed improved community outreach to those at risk of landslides and floods. Focus group discussions were also held to help create a common logo for Information Centres across all camps.
- CwC continued to circulate approved emergency messages and communications to all agencies. These audio messages, written material and pictorials relate to landslide safety, clean water and sanitation and protection.
- Communication tools, resources and messages are available online: http://www.shongjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/

Gaps and Constraints:
- Concerns around repatriation to Myanmar and/or relocation to Bhashan Char are continuing to cause distress and anxiety among refugee communities. Similarly, many refugees are concerned about relocation from one camp to another for safety reasons.

Logistics

Funding

USD 950k received
26%
as reported by Sector
(USD 3.6M required)

Partners
53

% Requests Fulfilled
100

Projects
3

Total Cargo Handled
22,640 m³

Response highlights:
- The Logistics Sector is providing access to common storage services in 3 locations on a free-to-user basis for the humanitarian community. The Ukhiya Logistics Hub provides 2,800m² of storage and the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara currently provides 2,400m² of common storage. The Teknaf Logistics Hub provides over 800m² of common storage.
- The Sector continues to advocate with the RRRRC and the Ukhiya UNO on behalf of the humanitarian community for the implementation of a traffic management system within Kutupalong in order to reduce the risk of access issues and road damage.
• The Sector is sharing information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox’s Bazar district through a Physical Road Access Constraints map which is updated in consultation with the humanitarian community and the Bangladeshi military. This map is updated as needed and available online: http://www.logcluster.org/sector/bangl17

• As part of the Logistics Sector support to the monsoon preparation plans of humanitarian organisations working in Cox’s Bazar, twenty 20-foot containers were available on loan, for storage of their prepositioned and rapid response goods. The 20 containers assigned to eight different organisations have been placed in seven different locations throughout Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilla’s including at Madhu Chara Logistics and Engineering Hub.

• As of 31 July 2018, Logistics Sector has handled a total of 22,640m³ of cargo for 23 organisations.

Gaps and Constraints:
• Vehicle weight restrictions remain in place for vehicles accessing roads within Kutupalong Camp to ensure the road infrastructure and access is maintained.
• Congestion continues to be reported at the Chittagong Sea Port. Congestion is due to increased importation of cargo and periodic flooding at the port.
• The Sector continues to seek additional funding to ensure that its coordination, information management and free-to-user common storage services can continue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Telecommunications (ETS)</th>
<th>Sector Coordinator: Michael Dirksen</th>
<th><a href="mailto:michael.dirksen@wfp.org">michael.dirksen@wfp.org</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Partners: 1</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Projects: 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>USD 845K received 70% as reported by Sector (USD 1.2M required)</td>
<td>32 inter-sector information hubs where the Sector will provide services and equipment</td>
<td>TARGET: 32 Hubs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 inter-agency, NGOs and govt. organisations trained on sector radio services and mobile application</td>
<td>200%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response highlights:
• ETS experts supported the ISCG in drafting a follow-up letter requesting RRRC to advocate with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) the authorization of NGO partners to both access the upgraded security telecommunications network covering the camps and to import the necessary equipment.
• Nineteen generators and 19 multimedia projectors were handed over to 3 organizations as part of the sector’s support for information hubs. The ETC Connect mobile application, a community feedback tool, is now hosted, managed and maintained in-country.
• Mapping of mobile network coverage in the operational areas is ongoing.

Gaps and Constraints:
• Continued advocacy is needed for NGO access to the UN security telecommunications network (and clearance for importing compatible equipment).
• Field actors require information on the extent and quality of mobile network coverage and what their business continuity plans are in times of emergency particularly in the operational areas to guide their selection of mobile network operators.

HOST COMMUNITIES
In accordance with the Joint Response Plan’s commitments to host communities, Sectors have undertaken and implemented projects in several areas such as Food Security & Livelihood, Protection, Site Management & Disaster Risk Management, Shelter& Environment, WASH, Nutrition and Health.

Those activities ranged from the implementation of micro-livelihood projects like small gardening activities, agro-fisheries, microfinance and credit for women. Community action groups are being extended to host communities, in particular in areas bordering the sites to foster social cohesion and access to justice and conflict resolution with communities. Sexual and reproductive health programs are being also implemented in the six Unions of Teknaf and Ukhiya, focusing on family planning, maternal health and emergency
obstetric and neo-natal care. The Nutrition Sector extended its analysis and programming to screen and treat moderate to acute malnutrition and continuous awareness raising, among other key activities. Capacity-building and local capacity strengthening to prepare and respond of natural disasters also support the Union and local disaster management committees. The pilot LPG project conducted in camps and bordering host communities is being implemented under the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group, the Food Security Sector and the Shelter/NFI Sector, with the aim to target 10,000 families.

Taking stock of challenges and progress of the response as part of the upcoming JRP mid-term review, in September 2018, a core review of the host communities JRP interventions is being conducted with the aim to define information needs and gaps, priorities and planning vis-à-vis the evolving response environment.

COORDINATION

The Rohingya response is led 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 composed of 22 Ministries and entities, which provides oversight and strategic guidance. For the humanitarian agencies, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides strategic guidance and engages with the Government at the national level in Dhaka. The SEG is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator as well as Country Representatives of IOM and UNHCR.

At the district level, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, covers operational coordination for the entire refugee population. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) continues to play a critical oversight role and has the primary responsibility for operational coordination of the response for Bangladeshi host communities.

For the humanitarian agencies, the Senior Coordinator heads the Rohingya Refugee Response at the district level. She has a direct reporting line to the SEG Co-Chairs and ensures coordination with the relevant government counterparts. In this capacity, she chairs the Heads of Sub-Office (HoSO) Group which brings together the heads of all UN Agencies and representatives of the international NGO and national NGO community, as well as representatives of the donor community based in Cox’s Bazar. The Senior Coordinator also leads the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), supported by the ISCG Secretariat. Through these general mechanisms, the Office of the Senior Coordinator and the ISCG enable a coherent and cohesive humanitarian response.

Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GIHA WG): is currently reviewing gender mainstreaming in the Rohingya refugee response. Findings and lessons from the review will inform the overall Joint Response Plan (JRP) review and will be used to update the ISCG Gender Profile of Rohingya Refugees. The review is based on the JRP commitments and Strategic Executive Group (SEG) key actions on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG), which include: Collection, analysis and use disaggregation of data on gender, age and diversity; Supporting women’s economic empowerment through livelihoods and skills development interventions; Ensuring the leadership and meaningful equal representation of women and marginalized groups; and Prevention, mitigation and responding to gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, the review will specifically assess gender mainstreaming by Sector, Sub Sector and Inter-Sector Working Group.