

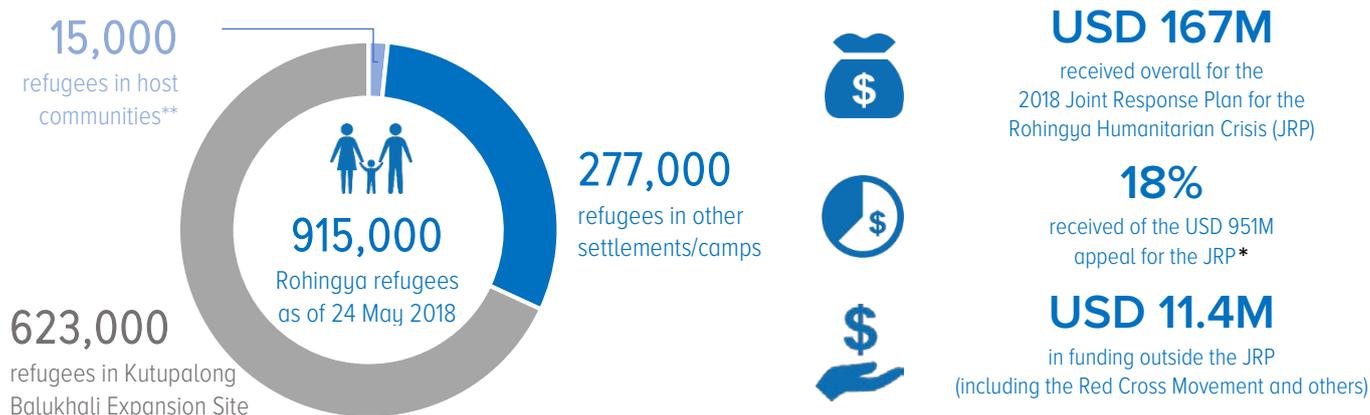


Photo Credit: Olivia Headon

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Emergency preparedness for the cyclone and monsoon season remains the priority, with a narrowing window for risk mitigation measures.** In the reporting period, 5,094 people at risk of landslides or floods have been relocated to safer areas (bringing the total relocated to date, both for infrastructure development and to mitigate risk, to over 24,496). 4,335 additional safer plots are ready as of 21st May 2018. 500+ additional acres of land, allocated by the Government of Bangladesh in March, are being prepared for yet more relocations of people at risk of landslide or flood. Still, the **dearth of safe space for at-risk refugees, including the lack of appropriate shelters for high winds and cyclones, limits the possibilities for risk mitigation.**
- **Shelter upgrades continue in the camps and settlements, with 169,246 households (94%) supported to date** to strengthen their existing shelters. Shelters are upgraded with more tarpaulin, rope and bamboo; they cannot withstand high winds. Community facilities inside the camps and settlements that are in relatively safe locations are also being strengthened. The mid-term Shelter solution will initially be rolled out in relocation sites; wind simulations and structural analysis are underway to assess the wind thresholds of shelter upgrade kits and mid-term shelters.
- **The Government of Bangladesh has completed 19.49 km of roads** in Kutupalong, and extended an **electricity line 9 km** inside of the camp. **The RRRC deployed more Camp-in-Charge officials (CiC) to manage camps, bringing the total CiCs to 26.**
- **Dredging of main waterways is ongoing to manage monsoon waterflow both in and out of the camps and settlements,** with 10km out of 30 km target completed. 10 kilometres of canal, running south-west of the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site to the Naf River, is being dredged to help mitigate impact outside the refugee camp. Larger scale works will be required post-monsoon.
- The oral vaccination campaign for acute watery diarrhoea was successfully completed on 13th May 2018. **A total of 901,810 people were vaccinated in this campaign including Rohingya and host community.** A rapid risk communication/community engagement project has begun to encourage refugees to continue medications and vaccinations during Ramadan.
- **Education coverage of adolescents between 15 to 24 years old remains a gap,** with less than 2,000 provided with secondary education or life skills training out of the 117,000 in need.

## KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING



\* The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis (HRP) received USD 335M or 77% of the overall USD 434 million appeal.

\*\* This includes refugees living dispersed within Bangladeshi host communities, as well as refugees living in groups amongst Bangladeshi host communities as defined in NPM Round 9.

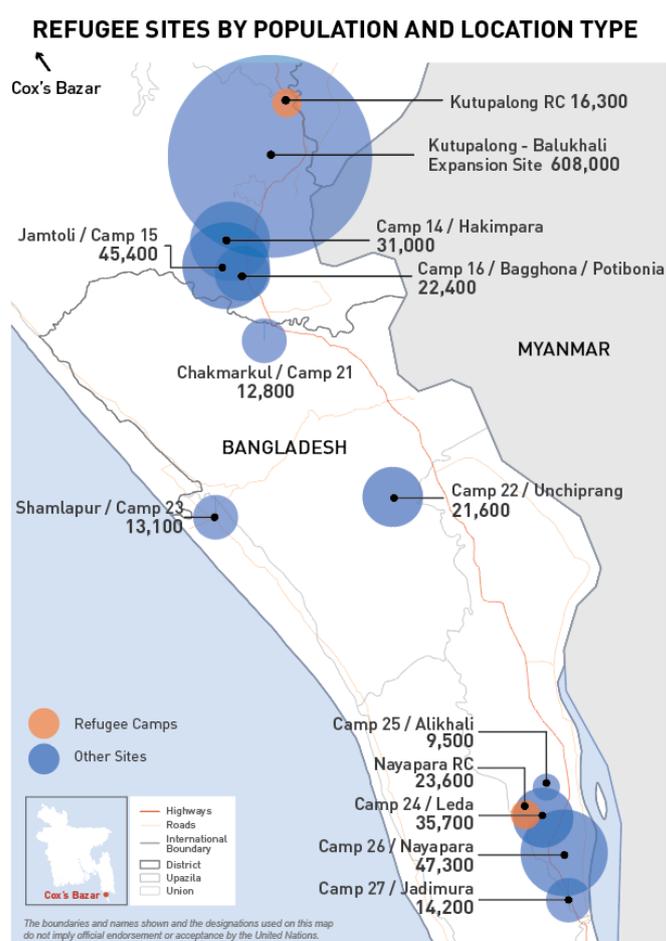
## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven an estimated **702,160 Rohingya refugees** across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Generations of statelessness imposed vulnerabilities on these people even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed them with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The humanitarian response is also designed to mitigate impacts 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.

Months later, refugees remain forced to rely upon humanitarian assistance for their basic needs. They live in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle the early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons. Many refugees have expressed anxiety about their future, 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 24 May 2018

Location	Total Population
<b>Refugees in Camps and Settlements</b>	
Kutupalong Expansion Site <sup>1</sup>	607,096
Kutupalong RC	16,248
Camp 14, 15, 16	98,493
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	12,802
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	21,560
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	13,106
Camp 24 (Leda)	35,686
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	9,543
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	47,295
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	14,229
Nayapara RC	23,543
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>899,601</b>
<b>Refugees in Host Communities</b>	
Cox's Bazar Sadar and Ramu	7,025
Teknaf	5,052
Ukhia	3,000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15,077</b>
<b>TOTAL Rohingya</b>	<b>914,678</b>



## POPULATION DATA

- There are an estimated **914,678 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 **882,676 refugees** (203,137 families) in camps and settlements, as of 15<sup>th</sup> May 2018, including arrivals both before and after August 2017. This methodology is based on interviews with each refugee family, collecting gender- and age-disaggregated statistics, geolocations and specific protection needs at the household level. The complete dataset can be found at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/63682>.
- The Government of Bangladesh reports **biometric registration of 1,117,322 Rohingya** as of 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2018.
- The number of refugees arriving in Bangladesh has been decreasing over the past months. Although the influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis, refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh at the time of reporting. So far, **the total number of new arrivals from January 2018 is over 8,988 individuals**. During the reporting period, **469 individuals** have entered Bangladesh through **different entry points**.

Funding



Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)



JRP Projects



Cumulative Indicators

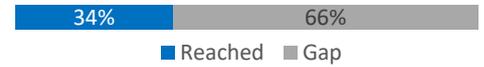
137,646 children and youth enrolled in learning opportunities in camps, settlements and host communities (disaggregated by sex and age).

1,179 safe, protective and equipped learning spaces established and functional with adequate sex-disaggregated WASH facilities.

TARGET: 530,000 children and youth



TARGET: 3,500 learning spaces



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 16<sup>th</sup> May, the response has reached a total of 95,361 primary aged children (47,273 girls and 48,088 boys) and 37,182 (18,452 girls and 18,420 boys) pre-primary aged children in the camps.
- 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. During the reporting period, there was an increase of 5243 pre-primary and primary aged children accessing education.
- The Sector has established a total of 1,179 learning centers in the camp. 2,725 learning facilitators have been recruited and trained from the refugee and host community. 114,265 learners have been distributed learning material.
- To help maintain the learning centers, 462 learning center management committees have been established.
- The Sector comprises 13 active partners including UNICEF, UNHCR, SCI, Plan OBAT, BRAC, DAM, MUKTI, CODEC, YPSA, AMURT, ISDE, DCA and VSO.
- Plan International and NRC cooperated to organize a training of trainers for Master Trainers on psychosocial support (PSS). The training was held in Cox’s Bazar on 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> May. The next Master Training will cover disaster risk management (DRM) on 27-28<sup>th</sup> May. The overall program targets 550 teachers in Ukhia on PSS, DRM and health and hygiene (H&H).
- Learning Framework Task Force is working to create learning materials while we wait for final government validation of the Learning Competency Framework. With the support of NRC, a sector workshop was held on 17<sup>th</sup> of May to identify existing stopgap materials that would align with the Learning Framework.
- A second workshop is held in Dhaka from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>th</sup> to expand the framework to levels 3 to 5 (up until grade 8). The expansion will be done under the leadership of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) and with sector.
- The linkage to the National Education Cluster is being strengthened in preparation of adverse weather which may affect Bangladeshi communities. National Clusters have well-established response strategies and coordination mechanisms which need to be connected to our ongoing efforts in Cox’s Bazar.

Gaps and Constraints:

- A total of 350 learning centers have been initially identified in risk areas, of which 166 are threatened by landslides and 216 by floods. The Sector is following up to carry out individual risk assessments of all learning centers. Sector partners are continuing to either strengthen learning centers or decommission and close the spaces which cannot be strengthened.
- WASH issues have been identified as a key gap for education, including lack of latrines and safe drinking water. According to an upcoming study, only 11% of learning centres have latrines on-site, while only 39% have hand-washing facilities. Public latrines were perceived to be dangerous places for children.
- The Sector is in the process of establishing a working group for education and life skills for youth and adolescents. Coverage of adolescents between 15 to 24 years old remains a major gap, with less than 2000 provided with secondary education or life skills training—out of the 117,000 in need.



ECCD facilitator giving literacy support in a learning center.

**Funding**

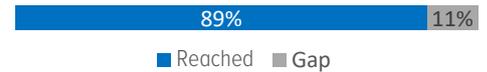
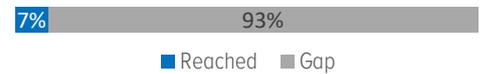
**USD 240.9M** required

**Active Sector Partners  
(in and outside JRP)**

**JRP Projects**

**Cumulative Indicators**
**849,000 people** receiving food assistance

**Number of people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support** including income generating activities disaggregated by sex

**TARGET: 959,000 people**

**TARGET: 350,000 people**

**Response highlights:**

- May 2018: about 849000 refugees are planned to be reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and eVouchers.
  - About 209,000 additional people are receiving food assistance through cash-based transfers/e-vouchers.
  - Round 15: Distribution started 06th -16th May 2018, the Sector reached 142,098 households (approximately 640,000 individuals)
  - Round 16 plan: Started on 20th May and will run until 28th May 2018, the Sector will distribute food assistance for this Round and plan to reach a total of 99,213 households.
  - Oxfam has reached 26,048 households through paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.
  - During this reporting period, cooked meals have been distributed to an average of 30,000 people daily.
- Monsoon preparedness and tracking system is ongoing and 7 FSS members are part of the plan with different activities including cooked food, fortified biscuits stockpiling, dry food distribution, and access improvement measures.
- Some Sector partners are distributing Ramadan special packages, such as dates or other food items; the recommendation throughout has been to target the most vulnerable with ready-to-eat high calorific food that can also be safely stored in case of emergency. Maintaining all the food safety measures is critical as the Ramadan month coincides with onset of weather hazards.
- Total individuals supported with livelihoods and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period: appr. 15,000
- Livelihoods activities for host communities: that includes cash-for-work, agriculture inputs, technical training for farmers and enhancement of food security and nutrition programmes.
- Resilience building for refugees includes: micro-gardening and vertical gardens support, incentives for volunteers (disaster risk reduction and other work aiming at increasing food security/access), training and support to women's group for small business inside the camp (tailoring, etc.).
- One new food distribution point has been active on the Army Road (Balukhali 3, Camp 17) and it will ensure more coverage and increase access for refugees living in the western parts of the mega camp.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- The Sector is funded at just 9% of its requirements: additional funds are urgently needed to maintain food assistance caseloads, including new arrivals and for reaching the most vulnerable. Resources are also urgently 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 needed to scale up livelihoods programmes to benefit vulnerable host communities affected by the influx, and initiatives for strengthening the refugee resilience. Relocation are ongoing and Food assistance is an essential factor for refugees' willingness to be relocated.
- More space is needed for additional distribution points, especially to cover the western side of the mega camp, technical discussions are ongoing: e.g. road access to the western part of the mega camp is critical for opening new distribution points (to be reloaded by trucks).
- More shops are under construction for improving the food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to various food items.
- More funds are needed to increase dietary diversity, to improve stability, and to enhance food utilization for the refugees.

**Funding**

**USD 113.1M** required

**Active Sector Partners  
(in and outside JRP)**

**JRP Projects**

**Cumulative Indicators**
**161** basic Health units

**33** primary health center facilities

**10** hospital facilities

**TARGET: 1 per 6,000 people**

**TARGET: 1 per 20,000 people**

**TARGET: 1 per 200,000 people**

**Response highlights – refugee and host community**

- The oral vaccination campaign for acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) was successfully completed on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2018. A total of 901,810 people were vaccinated in this campaign including Rohingya and host community. Rapid convenience monitoring (RCM) was done to evaluate the quality of coverage. As per the RCM data, coverage is 94%.
- In preparation for the upcoming monsoon season, trainings were completed on psychological first aid for the Community Health Workers. Training was also completed for the Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to ensure adequate protection referrals in emergency health response. Several MMTs are now fully ready to deploy for emergencies.
- The Early Warning and Response System is being strengthened in order to be capable of detecting disease outbreaks early enough and an average of 80 rumors per week are verified.
- The Sector has informed its agency partners of their responsibility to assess structural safety of all of their facilities, and is monitoring which health facilities will be decommissioned or upgraded.
- A rapid risk communication/community engagement project has begun to encourage Rohingya community members to continue taking medications and getting vaccinated – including those at high risk of getting diphtheria – during the month of Ramadan.
- 24 tons and 135 m<sup>3</sup> of AWD kits arrived in Cox's Bazar this week in preparation for an outbreak of AWD.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- **The Sector is significantly under-funded** and requires additional funds to support its objective of offering lifesaving assistance
- The upcoming early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons are pressing. Heavy rains are expected to reduce access and exacerbate health needs significantly, degrading living conditions and increasing risks of water and vector-borne outbreaks. Landslides and cyclones will damage and disrupt health facility service provision. Needs are expected to increase for flexible service delivery mechanisms, management capacity for trauma/mass casualty/emergency obstetric care, and targeted mental health interventions.
- Adherence to the validated minimum package of primary health services remains variable, and quality of service provision needs strengthening. Programming for non-communicable diseases, malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS remains insufficient.
- **24/7 services remain a critical gap** in the camps and settlements as well as in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare facilities. Challenges remain particularly for obstetric and surgical emergencies, resulting in avoidable maternal and infant mortalities.
- Camps, settlements, and the host community in Teknaf remain underserved in comparison to Ukha. There is a distinct lack of beds for secondary patient care.
- **The Sector's capability to operate in high-risk flood areas and in cyclonic conditions is insufficient and presents a real safety hazard to humanitarians as well as refugees.** Training is taking place but may not be sufficient. Collaboration with Bangladesh Army may offer valuable support.



Funding



Number of individuals, including percentage of adolescents, benefiting from life skills and resilience programming, by age and sex

Number of persons benefitting from awareness raising and community-based protection mechanisms, by age and sex

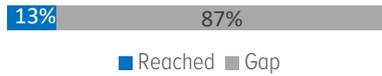
Partners



Projects



TARGET: 111,000



TARGET: 103,389 Individuals



Cumulative Indicators

Number of refugees provided with legal advice and counselling including victims of trafficking and exploitation, by age and sex

TARGET: 3,500



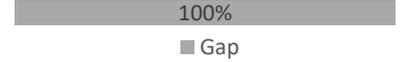
Percentage of refugees provided with individual documentation based on comprehensive and unified database by sex and age

TARGET: 100%



Number of quick and mid-term impact projects implemented contributing to peaceful co-existence

TARGET: 30



Response highlights:

- The influx of new arrivals has slowed since the onset of the crisis and while the number of refugees arriving in Bangladesh has therefore been decreasing over the past months, refugees continue to arrive at the time of writing. During the reporting period, 469 individuals have entered Bangladesh mainly through different entry points. According to UNHCR, the total number of new arrivals so far in 2018 is over 8,988 individuals.
- Regular border monitoring missions have been ongoing to several southern border entry points in collaboration with local authorities in order to facilitate access to reception facilities where medical screening and distributions of relief materials are available, including through the transportation of extremely vulnerable individuals to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong, where new arrivals are provided with food and temporary shelter and screened for vulnerabilities.
- With discussions on returns regularly being reported 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, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed.
- The current total population (as of 15th May) is 882,676 individuals (203,137 families), of which 848,720 individuals (196,813 families) were counted under the RRRRC family counting exercise and 33,956 (6,324 families) are individually registered (the registered refugee caseload in Nayapara RC and Kutupalong RC). The door-to-door family counting for new arrivals received at the transit centres as well as the spontaneous arrivals that independently arrive at any of the camps directly as reported by CICs or by the families who visit the various information points, has continued over the period. A few families have reported to have moved to the camps from host community urban areas including from Cox's Bazaar and Chittagong.
- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing in the camps, along with identification and referral of protection incidents or individual cases in need of protection services, facilitated by the use of complaint boxes and a hotline service open seven days a week. A total of 1,422 calls to the Hotline have been received, referred and addressed since the beginning of the year.
- From the 1<sup>st</sup> of March a total of 43,350 (21,461 men, 21,889 women) persons have been benefitting from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness raising on services in the camps, fire safety, health (diphtheria and cholera), emergency preparedness and landslide risks, among others.
- During the reporting period 262 Community Outreach Members (COMs) (182 men, 80 women) conducted 248 home visits for protection monitoring, meeting 997 people (499 men and 498 women) and identifying 245 cases in need of support of whom 18 required urgent intervention. The COMs provided 88 instances of direct support to refugees while referring 77 cases to protection partners TAI and BRAC. Some 225 emergency preparedness awareness raising sessions were also conducted by the COMs during the reporting period, meeting 5,476 people (2,670 male and 2,806 female refugees).
- Considering the heightened risk of the Rohingya population to trafficking and exploitation, the Sector continues to strengthen the outreach efforts in raising the awareness at different levels among the refugee communities on risks and dangers and to mitigate the exposure to factors of risks. During the reporting period, 116 persons including community leaders and members of the refugee and host communities were sensitized on available assistance for victims of trafficking. In parallel, the Protection Sector Working

Group also continues on its advocacy efforts with different stakeholders at all levels, while disseminating protection messages and recommendations to reduce the risk of and effectively respond to exploitation and human trafficking.

- As part of the emergency preparedness for the incoming monsoon season, protection actors assisted throughout the reporting period in the relocation of households from areas prone to floods and at risk of landslides to safer locations, while mainstreaming protection and focusing to support the most vulnerable persons.
- Presentations of the Landslide Story-book continued to be performed during the reporting weeks to over 1,000 refugees, as a means of reaching out to a wider audience on the risks of landslides. The performance received enthusiastic responses in Chakmarkul and Camp 3, while in Camp 2 COMs have extended their outreach to Temporary Learning Centers in efforts to ensure children are sensitized on the dangers of landslides and how they can prepare themselves for the coming rains and floods.
- Identification, mapping and organizing of the Protection Emergency Response Units (PERU) has been finalized and orientation and capacity building sessions with the mobile team members have been ongoing over the last week. The PERU have been identified across protection partners. They comprise specialized staff on GBV and CP as well as outreach mobilisers. PERU team members are being oriented on emergency protection preparedness and response, identification of protection risks and emergency referral mechanisms. They will be deployed in case of an emergency situation to immediately respond to refugees' lifesaving protection needs at camp level, in close coordination with camp protection focal points, CiCs, Site Management Sector and other relevant actors on site. The PERU will respond on a need and access basis and will include core and surge teams in order to ensure maximum adaptability and responsiveness to the emergency needs as they arise. Similarly Emergency Protection Officer (EPO) have been identified and trained, in close cooperation with the Health Sector and its medical partners, to join the Medical Mobile Teams in case of an emergency and to identify, respond and refer individual protection cases at risk.
- The Sector has been working closely with the Communication with Communities Working Group and the Education Sectors with the aim of addressing specific information gaps, such as protection of documents, how to assist lost children and shelter options in case of emergency. The Protection Sector and its partners, together with the Information Hub sub-Group of the CwC Sector, have been working on the modalities of assigning specific Information Points as lost family members meeting and tracing points in preparation of a possible emergency.
- Protection partners facilitated the second visit to Cox's Bazar of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Patten, from 12-15 May, and shared key advocacy messages with her.



Children listen closely as Camp 2 COMs conduct awareness raising on landslide and rains in a Temporary Learning Centre

## Child Protection

### Cumulative Indicators

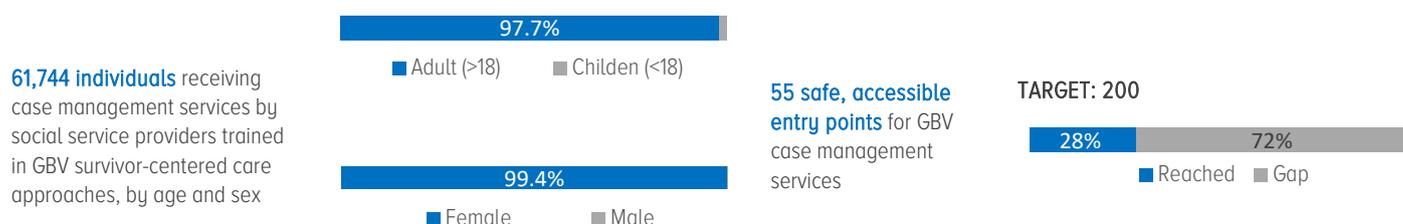


- The Sub-Sector operates 402 child friendly spaces.
- The Sub-Sector is currently undergoing data validation exercise to verify overall case management numbers including unaccompanied and separated children. As the verification of at-risk children, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), is underway, it is anticipated that there will be a fluctuation in the numbers of children receiving case management services out of the overall number of identified and registered cases.
- Since March 2018, adolescent clubs have also been established and psychosocial support, life skills and resilience training was provided to 31,115 adolescent girls and boys.
- In order to support parents and caregivers and to respond to child protection issues identified through case management; supportive positive parenting training was provided to 1,657 foster parents and parents in families identified with previous incidents of violence reported within the home. The positive parenting training provided caregivers with an introduction to parenting and the background of the positive discipline approach.
- More than 4,108 girls and boys, as well as 8,728 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection issues.

- Through ongoing cooperation with the Department of Social Services (DSS), foster families caring for unaccompanied and separated children are to receive cash assistance. Cash assistance is to be inextricably linked to ongoing case management for children at risk provided by DSS in close collaboration with child protection partners. UNICEF and DSS are continuing to support the 50 social workers to assess pre-identified foster care givers and children for the provision of cash-based assistances using adequate screening forms.
- The Sub-Sector has continued to work with partners to prepare for the upcoming monsoon period and emergency preparedness and response. During the reporting period, child protection partners have identified 24 Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points in various camp and host communities. These meeting points will provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency.
- Guidelines for the operation of these meeting points have been finalized and the CPSS has conducted the Training of Trainers training for 28 CP staff from 7 organizations, to ensure safe and effective management of these shelters by child protection partners.
- A 3 day training on Children’s Mental Health/advanced PSS Psychosocial Skills training was conducted for 27 social workers. The aim of the training was to build the capacity of case managers and CP protection staff to ensure consistent, quality PSS services are available for at-risk children in the Rohingya response.
- The Sub Sector with the support of UNICEF procured 100,000 waterproof trackable bracelets for children and 150,000 bracelets are in the pipe-line to facilitate rapid tracing and reunification for children who may get separated from their caregivers.
- Ensuring family-based care for all children is a priority for the response. To date, 1,080 unaccompanied and separated girls and boys were reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a temporary long-term family-based care arrangement.
- The Case Management Task Force has completed a 5-day inter-agency training on Case Management for field level case workers. The training is the third batch of training, reaching a total of 60 case workers/managers. The aim of the training is to build the capacity of case managers and familiarize them with the inter-agency case management tools and forms to ensure consistent, quality case management services are available for at-risk children in the Rohingya response. Each training is followed up with mentoring and support in the field and regular meetings to establish a peer-support for case workers. In addition, the CP SS partners have been trained 944 field staff including the volunteers on child protection.
- The Sub-Sector is reaching Bangladeshi host communities through social mobilization, community engagement 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 children in host communities through 30 child friendly spaces. Over 80 adolescent clubs have been operational in host communities including recreational activities in the clubs in Rajapalong and Palongkhali Union in Ukhiya and Hnila union in Teknaf Upazilla of Cox’s Bazar.

## Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

### Cumulative Indicators



- A total of 55 safe entry points for GBV case management have been established, including 39 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG).
- At least 171,300 have been reached through GBV response and prevention interventions since 1st March. Approximately 30% of the population reached are girls.
- Approximately 11,857 males (10457 men, 1400 boys) from the refugee and host community engaged in community-based GBV risk mitigation activities since March 1.
- Over 64,375 females (42396 women, 21980 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs including engagement and empowerment interventions for women and girls.
- A total of 17,742 individuals (13,750 women, 3,992 girls) dignity kits have been distributed to enhance the personal safety, hygiene, and mobility of women and girls
- Comprehensive GBV service referral pathways are established in 22 refugee sites in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas.

### Gaps and Constraints:

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

- An additional 145 GBV case management service entry points are required to achieve full coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need.
- Expanded GBV and child protection service provision is required in the host community. Approximately 85% of sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees have severely limited access to GBV and child protection service provision. Less than 2% of beneficiaries of GBV response and prevention services to date are Bangladeshi nationals.
- The upcoming monsoon season is expected to increase protection risks for refugees, including child protection and GBV risks, especially for children, adolescents and women. 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 services and sectors) needs 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 centers for women, men, boys and girls as well as for child protection and recreational play should be included in site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards.
- It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses. As some of the child protection service points including safe spaces for children, and adolescent might be affected by the floods and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving child protection services for children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approach.
- Rapid scaling up of protection services in the new extension sites and technical support to ensure service quality, including the services provided in community centers, 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 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.



## Nutrition

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### Funding



USD 56.7M required

### Partners



### Projects



7,609 children aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment

21,403 children aged 6-59 Months reached with blanket supplementary feeding programs

People reached with nutrition assistance during the reporting period

TARGET: 35,093 Children



TARGET: 138,900 Children



108,318 People

## Response highlights:

### Overview of the reporting period

- The Sector reached 108,318 people with nutrition assistance.
- The Sector treated all identified cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), including the referral and treatment of complicated SAM cases in stabilization centres.
- Screening and community outreach activities continue to cover more or less all communities.
- Most of the nutrition sites provide counseling on feeding infants and young children (IYCF).
- 3 nutrition surveys are currently ongoing, using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology.

### Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period

- 158,245 children under 5 screened for acute malnutrition (Cumulative: 890,516). Of these:
  - 1,090 children identified as suffering from SAM and admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 7,609)
  - 1,167 children 6-59 months were identified as MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment. A significant number of the identified MAM children were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) (Cumulative: 7,246)
- 2,829 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 21,403)
- 33 children 6-59 months old received Vitamin A supplementation (Cumulative: 177)

- 3,918 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 32,667)

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

- 98 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 473)
- 28,470 PLW received counseling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative: 128,931)
- 9,193 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 31,319)
- 1,444 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 7,424)
- 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported
- Training on IYCF has been conducted.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Service coverage in the relocation sites remains a challenge. To meet this challenge, the Sector is working with the Health Sector to establish new integrated or co-located facilities and to help plan relocation sites that maximize service coverage.
- The quality of information collected still needs improvement, as does the quality of services provided by a number of facilities. In particular:
  - Too many MAM children may be receiving assistance through BSFP programmes only.
  - IYCF services require further strengthening.
  - Community outreach programmes require better coordination in order to avoid excessive household visits for particular households by different volunteers.
- The coverage of camps with targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP) and BSFP facilities needs further scale up, including in the new camps that are now developed.
- Some stabilization centers (SC) are difficult for communities to reach due to long distances.
- Another challenge is the relocation of nutrition facilities that are being decommissioned due to unacceptable risks for landslides or floods. Alternative space is limited. In light of new flood and landslides risk analysis, sector facilities have either: been relocated already, been slated for relocation, or been reinforced where they are now. Follow-up with specific partners on their level of readiness is ongoing.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items**

**Sector Coordinator:** Hani Chatila  
**Co-Coordinator:** Ratan Podder

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**Funding**



**USD 136.6M** required

**Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)**



**Projects**



**Cumulative Indicators**

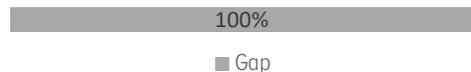
**169,246 in-need** households received Shelter Upgrade Kits

**TARGET: 180,000 HH**



Number of in-need households who received mid-term shelter solutions

**TARGET: 40,000 HH**



**Response highlights**

The Sector is continuing to roll out shelter upgrade kits for individual households prior to the monsoon season. Piloting of mid-term shelters for flat and sloped terrain was successful. The designs and BOQ 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. The mid-term solution will initially be rolled out in the 123 acres of relocation sites. It is expected that more partners will propose new mid-term shelter designs. Moreover, wind simulations and structural analysis are being carried out in order to assess the wind load range that can be exerted on the shelter upgrade kits and mid-term shelters without causing any structural failure.

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. Over the past 2 weeks, the Sector has responded emergency needs based on localized rain and strong wind incidents. The Sector will evaluate these responses for key lessons learned for future emergencies.

Moreover, the Sector has developed guidance documents on: Emergency Shelter/NFI kits, community structures upgrading, structural assessment forms, tie down kits, tie down guidance, decommissioning at-risk structures, and proper tarpaulin usage IEC. The guidance documents in progress include: NFI needs assessment form, information/education/communication (IEC) material, and tying down corrugated galvanized iron (CGI).

**Progress made to date:**

- 169,246 households (94%) have been supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters.
- 29,672 households (16%) have been supported with tie down kits to strengthen their existing shelters.
- 731 community structures have been technically assessed for possible use as “short term,” communal housing.
- 95,765 households have received solar lighting.
- 9,863 households have received alternative cooking stove and fuel (liquid petroleum gas).
- 8,593 households have received replenishment alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas or compressed rice husk).

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- The overarching challenge for the shelter response remains the lack of suitable land to decongest camps and construct shelters which meet the Sphere minimum standards, are capable of withstanding the climatic weather conditions and are adequate for meeting the protection needs of women and children.
- The Sector is only 9% funded. The funding gap specific to contingency planning is estimated at USD 40 million. Partners are over-stretched to be able to cater to immediate needs to assess and upgrade community shelter structures.
- Efforts to upgrade shelters before the monsoon season continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.

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 Co-Coordinator: Kate Holland      smcxb.coord2@gmail.com

**Funding**



**USD 131.4M** required

**Active Sector Partners**



**18,408 individuals relocated** due to risks of landslides/flooding, new arrivals and construction of critical infrastructures as of 21<sup>st</sup> May 2018

**JRP Projects**



**1,035 plots available in existing sites** as of 21<sup>st</sup> May 2018 and **3,300 plots available by mid/end of June** in additional sites

**Response highlights**

- Emergency preparedness activities continue to be scaled up ahead of monsoon season and in preparation for potential cyclones. Camp-based emergency preparedness planning is ongoing, piloted by the Sector in coordination with the Camps in Charge (CiC) officials. Relocation of households identified as being most at-risk from landslide and flood is ongoing simultaneously with demarcation of at-risk areas and provision of information on risks and mitigation measures to relevant populations. Families living in areas at highest risk of landslides are prioritized for relocation—and there is insufficient suitable land available to accommodate even this highest-risk subcategory. Development of new land to the west of Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is underway, with a potential of 2,400 HH plots in the North and South of the expansion site. 50 safety volunteer units per camp are being formed and trained on fire safety, search and rescue, first aid, as well as protection. 20 Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers per camp are also receiving training by the Red Cross/Red Crescent, in Ukhia and soon in Teknaf, to disseminate early warning messages in the event of a cyclone. Mapping of community buildings that can serve as temporary collective shelters is underway. In addition, the Sector is rolling out a camp-based assessment system to map/report localized category 1 incidents and trigger an appropriate response, in coordination with other Sectors.
- Road, bridges, and culvert construction to facilitate access during monsoon season continue, along with dredging of main waterways. Mitigation works have been ongoing in all sites in recent months, with the construction of secondary and tertiary drainage infrastructure, slope stabilization, retaining walls, footbridges, and footpaths.
- The Sector continues to coordinate SM services provided in the sites, in support of the CiCs. On 12 May, the Sector organized and delivered the first day of a SM orientation to the CiC on basic principles of SM, roles & responsibilities, coordination, emergency preparedness and site planning & site development, in coordination with RRRC’s office. Common standards and tools continue to be developed by the Sector in coordination with the RRRC and presented to the CiCs. A second orientation day on governance & community participation, communication with communities and protection is scheduled for next week, in coordination with the Protection Sector.

- The Sector is engaging with new CiCs deployed in Teknaf, notably to map the sites.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- Lack of sufficient suitable and accessible land remains the main constraint in being able to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox's Bazar district.
- In addition to insufficient space to relocate all those living in landslide and flood risk areas, there is insufficient space for installation of vital services – compounded by some service locations being in landslide and flood risk areas themselves – and significant overcrowding in the sites.
- Congestion of shelters particularly in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is of concern, leading to risk of fire and disease outbreak including diphtheria and acute watery diarrhea, security risks, as well as serious protection and mental health concerns.
- Community governance mechanisms continue to be a main focus for improvement, with most leaders currently being appointed males. This includes broadening participation of different groups through community representation structures and improving accountability of existing leaders.

## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

**Sector Coordinator:** Naim Md. Shafiullah  
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### Funding



USD 136.7M required

### Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)



### Projects



### Cumulative Indicators

**Number of people** (disaggregated by sex and age) in settlements **benefitting from safe water to agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes** (15 litres per person per day)

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



**Number of people who have received a WASH hygiene kit** and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



**Number of women, men, children** in settlements who are **benefitting from functional latrines to agreed standards**

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



### Response highlights:

- The focus has been on improving water quality. Monitoring water quality from over 500 sources and at the household level has guided corrective action to address infrastructure and household water handling issues.
- About 53,144 individuals benefitted from hygiene kits, including top-ups or hygiene awareness sessions. Hygiene promotion has focused on diarrhoea and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) prevention, hand washing with soap at critical times, solid waste disposal and safe water chain. Ongoing coordination with the Health Sector for diarrhoea hotspots, CwC WG to increase AWD awareness and prevention using common messaging, working on the production of audio AWD messaging.
- During the reporting period, an additional 796 latrines and bath shelters were constructed to benefit an estimated 15,920 individuals while community mobilization for care and cleaning, provision of consumables is ongoing for the 42,715 latrines in use across the displaced settlements. About 181 facilities were systematically taken down in the ongoing decommissioning exercise while 1,955 out of a cumulative 19,491 latrines have been emptied during the reporting period.
- Emergency preparation for AWD and weather have increased and efforts are ongoing to increase camp based sector capacity and coordination with CiC, health and site management. A training on AWD for hygiene promoters and community health workers is underway.
- In coordination with the Department of Public Health and Engineering, about 300 tube wells have been completed in host community areas.



Latrines construction in camp extension. Photo credit NGOF

## Gaps and Constraints:

- Increased water in latrines due to rains increasing the risk of overflow, increasing the frequency and burden of necessary desludging.
- Limited options for improved construction and technological options for the management of sludge. Congestion, unplanned nature of settlement posing access issues for services like latrines desludging.



Working Group  
Coordinator:

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### Funding



No funding data was reported  
as of 24<sup>th</sup> May 2018.

### Partners



### Projects



### Cumulative Indicators

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

TARGET: 90% of people



## Response highlights:

- Community outreach continued with agencies across the response conducting over 500 information sessions and discussion groups on emergency preparedness for the cyclone and monsoons as well as landslide risks and mitigation.
- The CwC Working Group (CwC) conducted full emergency preparedness sessions for field workers, staff and mobilizers across all camps. The training covered all aspects of the Government of Bangladesh's Early Warning System which has been modified and will be utilized in camps in the event of the Bureau of Meteorology announcing a cyclone.
- A drama show about the dangers of landslides was performed to over 1000 refugees in Camp 2 and Chakmarkul.
- Landslide preparedness packages were delivered by CwC – comprising of community-led discussion and assessments around landslide areas, decision making and options for relocations due to people being in danger from landslides.
- CwC continued training Rohingya camp-based reporters and produced the 5th episode of a radio program called "Voice of Palong". The show, produced by Rohingya and host community members provided information relocation, interviews with two physically handicapped about life and work in the camp, taking care of health during Ramadan as well as music and songs. The program was broadcast on Radio Naf and also used in radio listening groups.
- Radio NAF broadcast live call in programs on acute watery diarrhoea and child protection.
- CwC broadcast programs on cholera, new born baby care, diarrhea, safe water and nutrition for mother and child.
- Audio visual packages were created for cyclone preparedness, nutrition and Ramadan.
- 5 new radio listening groups started – 2 in Camp 19 and 3 in Teknaf. There are now over 80 radio listening groups across camps. CwC continues to train new facilitators every week.
- The 4th issues of the humanitarian bulletin "What Matters" was published, with special features on Ramadan and extensive reporting on increased fears around robbery and theft in the camps.
- All Rohingya response-related communication tools, resources and messages are available on a dedicated part of the Shongjog website.

## Gaps and Constraints:

- CwC's NGO partners continue face difficulties related to the lack of clarity around the Government's FD7 (visa) approval process. Some approvals have been stuck in the pipeline since October 2017.
- Gaps in radio coverage remains challenging. Improved transmissions would allow the Rohingya community across-the-board access to radio broadcasts, which remains the preferred method for sharing information. Radio is particularly valuable and efficient during any emergency.



Funding



Partners



52

Projects



2

% Requests Fulfilled



100

Total Cargo Handled



19,969m<sup>3</sup>

Response highlights:

- The first 4 mobile storage units (MSUs) (1,600m<sup>3</sup>) are now operational at the new Logistics & Engineering Hub and available to support the storage needs of the humanitarian community. The construction on the hub is ongoing and will have over 4,000m<sup>3</sup> of common storage space on a free to user basis once complete.
- The Logistics Hub in Ukhiya continues to provide 2,800m<sup>3</sup> of free to user, common storage space to humanitarian organizations working within Cox's Bazar District.
- A Logistics Sector Hub is being established in Leda, Teknaf. Two MSUs, two 20' containers and one prefab unit have been erected at the hub which will include over 800m<sup>3</sup> of common storage capacity.
- The Sector is sharing information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox's Bazar district through an Access Constraints map which is updated using information provided by the humanitarian community and the Bangladesh Military. Updates to this map are as frequent as required to ensure that access constraints information can be shared for use in operational planning through the [Logistics Sector Bangladesh webpage](#).
- The Logistics Sector is supporting the monsoon preparation plans of humanitarian organizations working in the Ukhiya and Teknaf areas through making available twenty 20-foot containers for storage of prepositioned and rapid response goods. These containers were allocated to eight organizations and will be positioned at seven different sites throughout Cox's Bazar District. Eight of these containers have so far been delivered to sites throughout Ukhiya and Teknaf, the remaining 12 will be located at the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara which is 1km north of Kutupalong.
- As of 21 May 2018, Logistics Sector Service Provider(s) have handled a total of 19,969m<sup>3</sup> of cargo for 21 organizations

Gaps and Constraints:

- With ongoing construction work, and in anticipation of the probable impacts of the upcoming rainy season on road accessibility in the Cox's Bazar district, there is the need to ensure enhanced logistics coordination and sharing of information pertaining to road access constraints to support the humanitarian community with operational planning.
- With the ongoing construction at the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara, a primary concern is to ensure the availability of adequate storage capacity on behalf of the humanitarian community.
- The Sector is currently funded at 46% and requires approximately US\$2m.



Funding



Partners



1

Projects



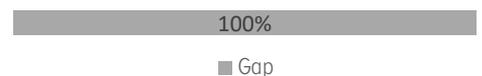
1

Indicators

32 inter-sector information hubs where the Sector will provide services and equipment

10 inter-agency, NGOs and govt. organisations trained on sector radio services and mobile application

TARGET: 32 Hubs



TARGET: 5 organizations



### Response highlights:

- The Area Security Management Team (ASMT) endorsed the upgrade project and the annual cost to be a part for the 2019 existing UN cost sharing mechanism. ETS will pay for the remaining seven months of 2018 in accordance with the JRP 2018.
- The Sector finalized the configuration of the additional security telecommunications equipment required to upgrade and expand the coverage of the UN common VHF security telecommunications network in the Cox's Bazar operational areas. The upgrade is planned to start at the end of May.
- The ETS, together with the mobile network operators (MNO), is investigating the possibility for internet coverage in 26 Camp in Charge (CiC) offices in the refugee camps.
- AGNI - the awarded internet service provider is assessing two sites to deploy internet connectivity for the use of humanitarians.
- The formalization of the Sector's support to a local FM community radio (radio NAF), based in Teknaf for the expansion of the coverage of the radio in the refugee camps and host communities is under finalization.
- The process for hosting and maintaining the ETC Connect mobile application for the use of humanitarian is going. The Sector is finalizing the field level agreement with Internews to provide support to the end-users of the app including developing training material, providing training to field staff in local language, redesigning the visual of the ETC Connect web portal page and populating the FAQ section.
- The memorandum of understanding (MoU) to provide internet connectivity, a multimedia kit and electrical power equipment in 40 information hubs has been approved by two out of six organizations. The process of approval is going for other four organizations.
- In terms of preparedness, the ETS coordinator met with Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) Deputy Director to define the way to move forward. A concept note has been shared with CPP to formalize the support to be provided by ETS. IFRC as a longtime partner of CPP will be involved.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- In preparation of the monsoon and cyclone season, there is a need to have access to the Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) coverage and their emergency plan if the mobile network is down in case of a natural disaster.
- Although the existing and the coming ETC potentialities the VHF security telecomm network can be utilized only by UN agencies. The option for other organization is to apply for the Short Business Radio (SBR) license through the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (<http://www.btrc.gov.bd/public-mobile-radio-pmr-service>).

## COORDINATION

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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.

A **host community consultation** with key stakeholders was jointly organized by the ISCG and CSO Forum of Cox's Bazar on 12<sup>th</sup> May with key stakeholders. JRP programmes for host communities across all sectors were presented and discussed with Government and local host community leaders. A conclusion of the meeting called for medium-term planning for the humanitarian response and for complementary development programming.

The **Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG)** has been working to increase the awareness and disaster preparedness capacity of the Rohingya refugees especially the women from camp 18. At the multi-purpose women centre, awareness-building activities have been going on for a month through radio listening. Some 241 women in 17 sessions have so far been listening to Community Radio programmes, in Rohingya language on cyclone & storm. The Community Watch group (comprised of 7 Rohingya women and 2 men) had 3 capacity building meetings on cyclone preparedness, storm, landslide risks. Also an Emergency Response Team (1 team, 4 women and 4 men) has been formed which will be responsible for disseminating early warning in the community and will raise awareness at household level about disaster preparedness.