

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh: Child Protection Secondary Data Review

November 2017

This document has been produced based on a secondary data matrix compiled by the Cox's Bazar Coordination team and the Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) using the Child Protection Minimum Standards as an analysis framework. All data points are citations from the secondary data matrix which have been compared and interpreted, but not triangulated and verified.

It covers the period since the surge of the Rohingya refugee crisis in August 2017 up to mid-November 2017, and includes pre-crisis and in-crisis information¹ about child protection vulnerabilities in Cox's Bazar. The document also provides a section on information gaps, an overview of the legal framework and a list of documents used to create this report.

Contents

Overall Protection.....	2
Overall Child Protection.....	3
Child Labour.....	4
Child Marriage	4
Child Trafficking	5
Danger and Injuries	5
Physical Violence and other Harmful Practices	5
Sexual Violence and Exploitation	6
Psychosocial Distress and Mental Disorder.....	7
Unaccompanied and Separated Children.....	7
Information gaps	8
Documents used for the SDR.....	8
Legal framework.....	10

¹ Some information also refers to previous studies on the Rohingya refugee population in South Asia and to some events before the August 2017 crisis.

Overall Protection

The Rohingya refugee crisis is one of the fastest growing crises of recent years. Whilst the lack of recognition and of legal status, as well as discrimination has displaced Rohingya communities since the 1980s², the situation has dramatically escalated following the outbreak of targeted violence towards Rohingya communities in Rakhine State, Myanmar on August 25, 2017. Since then, over 620,000 Rohingya have crossed the border to neighbouring Bangladesh, joining some 212,518³ of their people who were already in the country following earlier waves of displacement⁴. In the second week of October, another surge in refugee arrivals brought between 2,000 and 3,000 arrived each day with more than half of them children⁵. After arrivals in Bangladesh, the refugees are concentrated in two upazilas (or sub-districts): Ukha and Teknaf, in the district of Cox's Bazar, putting an immense strain on infrastructure, services and the host population⁶. Refugees report fleeing **appalling violations of human rights and other abuses in Myanmar**. According to these harrowing accounts, villages have been burned down, parents or relatives have been killed in front of children and women and girls have been raped or brutalized⁷.

The passage which the refugees are using to cross the border into Bangladesh from Myanmar is dangerous and insecure. According to reports, hundreds have been **killed or shot at whilst trying to escape and some have drowned** during the perilous journey across the Naf River, which separates the two countries⁸. Most people fled with few personal possession and used most of their meagre resources to fund their passage and build a shelter, and are dependent on humanitarian support to meet their basic needs.⁹ Additionally, an estimated 18,700 people have settled in groups **in or near no man's land**, presenting additional legal and security challenges¹⁰. Observers believe that as many as 100,000 more people may be waiting to cross into Cox's Bazar from North Rakhine's Buthidaung Township¹¹. An assessment conducted in August 2017 by Internews found the majority of the people stranded at the border were women and children¹².

The living conditions of the refugee camps and makeshift and spontaneous settlements in Cox's Bazar are poor. The Rohingya live in **squalor, poverty and in a general state of uncertainty**. This is only exacerbated by climactic vulnerabilities which are also evident in this region, particularly **seasonal flooding**¹³. Security is also a main concern with male and female adults and adolescents stating they are **afraid of animal attacks, human trafficking and theft** when they go to the forest to fetch wood find food, and defecate¹⁴. In addition, a majority (60%) of sites surveyed in an IOM assessment reported no access to police, increasing the likelihood of criminality and violence¹⁵. Lack of lighting and dedicated spaces are a concern for particularly girls and women, which limits their mobility in the camps¹⁶.

Before the emergency started, the Rohingya community was already considered one of the vulnerable minority groups in Myanmar (and indeed in much of South-East Asia). Since the 1982 Citizenship Law in

² Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017), p. 6

³ Some estimates place the number higher, around 300,000. Source: ISCG paper (12 November 2017)

⁴ Bangladesh: Humanitarian Response Plan - September 2017 / February 2018 - Rohingya Refugee Crisis, p. 6

⁵ UNICEF, *OUTCAST AND DESPERATE - Rohingya refugee children face a perilous future* (October 2017)

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ OCHA, *Rohingya Refugee Crisis* (October 2017), available at: www.unocha.org/rohingya-refugee-crisis

⁸ Internews, *Rohingya refugee crisis - Internews Assessment* (September 2017)

⁹ Bangladesh: Humanitarian Response Plan - September 2017 / February 2018 - Rohingya Refugee Crisis, p. 6

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ IOM, *Rohingya Refugees Continue to Flood into Packed Cox's Bazar Settlements* (6 October 2017)

¹² Internews, *Rohingya refugee crisis - Internews Assessment* (September 2017)

¹³ AAVV, *Assessment of Coping Strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazilas in Cox's Bazaar District, Bangladesh* (August 2017)

¹⁴ CODEC, Save the Children, TAI, and UNHCR, *Rapid protection assessment – Bangladesh refugee crisis* (15 October 2017)

¹⁵ IOM, *Needs and Population Monitoring | Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh* (October 2017)

¹⁶ CODEC, Save the Children, TAI, and UNHCR, *Rapid protection assessment – Bangladesh refugee crisis* (15 October 2017), Multi Sectoral Rapid Assessments – Influx, FINAL REPORT, Cox's Bazar (17 September 2017)

Myanmar, the Rohingya have been stripped of nationality (being considered Bangladeshi aliens), which has rendered them **stateless** and unable to access to public services (from health to education)¹⁷. During and after the 1990 election, “**persecution** in the form of physical and mental torture such as beatings as well as **killings, abduction and rape**, economic exclusion and restrictions on physical movement threatened their livelihood security and physical security to the extent that it forcefully displaced thousands”¹⁸. Between 1991 and the current crisis, up to 300,000 people were displaced in Bangladesh, of which only about 26,500 were documented refugees in established camps¹⁹. The rest of the displaced were self-settled, undocumented people who were considered illegal immigrants by the Bangladeshi government²⁰. As there was no protection afforded to them, many found themselves in a **cycle of abuse, exploitation, and arrest**²¹.

Overall Child Protection

Children compose the majority of the Rohingya refugee population (between 55%²² and 58%²³) equating to an estimated **450,000 children** across 126 sites as of October 2017²⁴. Of these, UNICEF estimates that about 9% are infants below one year, 23% are children under five and 28% are children between 6-18 years²⁵.

The heightened vulnerability suffered in camps is enhanced for children, which run risks of **abuse, neglect and/or exploitation, being trafficked, exposure to HIV/AIDS, child labour, lack of parental care, discrimination and recruitment into armed forces**²⁶. The condition of the newly-arrived children and adolescents are extremely dire. Many are staying alongside the roads with their families and relatives, or living in the open, beside the camps, roads and forests. Lack of basic needs including food, shelter, sanitation facilities and safe places to stay greatly undermines the safety and security of children²⁷. Girls are particularly vulnerable due to their social status²⁸, which grants them little autonomy and makes them more susceptible to early marriage and sexual abuse²⁹.

Moreover, educational possibilities for refugee children are limited. Rohingya children in the camps are permitted to study up to seventh grade, but not beyond³⁰. Educational facilities in the camps are often absent and rarely segregated by sex, which carries the high possibility that adolescent girls will not be allowed to go to school as it would mean they would break “purdah”³¹.

¹⁷ Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017), p. 6

¹⁸ Ibid., quoting from: Kazi Fahmida Farzana, “Music and artistic artefacts: symbols of Rohingya identity and everyday resistance in Borderlands”. In: *ASEAS - Österreichische Zeitschrift für Südostasienwissenschaften* 4 (2011)

¹⁹ The government in Dhaka has refused to allow the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to register Rohingya arrivals since 1992. Internews, *Rohingya refugee crisis - Internews Assessment* (September 2017)

²⁰ Kazi Fahmida Farzana, “Music and artistic artefacts: symbols of Rohingya identity and everyday resistance in Borderlands”. In: *ASEAS - Österreichische Zeitschrift für Südostasienwissenschaften* 4 (2011), p. 220

²¹ Ibid.

²² UNHCR, Government of Bangladesh, *RRRC FACT SHEET - Family counting* (November 2017)

²³ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report – Rohingya influx* (8 October 2017)

²⁴ CPSS, *Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh: Child Protection Sub-Sector Achievements* (November 2017)

²⁵ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report – Rohingya influx* (29 September 2017)

²⁶ Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017)

²⁷ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report – Rohingya influx* (12 September 2017)

²⁸ Once girls reach puberty, they are subject to the practice of “purdah”, which prevents them from seeing men other than their husbands and foresees that they will remain inside the home and take up traditional gender roles (such as housework and childcare) and, if and when they do leave the home, they have to be covered by a hijab or headscarf. For more information on this practice, see: Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017), pp. 10-11

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Internews, *Rohingya refugee crisis - Internews Assessment* (September 2017)

³¹ See note 25. Also, see: ISCG, *Multi Sectoral Rapid Assessments – Influx, FINAL REPORT, Cox’s Bazar* (17 September 2017); Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017)

Child Labour

The heightened economic insecurity of the refugee population implies that children under 18 are very likely to be engaged in some form of activity to help sustain their families. While the largely rural Rohingya's society relied on children helping out in times of planting and harvest, in the case of Arakan and the refugee camps, girls and boys are increasingly relied on to work to ensure the household income³².

Although **current data on the type of labour performed by refugee children is lacking**, previous reports assessing child labour in the refugee population in Cox's Bazar observed that girls often carry out (and prefer) "tailoring, household work and basket weaving", whereas boys' common jobs were "fishing, livestock herding and distribution of items such as charcoal or rice", following societal gender norms³³.

In the current crisis, there have been some reports that children are working in the forests to collect wood independently or with a member of their family,³⁴ which can expose them to animal attacks, accidents both in the forest and on the road and generally increase their vulnerability to harassment, assault and kidnapping.

Child-headed households account for about 3.6% of the refugee families³⁵, and often rely upon humanitarian relief as well as support from relatives and other known persons. In two upzilas in Cox's Bazaar district, they have been found engaged in various forms of paid work in stalls and restaurants³⁶.

Child Marriage

The precarious economic situation of the refugees has brought several families to organize **earlier marriages for their daughters**, quite often before they reach 18 years³⁷. As marriage is traditionally considered the safest way to ensure a girl's future (particularly as they are discouraged from working), the increased uncertainty of the refugee camps has enhanced the probability of child marriage and child pregnancies³⁸. **Polygamy** is also becoming more frequent, which may cause neglect to women and their children. The rise in polygamy is directly correlated with the increase of male migration to other countries to seek employment.³⁹

Some assessments have reported that women and adolescent girls between the ages of 13 and 20 newly arriving from Myanmar typically have two to four children each and some are also pregnant⁴⁰. Pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls are consistently counted as among the most vulnerable groups⁴¹.

The **practice of child marriage is a common** in the Rohingya community. A 2015 gender analysis study revealed that 94% of women respondents reported that they did not make decisions about their current marriage, and that 45% per cent were married under 18⁴².

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid. p. 20

³⁴ AAVV, *Assessment of Coping Strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazilas in Cox's Bazaar District, Bangladesh* (August 2017)

³⁵ UNHCR, Government of Bangladesh, RRRF FACT SHEET - Family counting (November 2017)

³⁶ AAVV, *Assessment of Coping Strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazilas in Cox's Bazaar District, Bangladesh* (August 2017)

³⁷ Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017)

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017)

⁴⁰ UN Women, *Gender Brief on Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response in Bangladesh* (October 2017)

⁴¹ E.g. IOM, *NPM R6 Report* (October 2017)

⁴² Ibid.

Child Trafficking

Although there is a **lack of specific information**, there are increasing concerns that children under 18 can be subject to trafficking and abuse⁴³, a risk accentuated by a lack of safe spaces for children, overcrowding and lack of adult supervision⁴⁴. The sharp increase in the camps' population has accentuated this risk, particularly in makeshift and spontaneous settlements. Girls are particularly vulnerable and different child trafficking groups are active in the region⁴⁵.

Human trafficking has also been a source of income for the displaced community, though levels appear to have dropped since the Andaman Sea crisis of 2015 slowed the flow of departures by boat from Cox's Bazar into the slave trade⁴⁶.

However, according to other reports **human trafficking appears to be a thriving industry** to which Rohingyas are highly susceptible. Cases of trafficking were widely reported in Kutupalong and Leda makeshift settlements and Shamlapur, particularly Rohingyas living the camps before the August 2017 influx. Areas such as Teknaf, Cox's Bazaar, Moheshkhali and Shahporir Dwip are **trafficking hotspots** with many 'dalals' engaged in the trade.

Danger and Injuries

During their displacement, children and the other refugees had to walk for days through **gunfire, landmines and treacherous terrain** to reach Bangladesh⁴⁷. In addition, reports from hospitals show that many children are admitted with burns, which is linked to the burning of villages in Rakhine.

The necessity to find means of livelihood whilst living in the camps subject children and adults to a strong risk of danger and injuries, including car accidents and animal attacks. Other dangers include two children who were killed in car accidents and two who drowned in a pond⁴⁸.

In focus group discussions carried out, 92% of participants cited elephant attacks as a risk whilst collecting wood in the forest to resell to local communities⁴⁹. Moreover, the increased number of people in the area and the strain placed on physical and human infrastructures is creating security and protection complications. For example, two children killed in a car accident on 10 September⁵⁰. The risk of **flooding and landslides** remains ever-present for children, particularly as they are new to the area and do not have knowledge of the local terrain.

Physical Violence and other Harmful Practices

Children and other vulnerable groups of people have signalled **increased abuse and harassment** after displacement, particular adolescent boys⁵¹. There are some indications that women and children have started to resort to **negative coping mechanisms** (e.g. selling their remaining assets, participating in the illegal drug trade or engaging in transactional sex)⁵².

⁴³ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report - Rohingya influx* (5 September 2017)

⁴⁴ *Multi Sectoral Rapid Assessments – Influx, FINAL REPORT, Cox's Bazar* (17 September 2017)

⁴⁵ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report - Rohingya influx* (5 September 2017)

⁴⁶ Bangladesh: Humanitarian Response Plan - September 2017 / February 2018 - Rohingya Refugee Crisis, p. 10

⁴⁷ Internews, *Rohingya refugee crisis - Internews Assessment* (September 2017)

⁴⁸ ISCG, *Multi-sectoral Rapid Assessments, Final Report*, 17 September 2017; UNICEF.

⁴⁹ AAVV, *Assessment of Coping Strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazilas in Cox's Bazaar District, Bangladesh* (August 2017)

⁵⁰ *Multi Sectoral Rapid Assessments – Influx, FINAL REPORT, Cox's Bazar* (17 September 2017)

⁵¹ CODEC, Save the Children, TAI, and UNHCR, *Rapid protection assessment – Bangladesh refugee crisis* (15 October 2017)

⁵² UN Women, *Gender Brief on Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response in Bangladesh* (October 2017)

Beating and other forms of **physical punishment against children** was a common practice before displacement, and incidents are likely to remain undocumented⁵³.

In focus group discussions, participants reported **feeling pressure or receiving threats** from multiple parties including the Forest Department, the host community, from bandits or opportunists, the Police and the Border Guard Bangladesh. Women and children are also considered particularly at risk. In the 2010 Joint Assessment Mission by WFP and UNHCR, Rohingya women and children cited fear of “beatings and harassment by villagers” while collecting firewood⁵⁴.

Sexual Violence and Exploitation

There are several reports that girls and women have been subject to sexual and gender-based violence both before their displacement in Myanmar and in the camps in Bangladesh. Moreover, the risk of **resorting to prostitution for favours or money** has been documented on several occasions for both women and girls, increasing the risk of sexual exploitation and trafficking⁵⁵. However, the extent of sex work that may be occurring inside the camps and settlements is difficult to ascertain considering the unwillingness to report such activity⁵⁶.

According to community leaders and interviews with refugees, almost every woman and girl in the Balukhali makeshift settlement is either a **survivor of, or a witness to, multiple incidences of sexual assault, rape, and gang-rape**⁵⁷. Before displacement, there is strong evidence suggesting that women and girls experienced sexual- and gender-based violence, perpetrated by both the Myanmar army and by Rakhine locals (the incidence of this violence has increased in frequency over the last two years)⁵⁸. The UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict explicitly spoke of ‘pattern of widespread atrocities, including rape, gang-rape by multiple soldiers, forced public nudity and humiliation, and sexual slavery in military captivity directed against Rohingya women and girls, who have been systematically targeted on the basis of their ethnicity and religion.’⁵⁹

Spontaneous sites have been reported to be particularly susceptible to the risk of exploitation and gender-based violence⁶⁰. As it is often perpetrated by officials and elites, justice and prevention is a serious challenge⁶¹. Moreover, **traditional gender norms are being challenged** by the economic and social context of the camps, which increases the vulnerability of the women and girls to gender-based violence and harassment⁶².

In terms of the current response and services being offered that address violence against women and girls, several concerns were observed in various camps, including men operating in women’s safe spaces, identifiable gender-based violence sign posts without the necessary discretion required and men exposing survivors to the community⁶³. In most sites, women and girls indicated they do not feel safe using the latrines,

⁵³ Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017)

⁵⁴ AAVV, *Assessment of Coping Strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazilas in Cox’s Bazaar District, Bangladesh* (August 2017)

⁵⁵ Bangladesh: Humanitarian Response Plan - September 2017 / February 2018 - Rohingya Refugee Crisis, p. 25

⁵⁶ AAVV, *Assessment of Coping Strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazilas in Cox’s Bazaar District, Bangladesh* (August 2017)

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ UN Women, *Gender Brief on Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response in Bangladesh* (October 2017)

⁵⁹ UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict Pramila Patten concludes visit to Cox’s Bazaar, Bangladesh, and calls for enhanced measures to protect and assist Rohingya survivors of sexual violence, Press Release, 16 November 2017

⁶⁰ ISCG, *Multi Sectoral Rapid Assessments – Influx, FINAL REPORT, Cox’s Bazar* (17 September 2017)

⁶¹ Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017)

⁶² Ibid. p. 11

⁶³ Relief International and IRC., *Assessment Report: Undocumented Myanmar Nationals influx to Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh* (October 2017)

even during the day, mainly due to the absence of sex-segregated latrines. They also reported that men make holes in the plastic walls with cigarettes to peek through⁶⁴.

The majority of reproduction falls outside of formal health services. According to Save the Children and Khan et al 2016, young girls have little knowledge of how their bodies work in terms of reproduction. Miscarriage can be understood as a product of a *jinn* possession. Another belief is that women are better suited to have children in their teens rather than in their twenties⁶⁵. A lack of information in their native language makes it very difficult for girls to access information on reproductive health⁶⁶.

Psychosocial Distress and Mental Disorder

The loss of both family members and livelihoods has left **deep emotional and psychosocial scars** on most children, with reports of children resorting to **silence** and **isolation** as coping mechanisms⁶⁷. Having fled in extreme circumstances, children and adults are not only deeply distressed by the loss of their loved ones, but also the loss of their assets, livelihoods and financial security. This vulnerability is exacerbated by settling in poor, resource-constrained Bangladeshi communities.⁶⁸

Women and children who lost their family members seem to be more deeply distressed, some reporting to have a deep fear for their life⁶⁹.

Children with physical or mental disabilities have had serious difficulties in finding appropriate assistance⁷⁰.

Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Several unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) have been identified in all surveyed camps⁷¹. Families are often separated while in transit, with children left in the care of other relatives or neighbours. As of November 2017, child protection actors have identified 1,398 separated and 1,194 unaccompanied children, raising the total of the registered and documented children to 2,592 children.⁷² With most key informants, within all settlements, reporting knowing of children who are either missing or looking for their parents this number is likely to be far higher.⁷³

Highly mobile populations, numerous formal and informal settlements, and a lack of access to information and communication within displaced populations are leading to challenges in identification of separated and unaccompanied children and successful family tracing. This leads to prolonged separation. Not only are these children dealing with the emotional distress of being separated from their closest caregivers, but in this vulnerable position, they are at high risk of child trafficking, abuse and exploitation. While some neighbours have opened their homes to unaccompanied boys and girls, the majority of families (if not all of them) are experiencing profound stress and struggling to care for all within their households.⁷⁴

⁶⁴ CODEC, Save the Children, TAI, and UNHCR, *Rapid protection assessment – Bangladesh refugee crisis* (15 October 2017)

⁶⁵ Social Science in Humanitarian Action, *Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis* (October 2017)

⁶⁶ Internews, *Rohingya refugee crisis - Internews Assessment* (September 2017)

⁶⁷ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx)* (5 September 2017)

⁶⁸ UN Women, *Gender Brief on Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response in Bangladesh* (October 2017)

⁶⁹ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx)* (5 September 2017)

⁷⁰ ISCG, *Multi Sectoral Rapid Assessments – Influx, FINAL REPORT, Cox's Bazar* (17 September 2017)

⁷¹ Relief International and IRC., *Assessment Report: Undocumented Myanmar Nationals influx to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh* (October 2017)

⁷² Child Protection Sub-Sector data (17 November 2017)

⁷³ IRC / RI Report: *Assessment Report: Undocumented Myanmar Nationals Influx to Cox's Bazar* (October 2017)

⁷⁴ Child Protection Sub-Sector Advocacy Paper (November 2017)

The **identification of new UASC** is further complicated by the pressure exercised by border and law enforcement agencies on camp management committees to refuse entry to new refugees in the camps⁷⁵. In most cases, adolescent girls and boys are travelling with other relatives or neighbours. Their families follow several days later, which makes it difficult to locate and reunite family members⁷⁶.

Strengthened family tracing mechanisms are needed for UASC and separated families. Follow up and monitoring mechanisms are also needed for extremely vulnerable individuals⁷⁷.

Information gaps

The humanitarian response would benefit from more child-specific information and more detailed account of the type of issues faced. The major information gaps are:

- Psychosocial Distress and Mental Disorder, including coping mechanisms.
- Child trafficking: particularly numbers and mechanisms.
- Child labour and exploitation: particularly types of works and related dangers.
- Child marriage and other coping mechanisms.
- Justice for Children: particularly on documentation and registration.
- The number, cause and location of children injured and killed.
- Analysis of intercommunity dynamics.
- Potential radicalization and children associated to armed groups.
- Further disaggregation of figures by type of child (refugees, host community, etc.) and geography.
- Drivers of separation of children from families or caregivers.
- Numbers and location of unaccompanied and separated children (requires the establishment of a case management database to better identify and document these children so that an appropriate response can be put in place).
- Community support mechanisms, including existing care options for unaccompanied and separated children.
- Number and level of education of affected children, disaggregated by sex and age or age groups.
- The incidence of exploitation and sexual- and gender-based violence of young girls and boys.

Documents used for the SDR

Assessment of Coping Strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazilas in Cox's Bazaar District, Bangladesh, August 2017, AAVV

www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/coping_strategy_report_final_report_20171023.pdf

Assessment Report: Undocumented Myanmar Nationals influx to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, October 2017, Relief International and IRC

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Assessment%20Report_UMN_Bangladesh_IRC_RI_October%202017.pdf

Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation Report (Monsoon Floods), UNICEF, 1 September 2017

www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Bangladesh_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_Monsoon_Floods_1_Sept_2017.pdf

⁷⁵ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx)* (5 September 2017)

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ UNICEF, *Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx)* (12 September 2017)

Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx), 12 September 2017

[www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation Report on Rohingya Influx 12 Sept 2017.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Bangladesh_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_on_Rohingya_Influx_12_Sept_2017.pdf)

Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx), 15 October 2018

[www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation Report Rohingya Influx 15 Oct 2017.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Bangladesh_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_Rohingya_Influx_15_Oct_2017.pdf)

Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx), 29 September 2017

[www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation Report influx of Rohingya 29 Sept 2017.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Bangladesh_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_influx_of_Rohingya_29_Sept_2017.pdf)

Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx), 5 September 2017

[www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF Bangladesh Humanitarian SitRep Influx of Rohingya 5Sept2017.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Bangladesh_Humanitarian_SitRep_Influx_of_Rohingya_5Sept2017.pdf)

Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report (Rohingya influx), 8 October 2017

[www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation Report 8Oct2017.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Bangladesh_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_8Oct2017.pdf)

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh: Child Protection Sub-Sector Achievements, November 2017, CPWG

www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/2017_11_06_cxb_cpss_achievements_info_graphic_0.pdf

Gender Brief on Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response in Bangladesh, October 2017, UN Women

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gender-advocacy-paper-for-rohingya-refugee-crisis-response-in-bangladesh-r09s.pdf>

Multi Sectoral Rapid Assessments – Influx, FINAL REPORT, Cox's Bazar 17 September 2017

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Multi%20Sector%20Rapid%20Needs%20Assessment.pdf>

Needs and Population Monitoring | Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, October 2017, IOM

www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/npm_round_6_report_-_oct_2017.pdf

Rapid Needs Assessment – Older Persons | Protection and Inclusion activities, October 2017, HelpAge International

www.helpage.org/where-we-work/south-asia/bangladesh/

Rapid protection assessment – Bangladesh refugee crisis, 15 October 2017, CODEC, Save the Children, TAI, and UNHCR

<https://goo.gl/xWiwfw>

Rapid Synthesis on the Rohingya crisis, October 2017, Social Science in Humanitarian Action

<https://goo.gl/C38LL7>

Rohingya refugee crisis Internews Assessment, September 2017, Internews

www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/myanmar_rohingya_crisis_brief_internews_2017-09.pdf

RRRC FACT SHEET - Family counting, November 2017, UNHCR, Government of Bangladesh

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/rrrc_dashboard_hh_counting_nov01.pdf

Summary brief on the Rohingya crisis, October 2017, Social Science in Humanitarian Action:

<https://goo.gl/CHpDkS>

Legal framework

- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ILO Convention 138 on Elimination of the Worse Forms of Child Labour
- ILO Convention 182 on Minimum Age
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- Convention against Trans-National Organized Crime
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict