

SITUATION REPORT ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS

Cox's Bazar | 05 July 2018 (covering 21st June – 4th July)

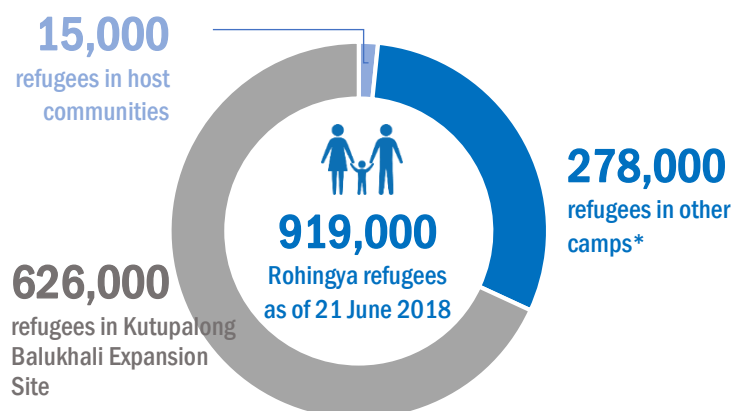


Photo: ISCG

HIGHLIGHTS

- The UN Secretary General and the President of the World Bank visited Cox's Bazar, joined by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Executive Director of UNFPA on 2 July. They met with Government officials, refugees and members of the humanitarian community. The delegation was visibly struck by the scale of and challenges facing the refugee population. This visit marked notable progress for the humanitarian and development nexus in the response. The World Bank's announcement of a USD 50 million grant to a health project—the first in a series that could total as much as USD 480 million—invited innovative financing and coordination.
- The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR launched a joint verification exercise at the end of June, to consolidate a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance, population statistics and ultimately solutions. The exercise will enhance the accuracy of data on Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, helping the Government and aid agencies better understand needs, plan assistance and avoid service duplication.
- During the reporting period, in a critical step towards ensuring Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by humanitarian workers, a PSEA Strategy was finalized and approved by agencies in the Rohingya refugee response. This strategy will help ensure proper accountability of humanitarian workers, and that response mechanisms are in place across the response.
- The monsoon continued during the reporting period with **very heavy downpours** and an accumulated **rainfall of 184mm between 3-4 July, compared to 252mm for the entire previous week**. Basic response was provided across Sectors, despite serious constraints with access. During the reporting period, damage was reported to 98 latrines and water points and one nutrition facility. In the past week, 74 learning centres were reported as damaged. Since 11th May 2018, 90% of the 1,090 shelters damaged have been repaired. All health facilities are now functional, and no major impacts on food distribution facilities were reported.
- **Mobile teams remain on standby** to deploy emergency capacity related to road access, medical, protection, and nutrition needs.
- As of 1 July 2018, **34,032 refugees have been relocated** into newly developed sites, including relocations for risk mitigation and infrastructure development as well as new arrivals; 26,280 of these were due to landslide and flood risks. 450 household plots are available for relocation by 14 July, which would accommodate around 2,050 individuals. Relocations into Camp 4 and 20 Extensions continue.
- Anti-snake venom and influenza treatment oseltamivir have been received as part of monsoon preparedness stockpiling.
- As before, **safe space for temporary evacuations is urgently needed**. Another topline gap is the **need for more land for sustainable relocation** sites; severely congested conditions in the camps have far-reaching negative consequences. **Sizable funding gaps continue** to limit humanitarian capacity.

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING



USD 247M

received overall for the
2018 Joint Response Plan for the
Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)¹



26%

received of the USD 951M
appeal for the JRP



USD 15.8M

in funding outside the JRP
(including the Red Cross Movement and others)

¹ The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis (HRP) received USD 317M or 73% of the overall USD 434 million appeal, as reported by the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

*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 10. In addition, it also includes Camps 21-27, which the RRRC established in May 2018.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

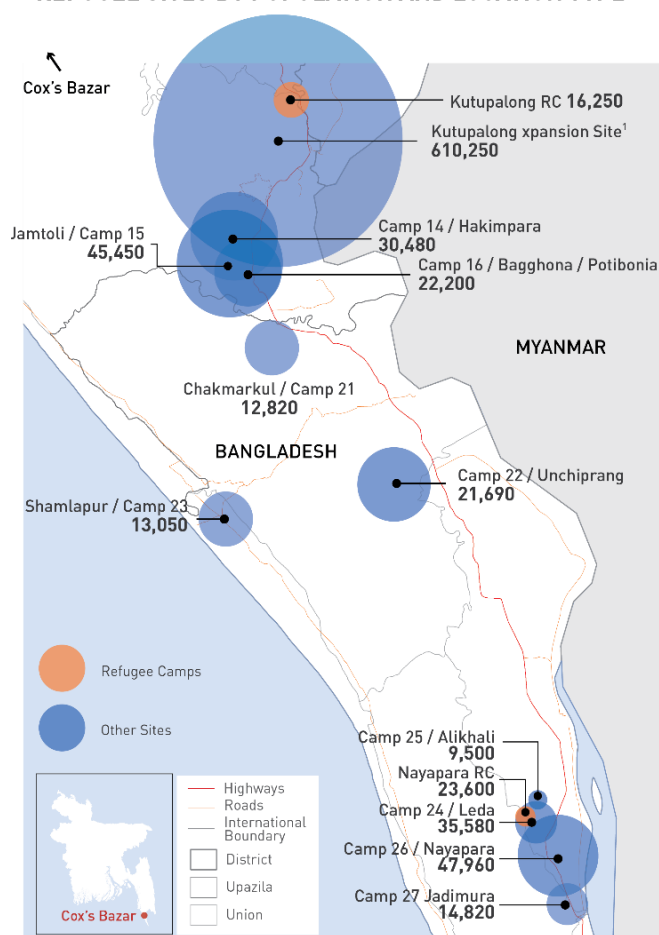
Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven an estimated **706,000 Rohingya refugees** across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. A situation of statelessness imposed over generations has rendered this population seriously vulnerable, even before the severe traumas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

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

Rohingya refugees reported by location as of 21 June 2018

Location	Total Population
Refugees in Camps and Settlements	
Kutupalong Expansion Site ¹	610,251
Kutupalong RC	16,251
Camp 14, 15, 16	98,529
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	12,823
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	21,685
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	13,049
Camp 24 (Leda)	35,583
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	9,501
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	47,961
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	14,822
Nayapara RC	23,601
Sub Total	904,056
Refugees in Host Communities	
Cox's Bazar Sadar and Ramu	6,628
Teknaf	5,332
Ukhia	2,920
Sub Total	14,880
TOTAL Rohingya	918,936

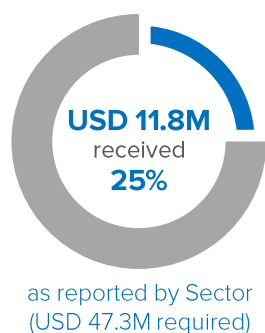
REFUGEE SITES BY POPULATION AND LOCATION TYPE



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

POPULATION DATA

- There are an estimated **919,000 Rohingya refugees** (212,415 families) in **Cox's Bazar**, according to the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) exercise. NPM estimates are based on interviews with key informants and triangulated through field observations and spontaneous community group discussions. The complete dataset can be found [here](#).
- The **RRRC Family Counting Exercise** has counted **854,155 refugees** (198,148 families) in camps and settlements as of 30 June 2018. This methodology is based on interviews with each refugee family, collecting gender- and age-disaggregated statistics, geolocations and specific protection needs at the household level. Taken together with the 33,956 registered refugees (6,324 families) that arrived before August 2017, this data identifies a total refugee population of 888,111 individuals (204,472 families). The complete dataset can be found at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/64112>.
- 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 9,543 individuals**. During the reporting period, 93 individuals entered Bangladesh through different entry points according to UNHCR.

Funding

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

JRP Projects

Cumulative Indicators

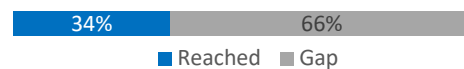
137,646 children and youth enrolled in learning opportunities in camps, settlements and host communities

TARGET: 530,000 children and youth



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

TARGET: 3,500 learning spaces


Response highlights:

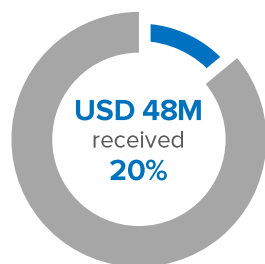
- The Education Sector response, since August 25th, has focused on the provision of pre-primary and primary education for refugee girls and boys. As of 30th May, the response has reached a total of 95,361 primary school aged children (47,273 girls and 48,088 boys) and 37,182 (18,452 girls and 18,420 boys) pre-primary aged children in the camps.
- The gap for pre-primary and primary aged refugee children 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.
- The Sector has established a total of 1,179 learning centres in the camp. 2,725 learning facilitators have been recruited and trained from the refugee and host community. Learning materials have been distributed to 114,265 students.
- To help maintain the learning centres, 465 learning centre management committees have been established.
- A delegation from Education Cannot Wait (ECW) visited Bangladesh together with the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) from 24 to 28 June, in preparation for a new 2-year programme which will align with and support the Joint Response Plan (JRP) and facilitate coordination of the various financing streams. The ECW-facilitated framework will mobilize resources and provide a new way of working, bridging relief and development.
- Plan International and NRC concluded their capacity building project during the reporting period. A total of 550 teachers from 11 sector partners received training and NFI kits on Better Learning Program / Psychosocial Support, Health & Hygiene, and Disaster Risk Management. The project created a suite of resources in Bangla, Myanmar and English for further use by all sector partners.
- The Sector rolled out a Learning Facility Registration System during the reporting period. This system has been officially endorsed by the Sector and is being used as the official learning centre tracking system for the Rohingya response. This enables the Sector to move towards facility-based monitoring and follow up on the impact of the monsoon on individual learning centres. 1,128 learning facilities have been registered to the system, including mobile learning centres.

Gaps and Constraints:

- An informal Technical Working Group at Dhaka-level and a Learning Competence Framework Task Force at Cox's-level has been formed comprising representatives from different actors and technical experts to work on the learning framework. Thus far, Levels I and II have been finalized and Levels III and IV drafted. An intensive consultation on a draft learning framework for Levels III and IV was held in Cox's Bazar from 1st to 3rd July with sector members, teachers, frontline staffers, parents/caregivers, adolescents/youth and majhis. Wide participation was sought to validate and improve the framework further.
- A key gap persists regarding services to address the learning needs of adolescents and youth. Inadequate coverage of adolescents between 15 to 24 years of age remains a major concern. Less than 2,000 adolescents have access to education or life skills training—out of the 117,000 in need. Education opportunities for adolescent girls requires further attention as long-standing cultural practices prevent girls from accessing education at puberty. Culturally appropriate entry points need to be identified to provide learning opportunities for adolescent girls beyond learning centres.



Funding



as reported by Sector
(USD 241M required)

Active Sector Partners
(In and outside JRP)

JRP Projects

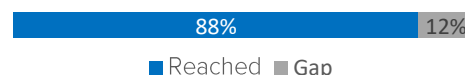


Cumulative Indicators

844,000 people receiving food assistance

122,500 people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support including income generating activities disaggregated by sex

TARGET: 959,000 people



TARGET: 350,000 people

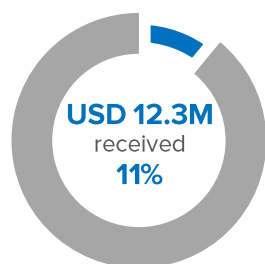


Response highlights:

- June 2018: about 844,186 refugees have been reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
 - Round 18 GFD: Food distribution ended the 30th of June. A total of 100,339 households were reached, this round will exclude the family size 1-3 (which they have received the total monthly coverage);
 - Round 19 Plan: WFP and other FSS Partners are planning to begin distribution from 07th until 16th July: and is planning to reach 148,699 households.
 - 214,420 additional people are receiving food assistance through cash-based transfers/e-vouchers. This represents over a quarter of the refugee population receiving food support through e-vouchers, which allows more choice, dignity and dietary diversity.
- 17,792 refugee households were reached through paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.
- The Sector has 30 metric tons of high energy biscuits to provide emergency support to 8,000 households (emergency rations of 50 packs of 75grammes per family – which could last them 3 days).
- Portering system has continued for the Modhurchara-1 GFD distribution point due to road access issues.
- About 2,000 cooked meals and 160 ready-to-eat emergency food parcels are distributed daily to landslides-affected families. Each of these parcels feeds a single person for one meal.
- As part of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, the distribution of cooked meals and high energy biscuits are expected to be scaled up, while dry food distribution is also planned to continue through existing GFD distribution points and e-voucher outlets. The use of emergency vouchers is also being explored, and could be a useful option to reach more people.
- Overall, the heavy rains in June did not have a major impact on food distribution points. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes have been readjusted according to new priorities as they have emerged. Constant monitoring of possible damages allows rapid interventions to repair food distribution points, unblock drainages, and clean up erosion and landslides.
- Approximately, 22,500 individuals were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period. That includes, home-gardening, agriculture inputs, livestock targeting host communities, and some cash-for-work DRR related activities with refugees and host communities.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is funded at 20% of its requirements: additional funds are urgently needed to maintain refugees in need of food assistance, including newly arrived individuals and to reach the most vulnerable, increase dietary diversity, and improve stability.
- More resources are needed regarding the monsoon and cyclone seasons, to mitigate the effects of climate-related hazards and strengthen the Sector's response capacity.
- More resources are also needed to scale up livelihoods programmes to benefit the most vulnerable host communities directly affected by the influx, as well as initiatives for strengthening refugee resilience.
- More shops are under construction for improving food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to a wider range of foods.
- Refugee ability to cook food during this period of heavy rains is seriously hampered. The Sector is coordinating with the Energy and the Environment Technical Working Group and the Shelter/NFI Sector to seek alternative cooking fuel (provision of LPG) and increasing the use of community kitchens.

Funding


as reported by Sector
(USD 113M required)

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

JRP Projects

Cumulative Indicators

156 basic health units

34 primary health centre facilities

10 hospital facilities

TARGET: 1 per 10,000 people



TARGET: 1 per 50,000 people



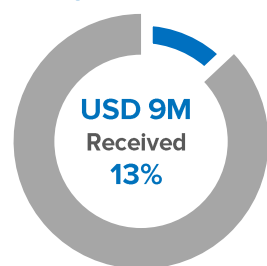
TARGET: 1 hospital per 250,000 people


Response highlights – refugee and host community

- Since 25 August 2018, the Sector provided a total of 2,165,543 outpatient consultations to the refugee and host communities.
- Throughout the monsoon season, the Sector is monitoring damages and closure of health facilities as well as access constraints and providing daily updates.
- Mobile medical teams remain on standby throughout the rains and are undergoing further training and field simulation exercises
- A total of 4 053 Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) case-patients including 9 admitted case-patients in Diarrhoea Treatment Centre) were reported in week 25, bringing the total number of reported AWD case-patients to 120 754 in 2018. An in-depth analysis on Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) was done showcasing the areas with highest incidence of AWD in the camps.
- Routine immunization activities continued targeting a total of 111,775 children of age 0-23 months and 25,794 pregnant women
- The diphtheria outbreak continues, with close to 8,000 cases reported since the start of the outbreak. Routine contact-tracing activities continue, and cannot be disrupted during the monsoon season.
- Anti-snake venom and influenza treatment oseltamivir were procured and have been received as part of monsoon preparedness stockpiling.

Gaps and Constraints:

- **The Sector is seriously under-funded.**
- Ongoing rains reduce access to health facilities, degrade living conditions and increase risks of water and vector-borne diseases.
- Over the past two weeks, access constraints to 3 health facilities, were reported thereby disrupting provision of health services in the affected areas. Continuity of services relies on having good access to health facilities.
- 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 inconsistent, and quality of services needs strengthening. Programming for non-communicable diseases, malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS remains insufficient.
- Camps, settlements, and the host community in Teknaf remain underserved in comparison to Ukhia. There is a distinct lack of beds for secondary patient care.

Funding


as reported by FTS out of
(USD 72M required)

28,860 of individuals, including percentage of adolescents, benefiting from life skills and resilience programming

Number of persons benefitting from awareness raising and community-based protection mechanisms

Partners

Projects


TARGET: 111,000



TARGET: 103,389 Individuals

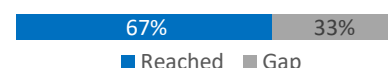

Cumulative Indicators

2,345 of refugees provided with legal advice and counselling including victims of trafficking and exploitation

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

9 quick and mid-term impact projects initiated contributing to peaceful co-existence

TARGET: 3,500



TARGET: 100%



TARGET: 30

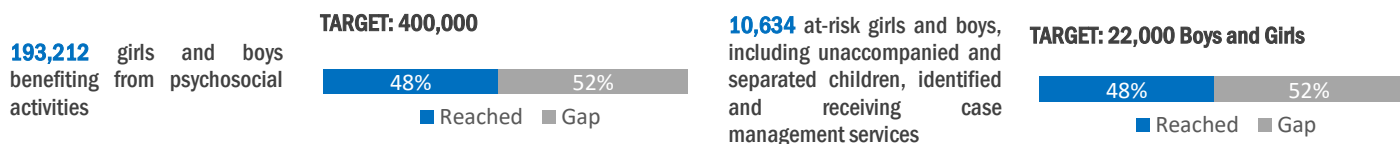

Response highlights:

- Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though the overall influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis in late August 2017. During the reporting period, a total of 93 individuals (34 refugees in the first and 59 in the second reporting week, up to 27 June) entered Bangladesh through different entry points. According to UNHCR, the total number of new arrivals so far in 2018 is over 9,543 individuals.
- Regular border monitoring missions, in collaboration with local authorities, have been ongoing to Sabrang and other several southern border entry points to facilitate access to reception facilities where medical screening and distributions of relief materials are available. Transportation of extremely vulnerable individuals to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong continued. At the Transit Centre, new arrivals are provided with food and temporary shelter, receive counselling and are 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, safety and security, and, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed. Collaborative efforts are being made to provide accurate information related to returns, in order to dispel misinformation and continue engaging the community regarding their concerns.
- Protection monitoring activities in the camps help identify and refer individual cases in need of protection services, facilitated by complaint boxes and a hotline service open seven days a week. Since 1 March, a total of 930 calls to the hotline have been received, referred and addressed.
- Since 1 March, 76,295 persons have benefitted from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness-raising on camp services, fire safety, health (diphtheria and acute watery diarrhoea), emergency preparedness and landslide risks, and other topics.
- During the reporting period, 262 Community Outreach Members (182 men, 80 women) conducted some 368 emergency preparedness awareness-raising sessions on landslides, cyclones, heavy rains and floods, meeting 16,828 people (8,773 male and 8,055 female refugees).
- The Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) conducted an information session for more than 50 Safety Unit Volunteers on 25 June in Camp 22 (Unchiprang) on protection concepts including SGBV, PSEA, Code of Conduct and Psychological First Aid.
- In line with the PSWG field coordination strategy, camp protection focal points led five new fortnightly protection coordination meetings in Camps 22, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
- As Rohingya refugees face heightened risks of trafficking and exploitation, the PSWG continues to strengthen outreach efforts at different levels within refugee communities to raise awareness of and mitigate exposure to risk factors. Community leaders and members of the refugee and host communities are regularly sensitized on these risks and the assistance available to survivors. In parallel, PSWG advocacy at all levels within the Government as well as humanitarian, refugee and host communities seeks to reduce the risk of and enhance the response to exploitation and human trafficking.
- The PSWG continues to support vulnerable individuals affected by landslides, flooding and heavy storms. Outreach activities include helping families find safe temporary shelter and services such as core relief items and food. Field protection actors helped relocate households, focusing on the most vulnerable persons/households.
- During the reporting period, a total of 8 inter-agency Protection Emergency Response Units (PERUs) remained activated in 7 camps due to weather-related hazards as well as their humanitarian and protection consequences. More PERU activations are expected in the following days in light of the current weather forecast. PERUs include specialized staff on GBV and CP. They remain on stand-by in case of a localized or camp-wide emergency situation to immediately respond to refugees' life-threatening protection needs, in close coordination with camp protection focal points, CiCs and other relevant actors on site.

- During the last two weeks, the PSWG continued developing and implementing the guidance for *'Lost Family Members and Reunification Points'* at the Information Hubs, in close coordination with the Child Protection Sub-Sector and the Communicating with Communities Working Group. This guidance is geared towards responding to refugees' top concern of reuniting family members that are separated during an emergency.
 - On 2 July, Relief International completed one-day First Aid Training sessions for 19 protection officers integrated into the Medical Mobile Teams (MMT) in close collaboration with the Health Sector and the PSWG. These officers join the medical personnel on the MMTs to provide immediate surge capacity in case of emergency. Once deployed, they will help identify individuals in need of protection assistance, such as separated families, unaccompanied children, and survivors of GBV, and help refer such individuals to the PERU teams, Camp Protection Focal Points or to available protection services operating in the location.
- On 27 June, Nayapara Extension (Shalbargan Camp) made history with the inauguration of the first elected and representational Camp Committee amongst the new arrivals' camps. With the strong collaboration of the Camp in Charge, the Army, Site Management partners and PSWG partners, the refugee community was able to freely choose the men and women they trusted to represent their concerns and needs. The election of women as Camp Leader and Deputy, as well as parity amongst men and women in the Committee, further demonstrates the ability of women to hold decision-making positions in the community

Child Protection

Cumulative Indicators



- The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) runs 426 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) that are operational across the camps and the host communities. Since March 2018:
 - 240,787 crisis-affected children and adolescents have received child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, and service information and awareness;
 - 193,212 crisis-affected children have received psychosocial support;
 - 226 adolescent clubs have been established; and
 - Psycho-social support, life skills and resilience training was provided to 31,575 adolescent girls and boys.
- The CPSS has finalized the CPSS Rohingya Refugees Response Strategy, which offers a common understanding of prioritized child protection needs in order to deliver a more effective and coordinated response. It also outlines a framework for action in protecting children during emergencies and transition.
- CPSS is currently undergoing a data validation exercise for case management numbers including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Due to this verification, there has been some fluctuation in the numbers of children receiving case management services out of the overall number of identified and registered cases. Currently CPSS partners identified a total of 10,634 girls and boys at risk, including 6,013 UASC, who are receiving case management services. This is different from what was previously registered due to the fact that some of the children had not been tracked, therefore some protection risks were highlighted based on assumptions, risk levels and status has changed, and protection concern have been adjusted from high risk to lower risk.
- Family-based care for all children is a priority. To date, 1,111 unaccompanied and separated girls and boys have been reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a temporary long-term family-based care arrangement.
- CPSS, in partnership with the Department of Social Services (DSS), under the Ministry of Social Welfare of Bangladesh Government, pledged cash support for UASC, orphan children and foster caregivers with the first tranche of cash support distributed to 50 Rohingya families on 10 June. These families are foster caregivers to 50 UASC and orphan Rohingya children in Shamlapur camp. The plan is set to ensure foster care support for 9,000 Rohingya children by December 2018. Foster families will receive 2,000 BDT per month for 6 months to reduce economic costs of basic household needs and to prevent related risks of secondary separation. CPSS continues to support 50 social workers in assessing pre-identified foster care givers and children for the provision of cash-based assistance using screening forms; around 2,872 foster care givers have been assessed by the social workers.
- 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 2,220 foster parents and parents in families identified by previous incidents of violence within the home. The training introduced parenting concepts and the positive discipline approach.
- More than 5,366 girls and boys, as well as 10,262 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection issues.
- Plans are underway to build the capacity of GBV and Child Protection Frontline Workers. A training exercise will target Child Protection and GBV frontline workers and is expected to run for 3 months employing a cascading training-of-trainers approach.

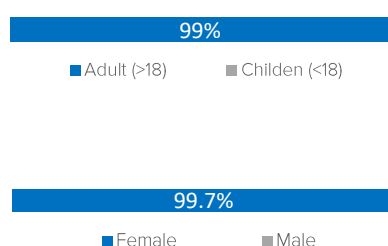


- CPSS continues to prepare and respond to the monsoon season. Heavy monsoon rains have caused severe structural damage to Child Protection Facilities. 28 CFS were affected and recommended for temporary closure. 5 at-risk CFS have already been decommissioned. 9 CFS accommodated refugee families who have since been relocated. 16 of the affected CFS remain closed. The CPSS continues to reinforce facilities.
- In order to prevent family separation, a total of 250,000 water-resistant child safety bracelets are being distributed to facilitate speedy tracing of UASC's families during emergencies. This measure is welcomed by families and the community at large. Many children have ripped their bracelet off while playing, leading some families to request replacements. As the distribution covers all children, it provides an opportunity to see more "hidden" children (i.e. those confined to their house, those with disabilities, etc.)
- CPSS has identified and strengthened 25 Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points (LCCMP) in various camp and host communities. LCCMP will provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency, with trained staff on hand.
- Since March 2018, a total of 301 Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) have been established. The CPSS continues to work with communities to build their capacity to help prevent and respond to child protection risks and violations.
- UNICEF facilitated training of trainers (ToT) with 5 partners (18 participants) on roles of CBCPCs in disaster preparedness and response. The ToT focused on the importance of engaging with CBCPCs, building on existing community-based child protection mechanisms, disaster risk reduction and specific risks for children in disasters. Specific sessions focused on linking with other CPSS initiatives for emergency response (e.g. bracelets, LCCMPs, etc). Workshops with CBCPCs are currently underway and expected to reach 215 CBCPCs by the end of the week. Workshops are ½ day each and interactive. The CPSS conducted awareness sessions on DRR with children, parents, and community members through the CBCPC.
- The Case Management Task Force has completed a 5-day training on case management for field-level case workers. The training is the third of a series, reaching a total of 60 case workers/managers, designed to familiarize them with inter-agency case management tools to ensure quality services for at-risk children. Each training is followed up with mentoring, field support and regular meetings to establish a peer-support network. CPSS also trained 944 field staff including volunteers on child protection.
- CPSS has conducted a one-day monthly session with Child Protection Focal Points (camp level) in Ukhia, to ensure the child protection response, improve child protection coordination and the availability of urgent referral, and the delivery of child protection service in the camp.
- CPSS is piloting the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS +) to harmonize child protection case management system and data produced through service delivery in the Rohingya refugees emergency response.
- CPSS 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 15,217 children in host communities through 50 CFSs. Over 90 adolescent clubs have been operational in host communities including recreational activities in the clubs in Rajapalong and Palongkhali Union in Ukhia and Hnila Unions in Teknaf. 10 peer leaders were trained on facilitating adolescents clubs including 174 sessions on life skills organized in the clubs. Meetings were arranged with different stakeholders to discuss the role of community members in creating protective environments for children and adolescents such as with 192 parents, with a community-based child protection committee of 156 members, and 1 community dialogue with 30 community members.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Cumulative Indicators

18,215 individuals receiving case management services by social service providers trained in GBV survivor-centered care approaches, by age and sex



63 safe, accessible entry points for GBV case management services

TARGET: 200



- A total of 63 safe entry points for GBV case management have been established, including 48 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG).
- At least 285,166 individuals have been reached through GBV response and prevention interventions since 1 March. Approximately 30% of the population reached are girls.
- Approximately 27,217 men and boys from the refugee and host community have been reached through community-based GBV risk mitigation activities, including community mobilization and male engagement interventions.
- Over 119,063 females (73,742 women, 45,321 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs including engagement and empowerment interventions for women and girls.
- A total of 28,024 individuals (21,339 women, 6,685 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 Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas. Orientation sessions on GBV referral pathways at the camp-level shall be made available to other Sectors beginning July.

- The GBV Sub-Sector is piloting the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBV IMS) to harmonize GBV data produced through service delivery.
- Twenty trainers from 8 GBV Sub-sector member organizations are supporting an inter-agency capacity building initiative to strengthen GBV Case Management service provision at the camp-level.

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 137 GBV case management service entry points are required to achieve full coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need.
- Expanded GBV service provision is required in the host community. Approximately 85% of sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees have severely limited access to GBV service provision.
- The current monsoon season is expected to increase protection risks for refugees, including child protection and GBV risks, especially for children, adolescents, women, older persons and other vulnerable categories of the population. It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses.
- 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) need further improvements, as do referral systems, including specialized systems to connect survivors to appropriate multi-sectoral CP and GBV prevention and response services in a timely and safe manner.
- Areas for multi-purpose community 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. 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 risks and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.
- The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies and FD7 is hindering the deployment of new actors as well as the expansion of the existing partners into providing much needed protection services, including child protection.

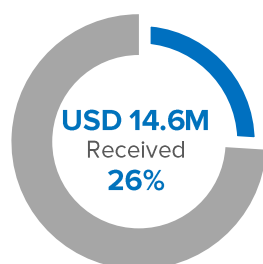


Nutrition

Sector Coordinator: Ingo Neu

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Funding



as reported by Sector
(USD 56.7M required)

Partners



Projects



12,668 children (36%) aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment

32,736 children (24%) aged 6-59 Months newly reached with blanket supplementary feeding programs

142,823 people reached with nutrition assistance during the reporting period

TARGET: 35,093 Children



TARGET: 138,900 Children



Response highlights:

Overview of the reporting period

- The Nutrition Sector activated Level 2 of their Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan on 10 June when the heavy rains started. With the exception of one stabilization center all nutrition facilities are operating, although in some areas from temporary locations. Two new outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) facilities which includes Blanket and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP), are currently set up in Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension. Construction of new OTPs in Camp 20 and Camp 19 will begin in early July adjacent to new health centres. A training of trainers on community management of acute malnutrition was carried out 24 – 28 June to further strengthen service delivery.

Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period

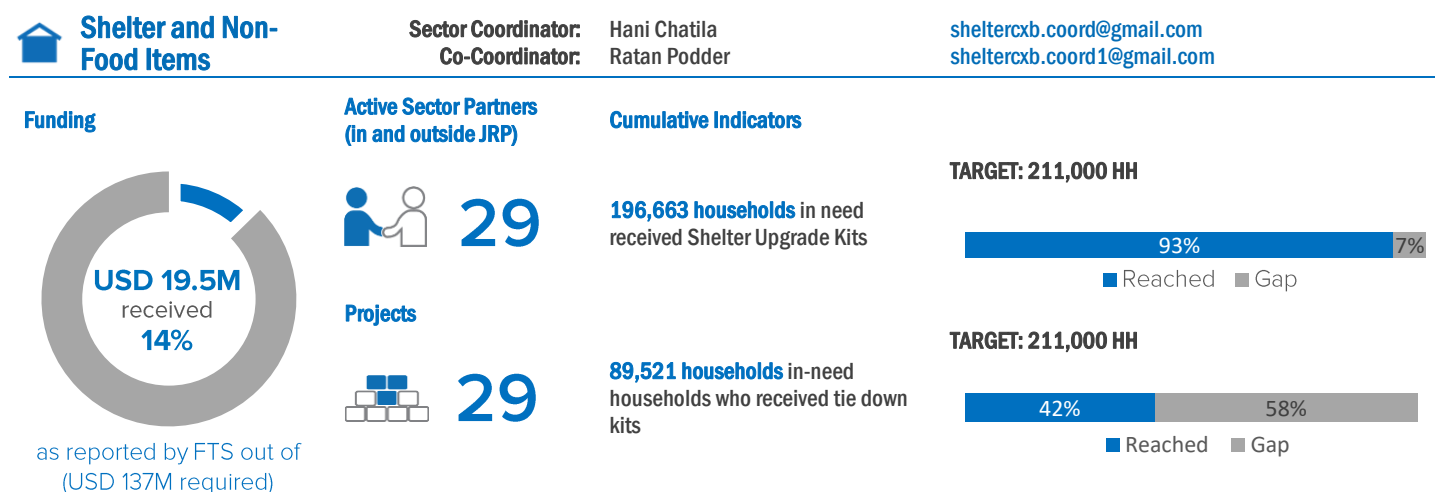
- 145,599 children under 5 years were screened for acute malnutrition. Of these:
 - 1,172 children were identified as suffering from SAM and admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 12,668)
 - 856 children 6-59 months were identified as MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment. A significant number of children identified with MAM were admitted to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) (Cumulative: 12,846)
- 3,070 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 32,738)
- 668 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 31,718)

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

- 132 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 1,143)
- 4,022 PLW received counseling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative: 158,146)
- 2,203 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 40,052)
- 918 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 11,375)
- 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported

Gaps and Constraints:

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



Response highlights

The Sector is continuing to roll out shelter upgrade kits (USK) and tie down kits (TDK) for individual households. The relatively mild wind speeds in May (during the first cyclone season of 2018) and rainfall in June (pre-monsoon season) damaged 1,090 shelters. Most of these were older shelters that had not been upgraded. A draft report by Arup (*a methodology for assessing structural safety of buildings*) confirms that the Sector's USK which includes a TDK should resist winds of up to 50 km/hr. Weather-related incidents since 11 May 2018 demonstrated that the USK and TDKs cannot withstand severe winds and rain; the Sector has communicated its serious concerns regarding the limitations of the USKs and TDKs in light of anticipated weather patterns for the next few months to GoB authorities. The Sector is now developing a new shelter option, which is stronger than the SUK as well as less expensive and easier to construct than the mid-term shelters. The RRRC has acknowledged the need for improved shelters and will review the design when finished. While the new shelter option will consist of the same materials found in the USK (i.e. rope, tarp, and bamboo), it is expected to utilize some three times more to increase resistance to winds up to an estimated 70 km/hr.

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. It is expected that more partners will propose new mid-term shelter designs. Currently one operational partner is implementing 1,000 mid-term shelters in Teknaf sub-district. Progress has been slow due to rainfall. It is expected that works will be finalized in three months in light of anticipated heavy rainfall.

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

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

Progress made to date:

- 196,663 households (93% of target) supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters with additional tarpaulin, rope, wire and bamboo. Upgrade kits do not protect against high winds or cyclones.
- 89,521 households (42% of target) have been supported with tie down kits to bolster the wind resistance of their existing shelters. Tie-down kits do not protect against cyclones.
- 117,933 households (56% of revised target) have received solar lighting.
- 12,000 households (6% of revised target) have received alternative cooking stove and fuel (liquid petroleum gas).

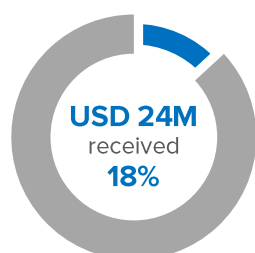
- 104,147 households (49% of revised target) have received a replenished supply of alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas or compressed rice husk).

Gaps and Constraints:

- The overarching challenge for the shelter 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 14% funded. The funding gap specific to contingency planning is estimated at USD 40 million.
- Efforts to upgrade shelters continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.

 Site Management	Sector Coordinator: Oriane Bataille Co-Coordinator: Kate Holland	smcxb.coord@gmail.com smcxb.coord2@gmail.com
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Funding



as reported by Sector out of
USD 131M required

Active Sector Partners



JRP Projects



34,032 individuals relocated due to risks of landslides/flooding, new arrivals and construction of critical infrastructures as of 1 July 2018

4,583 plots available in existing sites as of 1 July 2018

Response highlights

- Emergency mitigation measures continue and response mechanisms are in place as the monsoon season progresses. Camp-based emergency preparedness planning is ongoing, together with the Camps in Charge (CiC) officials and as weather permits. Relocation of households identified as being most at risk of landslides and flooding is ongoing; land is being prepared simultaneously in Camps 4 and 20 Extensions and Chakmarkul. Populations in at-risk areas are being identified and provided with information on risks and mitigation measures. Mapping of community buildings that can serve as temporary collective shelters is underway and guidance on how to use the facilities is being developed. Temporary relocation site options are under review, together with civilian authorities and the military.
- In coordination with other Sectors, Site Management Sector has established a daily camp-based reporting system of weather-related 'Category 1' incidents and impacts on the population and services, to track and trigger an appropriate response: <http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8553f37b783741d5959ca67f020650d4>. Response and repair work has continued following heavy rains, notably by the inter-agency Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP). Following field-level assessments, emergency response has been activated at site-level, including coordination of response to families whose shelters were damaged or destroyed as a result of landslides, flooding, winds and storm events.
- Repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, bridges, and culverts to ensure access during the monsoon season continues by the SMEP and site development agencies. This work is critical to ensure vehicular access, delivery of services and provision of protection and assistance to refugees in all parts of the camp. Agencies are working in close collaboration with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) to review existing infrastructure, identify needs and develop plans forward. Site improvement has been ongoing in all locations with the construction of secondary and tertiary drainage infrastructure, slope stabilization, retaining walls, footbridges, and footpaths aiming at improving access and mitigating risks, jointly with the Shelter Sector.
- The Sector reinforces governance and community participation at camp level. To date, over 110 committees and community structures/representation groups have been established in the camps. A governance committee was recently established in Shalbagan, with women representatives playing a key leadership role. A workshop on governance and community participation was organized by the Sector, in coordination with the Protection Sector, to review existing structures, needs, good practices and establish a way forward to reinforce good governance.
- The Sector continues to invest in capacity building with 720 key actors from the GoB and the humanitarian community trained to date as part of 33 capacity building activities.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Lack of land, more specifically adequate, suitable and accessible land to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox's Bazar District.
- Lack of sufficient space to relocate refugees living in landslide and flood risk areas; and inadequate space for installation of essential services. The latter is highlighted by the fact that some service structures are in landslide and flood risk areas themselves.
- Congestion and overcrowding of camps particularly in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is of grave concern and exposes families to the risk of fire, disease outbreak including diphtheria and acute watery diarrhoea, security concerns, serious protection and mental health risks.

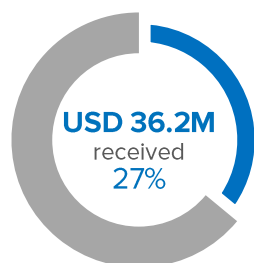
- Community governance mechanisms are being strengthened. While the majority of leaders currently appointed are males, it is anticipated that broadening the participation base to include different refugee groups will ensure improved community representation structures and enhanced accountability of existing leaders.
- The funding shortfall hampers assistance and provision of many needs identified by the Sector, most notably the construction of critical infrastructure.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Sector Coordinator: Bob Bongomin Jr

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Funding



as reported by Sector
(USD 137M required)

Active Sector Partners (In and outside JRP)

 **23**

Projects

 **16**

Cumulative Indicators

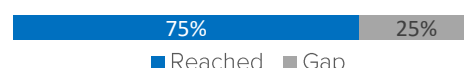
697,997 people benefitting from safe water to agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes (15 litres per person per day)

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



786,102 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



684,540 women, men, children in settlements who are **benefitting from functional latrines** to agreed standards

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



Response highlights:

- The WASH Sector produced guidelines on emergency sanitation and fecal sludge management.
- During the reporting period, 6,234 latrines were emptied bringing the cumulative total to 28,193 while decommissioning increased from 5,732 to 6,594 for latrines in high-risk zones and or considered public health/desludging burden due to design. 97 new water points were constructed and installed during the period, a cumulative total of 5,563 functional water points.
- An additional 23,842 hygiene and top up kits were distributed to a proportional number of households.
- Coordination continues with the Health Sector for hotspot mapping and emergency preparation for AWD.
- 10% of the 1,651 water samples analysed for E.Coli show values between 1 and 100. Most of the faecal contamination is related to improper hygiene practices and occurred during water collection, transportation and storage. Ongoing corrective action being deployed include shock chlorination of tube wells, selective bucket chlorination and distribution of Aquatabs and hygiene promotion sensitization
- The Sector continues to engage with its partners to ensure that assessments, facility designs, feedback and complaint mechanisms, and response management and evaluations are all sensitive to related safety and dignity issues. This engagement has a specific focus on ensuring equitable access for girls and women.
- Ongoing hygiene promotion has focused on prevention and symptom recognition of AWD, handwashing with soap at critical times, use of Aquatabs and ensuring a safe supply chain for water.
- The Sector continues to work with CiCs, as well as Health and Site Management Sectors, to increase camp-based sector capacity.

Gaps and Constraints:

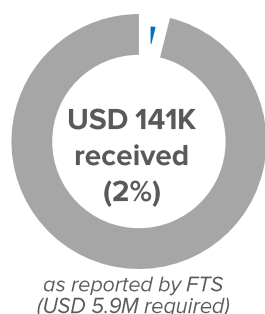
- Ongoing latrines, bath shelters and tube wells construction works have been slowed down due to the lack of road access and heavy rains that fill up already dug pits and slow down laborer transporting materials.
- Usable space for replacement/construction of decommissioned facilities remain a challenge.
- Funding remains low, which limits the Sector's capacity to rapidly support services in new relocation areas.



Latrine repairs, Camp 1. Photo Credit: NGOF



Funding



Partners



Projects



Cumulative Indicators

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

TARGET: 90% of people



Response activities:

- The Working Group is providing information to refugees on the recent MOU between the GoB and the UN.
- Monsoon preparedness continues with multi-sectoral information in information hubs, discussion groups, and for those refugees who must relocate due to risks of landslides and floods. The CwC Emergency Task Force developed further materials for wide dissemination on flood, lightning and landslide messages.
- The CwC Health Communications Task Force packaged acute water diarrhoea and OCV messages and created vector-borne disease communications.
- The latest edition of the Humanitarian News Bulletin "What Matters" critically examines why women's complaints do not get resolved as effectively as those from men, a discussion on effective WASH communication and some essential feedback from the Rohingya community on relocation, bribery, extortion, corruption, disposal of trash and firewood.
- The first edition of a rumour tracking bulletin, entitled "Flying News", was published to correct rumours on extreme weather, relocation, repatriation, vaccinations and pregnancy well-being.
- There are 227 listener groups, organized by different agencies, who gather to listen to the Working Group's audio programming.
- The Working Group continues to train 15 men and 11 women, aged between 20 and 40. The 26 Rohingya refugees (all based in Jamtoli camp) are learning audio production. After training the volunteers will begin narrowcasting in the camp.
- The Working Group produced its 11th radio episode of "Voice of Palong" a 30-minute radio program made by Rohingya refugees. This episode included information about mosquito bites, cooking information, children's games, and a story about a female tailor in the Kutupalong camp. The show is broadcast on Radio Naf.
- Radio Naf also broadcast programs on children's welfare made by the Working Group and Bangladesh Betar broadcast programming on emergency preparedness and health.
- The Working Group continues to work with the Emergency Telecommunications Sector to improve the technology on hand at camp information hubs. An MOU has already been signed with Terre de Homes, UNHCR and Radio Naf.
- Community mobilization continues with 800 community mobilization volunteers reaching an estimated 82,000 people (including 62,000 women) during this reporting period. Information about health, nutrition, WASH, education and protection continues to be discussed.
- All Rohingya response-related communication tools, resources and messages are available on a dedicated part of the Shongjog website: <http://www.shongjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/>

Gaps and Constraints:

- Concerns around repatriation to Myanmar and/or relocation to Bhashanchar have caused distress among refugee communities. Similarly, a number of refugees are concerned about re-location from one camp to another for safety reasons.

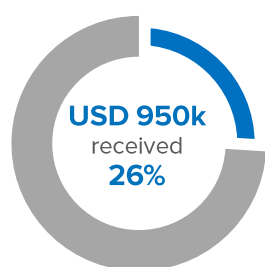


Logistics

Sector Coordinator: Lucy Styles

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Funding



Partners



Projects



% Requests Fulfilled



Total Cargo Handled

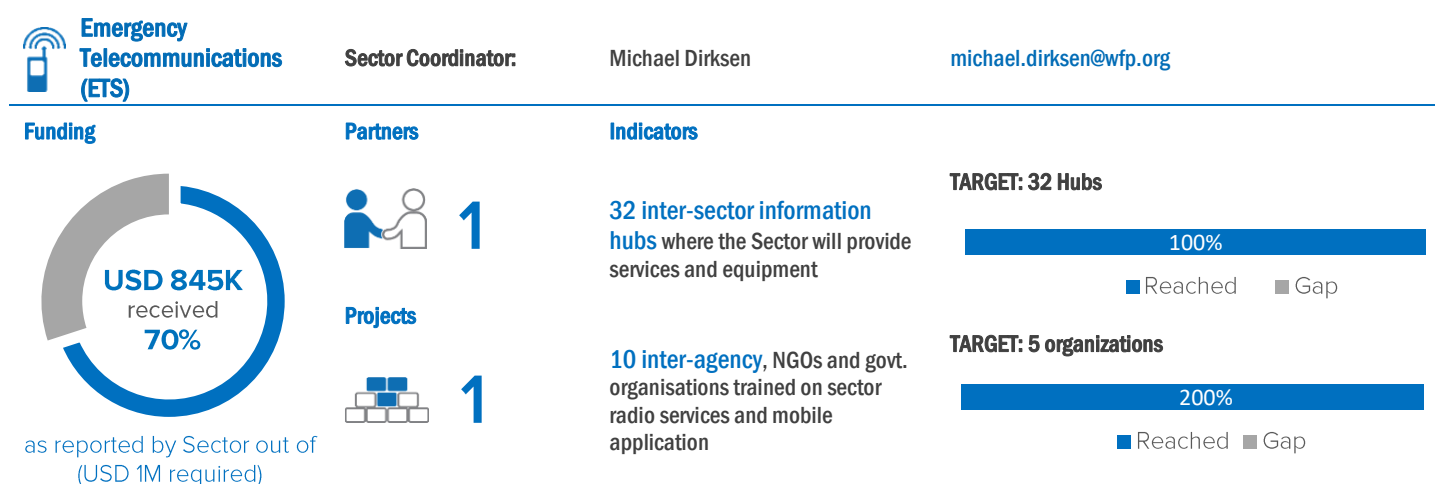


Response highlights:

- The Logistics Sector is providing access to common storage services in 3 locations on a free-to-user basis for the humanitarian community. The Ukhiya Logistics Hub provides 2,800m³ of storage and the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara currently provides 2,400m³ of common storage. The Teknaf Logistics Hub provides over 800m³ of common storage.
- The Sector met with the RRRC, the Ukhiya UNO and UN representatives to advocate for the implementation of a traffic management system within Kutupalong in order to reduce the risk of access issues and road damage.
- The Sector is sharing information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox's Bazar district through a Physical Road Access Constraints map which is updated in consultation with the humanitarian community and the Bangladeshi military. 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](#).
- As of 4 July 2018, Logistics Sector has handled a total of 21,467m³ of cargo for 22 organizations.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Vehicle weight restrictions remain in place for vehicles accessing roads within Kutupalong Camp while road repairs are ongoing.
- It is reported that there is congestion at the Chittagong Sea Port due to increased importation of cargo at the port. Standard scaled storage fees apply to containers remaining in Chittagong Port storage over the initial three days of free storage.
- The Sector is currently funded at 26% and urgently required additional funding to ensure that free-to-user common storage services can continue to be made available on behalf of the humanitarian community.



Response highlights:

- Deployment of equipment to upgrade and expand the coverage of the UN Common VHF Security Telecommunications network in the Cox's Bazar operational area has been completed in all field sites. UNDSS Radio Room is now reachable with handheld and mobile radios in all camps. The Sector is procuring an additional repeater for the Cox's Bazar Sadar site.
- ETS experts supported the RRRC's office and the ISCG in drafting an advocacy letter to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). This letter requests authorization for NGO partners to both access the upgraded security telecommunications network covering the camps and to import the necessary equipment.
- The Sector identified technical specifications for recommended equipment related to establishing emergency control rooms in the Upazila Nirbahi Offices (UNO) in Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilas and the Deputy Commissioner (DC) office in Cox's Bazar.
- The procurement process has started for the equipment and services to support CiC offices and information hubs. Follow-up with organizations managing information hubs to sign MOUs is on-going.
- Sector support for Teknaf-based FM community radio station (Radio NAF) to expand its coverage to all refugee camps and host communities is on-going.
- The server to host the ETC Connect mobile application is to be completed this week.
- Internet connection in Madu Chara IHP camp has been completed. Installation of a generator by the Logistics Sector is needed to complete internet connection in Leda logistics hub.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The business continuity plans of mobile network operators in case of natural disasters such as cyclones needs to be clarified.
- Continued advocacy is needed for NGO access to the UN security telecommunications network (and clearance for importing related equipment).

Host Communities

The below activities are undertaken in accordance with the JRP's commitment to benefitting affected host communities as 25% of the target population. This list is indicative, not comprehensive.

Food Security and Livelihoods

11 local and international partners are implementing 30 projects supporting Bangladeshi families in host communities, including: small gardening initiatives; income-generating activities such as handicraft, agro-fisheries projects and training on leadership skills; social safety net programming through school feeding initiatives; micro-financing and micro-credit for women; and distribution of micro-gardening and food safety kits through the Livelihoods Working Group.

Protection

10 partners are implementing 40 protection initiatives, including: community action groups and help desks; conflict resolution facilitation and dialogue with communities and local communities; extension of protection hotlines to host communities; and legal aid support.

Site Management (including Disaster Risk Reduction)

Capacity-building for local government structures and NGOs includes: reinforcement of Upazila-level emergency preparedness and response mechanisms; trainings to be conducted for existing Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers, volunteers to strengthen disaster risk management activities; and additional support to Government and local DRM structures such as the Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMC). Small-scale mitigation activities and basic infrastructure rehabilitation, such as connecting roads, continue to be conducted and informed by risk assessments.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

6 operational partners are extending WASH services to some affected host communities, strengthening critical infrastructures to increase access to safe water supplies. 24 water points have been set up and 117 water points disinfected with a planned rehabilitation plan including 53 more water points. Hygiene efforts will include providing 2,700 households with latrines, including in 7 targeted schools. This includes the formation of water committees in host communities and hygiene promotion campaigns (3,869 people reached as of June).

Shelter / NFI & Environment/Energy

Mapping and awareness-raising, already completed, of elephant habitats allowed for better preparations and collaboration between camps and host communities regarding large movements of elephants. Additional collaboration with the Forestry Department on planning materials for land stabilization is ongoing through the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group. Plans to provide clean cooking fuel include 100,000 refugees and host communities. Planning is also underway for extended shelter support for 3,000 vulnerable host community families.

Nutrition

Since January 2018, a total of 53,158 children aged 6-59 months have been screened for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); 524 children under five were identified as MAM cases and treated. 623 pregnant and lactating women were provided with micronutrient supplementation to prevent micronutrient deficiencies. Continuous awareness-raising messages on nutrition topics are provided covering more than 20,000 Bangladeshi pregnant and lactating mothers.

Health

Malaria control programming is extended to affected host communities. Awareness raising programming in host communities also includes information on HIV and Aids, the primary health care system; these programmes also target schools.

Communicating with Communities

Hotlines and call-in radio shows on health, water and sanitation are being extended to the host communities to allow for two-way communication.

COORDINATION

The Rohingya response is led by the Government of Bangladesh, who established a *National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals* in 2013. That strategy established the National Task Force (NTF), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign

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

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

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

Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG): The 2018 Joint Response Plan (JRP) for Rohingya refugee response recognizes the unique needs and capacities of adolescent girls and boys, with interventions mapped out to address their needs and utilize their capacities. Gender is an important variable and lens through which to consider the vulnerability and needs of Rohingya adolescent girls and boys. For instance, while adolescent girls are at risk of child marriage, trafficking and sexual exploitation boys face heightened risk of child labour, exploitation and human trafficking. Economic, social and cultural disadvantages that they deal with in their daily lives, exacerbated by their refugee status, have gendered linkages. For GiHA Brief No. 5, humanitarian actors' interventions for adolescents are reviewed to help identify ways to improve programming.