HIGHLIGHTS

• **Emergency preparedness for the cyclone and monsoon season remains the priority, with a narrowing window for risk mitigation, including relocations, strengthening of shelters, and site improvements.** In the last two weeks (10 – 23 April), 3,400 people at risk of landslides or floods have been relocated. Relocations of more than 20,000 people at risk of landslides or floods are planned in the coming weeks into 3,790 ready and available plots. More safe land is being prepared for more relocation. The Government of Bangladesh has completed 9 km of drainage out of 20 km planned; and is installing 5 pipe culverts and 2 box culverts are under construction along the Army Road, with an estimated completion date in May. Shelter upgrades are ongoing, with 117,153 households (65%) supported to date to strengthen their existing shelters. However, refugee sites remain dangerously congested and exposed to serious risks of floods and landslides.

• **The Honourable Minister of Disaster Management and Relief, Mofazzal Hossain Chohury, visited Cox’s Bazar this week and held rallies to create landslide awareness including in Ukhia, around the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site.** The Minister met with humanitarian actors to discuss the status of emergency preparedness and response planning.

• **Mitigation measures need to continue ramping up.** This includes decommissioning of facilities in at-risk locations. For example, 350 of 1,179 learning centres for refugees are in risk areas: to prevent loss of life, these must be removed. Strengthening of community shelters in safe areas to enable use as temporary shelter must happen concurrently, as well as rapid installation of critical services in new settlement areas.

• **For host communities, in the last two weeks, a total of 27,105 Bangladeshi households in Ukhia and Teknaf were supported with income generating activities, agricultural inputs and training, and micro-gardening.** Also, in coordination with the Department of Public Health Engineering, 380 new tube-wells have been installed in villages in Ukhia and Teknaf.

• **The third round of diphtheria vaccination campaign was completed covering 431,448 (104%) children.** Planning is underway for the oral AWD (acute watery diarrhea) vaccination campaign for the refugee population and at-risk host communities, which is planned for May 2018.

• **In the last two weeks, 2,240 new cases of severe acute malnutrition were identified and were admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (making the total number of cases 6,509).**

• **The Joint Response Plan is underfunded, including notable gaps in Food Security and Health, and more funding is required for alternative fuel provision to curb deforestation.**
**SITUATION OVERVIEW**

Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven an estimated 693,000 Rohingya refugees across the border into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. Generations of statelessness imposed vulnerabilities on these people even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed them with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The humanitarian response is also designed to mitigate impacts on the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people.

Months later, refugees remain forced to rely upon humanitarian assistance for their basic needs. They live in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle the early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons. Many refugees have expressed anxiety about their future in light of media reports of discussions on returns, 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 26 April 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Camps and Settlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong Expansion Site</td>
<td>608,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong RC</td>
<td>14,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leda MS</td>
<td>9,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayapara RC</td>
<td>19,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 14 (Hakimpara)</td>
<td>31,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unchiprang</td>
<td>21,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 15 (Jamtoli)</td>
<td>45,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 16 (Baghona/Potibonia)</td>
<td>22,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakmarkul</td>
<td>12,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>785,374</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Host Communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar</td>
<td>5,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramu</td>
<td>1,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>109,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>3,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120,044</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Rohingya</strong></td>
<td><strong>905,418</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis (HRP) received USD 334M or 77% of requirements, as of 25 April 2018.

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

- There are an estimated **905,418 Rohingya refugees 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 RRRC Family Counting Exercise has counted **876,049 refugees** (201,527 families) in camps and settlements including arrivals both before and after August 2017. This methodology is based on interviews with each refugee family, collecting gender- and age-disaggregated statistics, geolocations and specific protection needs at the household level. The complete dataset can be found here.

- The Government of Bangladesh reports **biometric registration of 1,108,822 Rohingya** as of 24th April 2018.

- The number of refugees arriving in Bangladesh has been decreasing over the past months. Although the influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis, refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh at the time of reporting. So far, the total number of new arrivals from January 2018 is over **7,885 individuals**. During the last week (until 19 April 2018), **42 families/172 individuals** have entered Bangladesh through **3 entry points**. The trend of new arrivals is consistent with 170 new arrivals recorded for the previous week.
**Education**

**Sector Coordinator:** Risto Ihalainen
**Co-Coordinator:** Katy Noble

**edusector.cxb@humanitarianresponse.info**

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**Funding**

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

USD 47M required

No funding data was reported as of 26 April 2018

**Cumulative Indicators**

- **TARGET:** 530,000 children and youth (132,072)
  - Reached: 25%
  - Gap: 75%

- **TARGET:** 3,500 learning spaces (1,179 reached)
  - Reached: 34%
  - Gap: 76%

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**Response highlights:**

- The education response since August 25th has focused on the provision of pre-primary and primary education for refugee girls and boys. By 22nd April, the response has reached a total of 91,199 primary aged children (45,157 girls and 46,042 boys) and 35,282 (17,605 girls and 17,677 boys) pre-primary aged children in the camps. The gap for pre-primary and primary aged children in camps remains approximately at 160,000 learners for aged group 3 to 14 years. For host communities, a total of 3,388 (1,908 girls and 1,480 boys) learners have received pre-primary and primary education.

- The Sector has established a total of 1,179 learning centers in the camp. 2,720 learning facilitators have been recruited and trained from the refugee and host community. To help maintain the learning centers, 453 learning center management committees have been established.

- The Sector is reinforcing its camp-level coordination through identifying and training camp-level focal points. Each camp will have an education focal point from an Education-in-Emergencies agency to liaise between the Sector and field colleagues. A training for the 33 site focal points will be conducted on Thursday 26th April.

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**Gaps and Constraints:**

- The Sector has identified learning spaces at risk of hazards related to the monsoon season. A total of 350 learning centers are in risk areas, of which 166 are threatened by landslides and 216 by floods. The Sector is following up with partners on mitigation measures, as potential loss in capacity may affect up to 36,000 learners. Lack of available space in camps further limits possibility for relocation of services.

- The Sector has a considerable amount of pending FD7 permits pending for its NGO partners. A number of these FD7s were submitted in relation to emergency preparedness and prepositioning of materials—further limiting the sector’s ability to prepare for upcoming early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons.

- The Sector is in the process of establishing a Working Group for education and life skills for youth and adolescents. The age group of 15 to 24 years remains a major gap in the response with less than 2000 adolescents provided with secondary education or life skills training—out of the 117,000 in need.

- The lack of an approved learning framework continues to hinder standardized learning programming. The Sector developed a framework together with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, and recently established a Task Force that convened for the first time on 19th April to begin developing content while awaiting final government validation.

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Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh
Food Security

Sector Coordinator: Davide Rossi
davide.rossi@wfp.org

Funding

USD 22.5M received
9%

USD 241M required

Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)

30

JRP Projects

23

Cumulative Indicators

Number of people receiving food assistance disaggregated by sex

TARGET: 959,000 people

70% 30%

Reaching  Gap

Host community families receiving livelihoods support

TARGET: 350,000 people

20% 80%

Reaching  Gap

Response highlights:

- Round 13 of in-kind general food distribution (GFD) was completed on 29th March and reached a cumulative 143,101 families (approx. 643,955 people). Round 13 reached all family sizes as planned.
- Round 14 is ongoing; it started on 18th April and is planned to finish on 26th April and to reach 104,599 families. Round 14 is excluding families of 1-3 as per its methodology. So far, it has reached a cumulative 68,685 families (approx. 309,083 people) as of 22nd April. About 209,000 additional people are receiving food assistance through cash-based transfers/e-vouchers.
- About 6,202 families were supported with fresh food paper vouchers for increasing dietary diversity.
- Daily provision of cooked meals is ongoing and reaches an average of 30,000 individuals daily.
- A monsoon preparedness and tracking system is ongoing with different activities including cooked food, fortified biscuits stockpiling, dry food distribution, and access improvement measures.
- On addressing livelihoods needs for host communities in settlements close to the camps, for the current reporting period, a total of 27,105 households were supported through the following modalities: income generating activities, agricultural inputs and training, and micro-gardening.
- For Rohingya refugees, 45,000 families were supported for socio-economic empowerment and resilience through cash for work, DRR/FFA activities, and other special support packages (skills enhancement, tailoring, etc.).

Gaps and Constraints:

The Sector is funded at 9% of its requirements. Additional funds are needed to maintain the actual GFD caseloads, including new arrivals, and for reaching the most vulnerable especially in light of the monsoon and cyclone seasons. Resources are also needed to scale up livelihoods programmes for the benefit of vulnerable host communities affected by the influx, including marginalized farmers and herders and fishermen, as well as initiatives and small scale activities aimed at building resilience socio economic initiatives for refugee communities. Such initiatives include:

- Reforestation initiatives and adoption of environmentally sustainable energy solutions are needed;
- Distribution points are under construction for reaching in a more effective way the south west side of the mega-camp; and
- Construction of more shops for improving the food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to various food items.

The FSS map above, produced in the context of Monsoon Preparedness and Response Planning, illustrates all GFD Distribution Points, WFP Voucher Shops, wet kitchens and the Logistics Hub. It is also available on http://fscluster.org/rohingya_crisis
Response highlights – refugee and host community

- Third round of diphtheria vaccination campaign was completed covering 431,448 (104%) children 6 weeks to 15 years of age.
- Microplanning is ongoing for the oral AWD (acute watery diarrhea) vaccination campaign for the refugee population and at-risk host communities, which is planned for May 2018.
- Training on laboratory diagnosis of malaria using rapid diagnostic tests and microscopy took place on 21st April 2018. The training was organized in collaboration with the National Control Program for Malaria.
- In preparation for the upcoming monsoon season, the Sector is continuing to facilitate collaboration to develop practical guides to support response activities during an emergency. These guides include 1) Health facilities guide for reporting through Early Warning and Response Systems 2) Outbreak investigation toolkit 3) Preparedness and response plan for diarrheal disease outbreaks.
- Containers for prepositioning emergency health supplies have been delivered. Two have been positioned in the south of Ukhia camps and one in Teknaf. All prepositioning supplies will be placed in the warehouse by 29th April.
- Field-level Sector coordination has been established and is providing direct communication links with camp focal points and is contributing to harmonization between partners who train community health workers.

Gaps and Constraints:

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

- 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 7,885 individuals. During the last week (until 19 April 2018), 42 families/172 individuals have entered Bangladesh through 3 entry points. The trend of new arrivals is consistent with 170 new arrivals recorded for the previous week.

- Daily border monitoring visits are ongoing to several southern border entry points with continuous efforts in collaboration with local authorities to provide appropriate reception areas where medical screening and distributions of relief materials are available and to support the transportation of extremely vulnerable individuals to proper sites in the established refugee camps or to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong, where new arrivals are provided with food and temporary shelter and screened for vulnerabilities. Since 1 January 2018, 163 border monitoring missions took place and 65 advocacy interventions were conducted with the BGB and the Army on behalf of new arrivals.

- The current total population (as of 9th April) is 876,049 individuals (201,527 families), of which 842,261 individuals (195,202 families) were counted under the Family Counting exercise and 33,788 (6,325 families) are individually registered (the registered refugee caseload in Nayapara RC and Kutupalong RC). Registration activities continued during the reporting period the door to door family counting of new arrivals received at the transit centers, as well as the spontaneous arrivals who arrive at any of the camps as reported by CICs. Some families have reported to have moved to the camps from host community/urban areas including from Cox’s Bazaar and Chittagong and protection interviews are ongoing.

- With discussions on returns regularly being reported in the media, refugee communities remain anxious about their future. Over the past months, refugees have frequently said that they will not consider going back to Myanmar unless questions of citizenship, legal rights, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed.

- The Sector assisted throughout the reporting period in the relocation of households from areas prone to floods and at risk of landslides to safer allocated locations, with a focus on supporting the most vulnerable persons in need of assistance, as part of the emergency preparedness for the incoming monsoon season.

- Mapping and organizing of the Protection Emergency Response Units, as emergency protection mobile teams with experienced trained protection staff, is ongoing per each camp, in addition to the Protection Officers who will join the Health Mobile Units. They will provide life-saving protection assistance to affected locations by a possible natural disaster and follow-up on identified and referred protection cases.

- As part of the ongoing efforts in strengthening refugee’s preparedness and mitigating the risks of the approaching monsoon season, in Nayapara Camp, Community Outreach Members (16 refugee men and 19 refugee women) supported by protection partners, have been trained on providing Emergency Preparedness awareness raising messages for the cyclone and monsoon. The training included sessions on basic communication skills and key preparedness messages, based on the FAQ in Preparation for Cyclone and Rainy Season. The said Nayapara Camps’ Community Outreach Members also participated in testing landslide risk and mitigation sensitization messages for a refugee audience.

- From the beginning of the year, 677 legal counselling sessions were conducted by protection partners, while protection staff in the camps continue to advise refugee communities on available legal advisory services.
On-going protection monitoring missions are conducted along with identification and referral of protection incidents in camps, facilitated by the use of complaint boxes and a hotline service that is open seven days a week. Since January 2018, a total of 1,015 calls to the Hotline were received, referred and addressed.

During the reporting period, 249 Community Outreach Workers and Members (COMs) (170 men, 79 women) have conducted: 345 home visits, meeting 1,382 people (656 men and 726 women); 79 Information Sessions predominantly on preparedness for the rainy season reaching 961 refugees (458 men, 503 women). The COMs identified up to 334 cases in need of support of which 28 required urgent intervention. The COMs themselves provided over 94 instances of direct support to refugees while referring 34 cases to protection partners. In the course of the reporting week the COMs have accompanied refugees to health service providers to receive different forms of assistance.

The Sector continued with community outreach to identify victims of trafficking (3 newly identified trafficking victims and 9 previously identified were followed-up) and referral to specialized services. During the reporting period a total of 96 community members and leaders were sensitized on the risks and consequences of human trafficking.

**Child Protection**

**Cumulative Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGET: 400,000</th>
<th>11,230 at-risk girls and boys, including unaccompanied and separated children, identified and receiving case management services</th>
<th>TARGET: 22,000 Boys and Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>182,287 girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities</td>
<td>46% Reached, 54% Gap</td>
<td>51% Reached, 49% Gap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Sub-Sector operates 381 child-friendly spaces.
- The Sub-Sector is currently undergoing data validation exercise to verify overall case management numbers including unaccompanied and separated children).
- Since March 2018, adolescent clubs have also been established and psychosocial support, life skills and resilience training was provided to 29,281 adolescent girls and boys. More than 7,294 girls, boys and men and women have been reached through child protection awareness-raising activities on prevention and risk mitigation activities, including community events and face to face awareness sessions.
- Through the deployment of Social Workers of the Department of Social Services (DSS), a total of 2,906 refugee children have pre-identified and will be targeted for the provision of foster care cash-based assistance. To foster and fast track cash assistance to the foster families of the targeted children, child protection partners, DSS and representative from two financial institutions held programmatic discussions to agree on the modalities for the transfers of cash to foster families and on clear guidelines for foster care including commitments by the foster families required as a pre-condition for the cash assistance.
- The Sub-Sector has continued to work with partners to identify and reinforce shelters to be used as temporary emergency shelter for children who may be separated from caregivers during the monsoons. Of the 28 shelters earmarked by the Sub-Sector, 11 shelters have now been reinforced and are ready to receive and host children. Procurement of water proof trackable bracelets for children to facilitate rapid tracing is currently ongoing.
- Family tracing and family-based alternative care are also provided to children separated from their parents or caregivers. In addition, the CPSS Case Management Taskforce developed a Standard Operating Procedure as well as Guidelines for Alternative Care and Case Management Tools. Inter-agency Case Management Training was also developed and planned.
- Within the current effort to ensure compliance with the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy, 20 child protection agency drivers participated in a mandatory PSEA awareness training.
- Partnering with the Department of Social Services to strengthen case management services for both Bangladeshi and Rohingya children in host communities. So far 50 social workers were trained and deployed. In addition, CPSS partners have been supporting 26,321 children and 2,666 adolescents in twenty Child-Friendly Spaces and 90 adolescent clubs in host communities.
- The CPSS partners are 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. In one of these multi-media campaign reached 2,000,000 people in Cox’s Bazar District on ending child marriage. Child protection has facilitated a participatory bottleneck analysis and the development of micro-plans and social maps, in all wards of Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts in partnership with the local Government office and elected representatives in Cox’s Bazar. Based on this analysis in the coming weeks, the local administration and the elected representatives will develop bottom-up plans to strengthen child rights programmes and budgeting.

**Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)**

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh
Achievements since 01 March 2018:

- 60,904 Rohingya refugees at risk of GBV have received psychosocial support services, including groups and individual psychosocial support activities in safe spaces for women and girls.
- 15,332 dignity kits have been distributed to women and girls.
- 62 individuals from other service providers have been trained on GBV first response skills and knowledge.
- 90 dedicated protection staff were trained on GBV intervention approaches.
- The Sub-Sector has updated and shared GBV Service Referral Pathways for 22 camps/sites in Ukhia and Teknaf, as part of the ongoing emergency preparedness and response efforts by both Sub-Sectors and the whole Protection Sector.

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.
- The upcoming monsoon season is expected to increase child protection and GBV risks to refugees including children, adolescents, women and girls. As some of the GBV service points might be affected by the flood and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving GBV services for survivors through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approaches. Information provision and dissemination (relating to all services and sectors) needs further improvements, as do referral systems, including specialized systems to connect survivors to appropriate multi-sectoral GBV prevention and response services in a timely and safe manner. Similarly, safe spaces for delivering child protection services must be allocated. Areas for child protection and recreational play should be included in the site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards.
- It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses. As some of the child protection service points including safe spaces for children, and adolescent might be affected by the floods and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving child protection services for children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approach.
- Rapid scaling up of protection services in the new extension sites and technical support to ensure the quality of protection services for children and adolescents, including the services provided in women friendly spaces and child friendly spaces, is essential.
- Lack of access to basic services and self-reliance opportunities exposes refugees—especially women and adolescent girls—to protection and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.
- The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies and FD7 is hindering the deployment of new actors as well as the expansion of the existing partners into providing much needed protection services, including child protection.
**Response highlights:**

- Total estimated people reached with nutrition assistance: 188,518 (Cumulative)
- In the past 2 weeks 204,737 children under 5 were screened for acute malnutrition (Cumulative: 727,009)
- Among them, 2,240 were identified as severe acute malnutrition and were admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 6,509)
- In addition, 1,258 children 6-59 months were identified as MAM and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment. A significant number of the identified MAM children were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) (Cumulative: 6,079)
- 38 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were identified as MAM and were admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 375)
- 32,421 PLW received counseling on Infant and Young Child Feeding. (Cumulative: 98,633)
- 29 children of 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation (Cumulative: 144)
- 8,681 PLW received Iron Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 22,126)
- 10,978 adolescent girls received Iron Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 28,749)
- 2,238 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 18,574)
- 1,487 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 5,980)
- 0 Breast-milk Substitute violations reported
- The Sector is mapping nutrition services and service providers geographically with reference to each camp and the respective blocks in order to enable a more coordinated approach of setting up nutrition facilities and ensuring effective coverage of all communities and a reduction of duplication.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- It is still a challenge to make specific plans about where to establish new nutrition facilities without having clarity about the new locations and how many Rohingya will be settled in which new blocks. While information is provided about numbers of relocated Rohingya, it is also important to receive details about sub-blocks that are closed and new ones that are established.
- It remains important to meet with various Sectors in order to plan and coordinate the establishment of new facilities in order to avoid similar services being provided in close proximity while other areas are not well covered.
- Quality of information collection still needs improvement and a number of facilities need to improve their service quality. Too many MAM children might be receiving assistance through BSFP programmes only and IYCF services still require further strengthening. Community outreach programmes require better coordination in order to avoid households to be visited by different volunteers too often.
- Sector facilities have been assessed in light of new flood and landslides risk analysis and some sites have/will be relocated and others are currently reinforced. Follow up with specific partner on their level of readiness is continuing.
Response highlights – refugee and host community

The Sector are continuing to roll out shelter upgrade kits for individual households prior to the cyclone and monsoon season. The Sector, in coordination with the Site Management Sector, is assessing the 853 community structures that do not fall in landslide and flood zones; 110 (13%) of these structures have been assessed. The priority needs are fuel, lights and shelter materials. Moreover, the Sector has developed guidance documents on: community structures upgrading, structural assessment forms, tie down kits, and tie down guidance. It is important to note that the Sector has developed pilots of the mid-term shelter solution that was reviewed and approved by the RRRC.

- **Progress made to date:**
  - 117,153 households (65%) have been supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters.
  - 62,973 households have received solar lighting.
  - 6,935 households have received alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas).

**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.
- Efforts to complete the shelter upgrade process before monsoon continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.
- Sector partners are underfunded and over stretched to be able to cater for the immediate need of assessing and upgrading community shelter structures.
Emergency preparedness activities continue to be scaled up ahead of monsoon season and in preparation for potential cyclones. Relocation of households identified as being most at-risk from landslide and flood are ongoing simultaneously with demarcation of at-risk areas and provision of risk information to relevant populations. Families living in areas at highest risk of landslides are prioritized for relocation, although there is insufficient suitable land available to accommodate event this highest-risk category. Development of new land to the west of Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is underway, which should accommodate some of the most at-risk population prior to the start of monsoon season. Community safety volunteer units are being formed and trained on fire safety, search and rescue, first aid, as well as protection. 20 Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers per camp are also receiving training by the Government of Bangladesh in Ukhia, to disseminate early warning messages in the event of a cyclone.

Road, bridges, and culvert construction to facilitate access during monsoon season continue, along with dredging of main waterways (9/20 km). Mitigation works have been ongoing in all sites in recent months, constructing secondary and tertiary drainage infrastructure, retaining walls, footbridges, and footpaths. The Sector guidance on these site improvement works has been recently updated to include recommendations for improving works design to focus on community safety and support prevention of gender-based violence.

Site Management Support agencies are present in all sites, supporting the management of the sites by the RRRC through the Camp in Charge. Common standards and tools continue to be developed by the Sector with the RRRC, to facilitate their work, including on monitoring of service delivery, accountability, and on common approaches to governance systems.

The sector held a workshop in early April with CiC and humanitarian partners to develop its strategy.

Gaps and Constraints:

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

- Of the 47,674 latrines constructed, 42,081 are functional, 2,699 latrines have so far been decommissioned while about 14,943 have been emptied in the ongoing decommissioning and desludging exercise. 4,961 water points are functional and routinely maintained to provide water for drinking and other domestic uses to both refugee and host community.
- Rohingya households and host community benefitted from 573,348 hygiene kits/NFIs. The hygiene kit distributions have been accompanied with awareness sessions on utilization and the promotion of improved practices. Hygiene promotion has focused on diarrhoea and AWD prevention, hand washing with soap at critical times, solid waste disposal and safe water chain. Efforts are ongoing to deploy formative data to inform hygiene promotion, as well as to improve household water handling and treatment, especially with adverse weather expected in the coming months.
- To respond to the upcoming monsoon and cyclone seasons, the Sector mapped its capacity (link here). Camp wise mapping of stock and capacities have been completed and ongoing discussions on sector level communication and support using the mid-level Area Focal Agency and Camp focal partners during emergency phase.
- In coordination with DPHE ongoing tubewell installation has seen 380 installed in the Ukhaa and Teknaf host community area and 215 in different camps). Ongoing discussion with UNO at Ukhaa level for detailed list of prioritized interventions and mapping of partners with capacity and interest to support.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Water quality issues at tube wells and at household level. Blanket household water treatment is under consideration.
- Water scarcity in Teknaf area remains a major challenge. Water trucking is ongoing while assessing possibilities for more sustainable options.
- Sustainable technological options for sludge management are needed.
- Congestion and under planned nature of settlements pose access issues for services like latrines desludging.
Response highlights:

- Regarding emergency preparedness –
  - Volunteers conducted over 70,000 inter-personal communications to disseminate information
  - Working Group (WG) worked with 32 Rohingya Community Health Workers on community engagement and outreach
  - WG trained 16 male and 19 female Community Outreach Members in preparedness landslide risk and mitigation communication.
  - WG reached out to over 138,000 Rohingya refugees with information on cyclone preparedness, hygiene and MCH issues through tent to tent visits conducted by 1040 community volunteers.
  - Translators without Borders delivered linguistic training as part of the Government’s Cyclone Preparedness Programme training of trainers.
  - WG worked with various agencies on consolidation of emergency operational language in Rohingya.

- 13 radio programs were broadcast on the 2 main local radio stations on topics like cyclone preparedness, health, protection and nutrition issues.

- Radio Naf conducted house-to-house visits to monitor use of the 300 radios they distributed.

- WG trained 25 Rohingya volunteers on how to form and manage radio listening groups. The training included how to facilitate guided discussions. There are currently over 75 radio listening groups operating throughout the makeshift camps.

- WG, in collaboration with Radio Naf, started its second radio production workshop in Kutupalong. Eleven Rohingya and host community volunteers are being trained in radio reporting for a weekly program “Voice of Palong”.

- A focus group discussion (FGD) was held to assist in cross-camp navigation signs. Preferences for measuring distances, direction, navigation symbols and signs for common camp structures were tested.

- Four FGDs were held on nutrition ranging from testing of banners, porters, relationships with host community members and the right to complain.

- A FGD was held in which Rohingya women discussed concerns about shelter during the upcoming cyclone season. Other FGDs were held on WASH, health and protection issues.

Gaps and Constraints:

- CwC Working Group’s NGO partners still face difficulties related to the lack of clarity around the Government’s FD7 (visa) approval process. Some approvals have been stuck in the pipeline since October 2017.

- There are constraints and challenges in recruiting Rohingya women to work within projects due to cultural restrictions of women working in a mixed team.

- There are also growing challenges due to lack of space in the camp. This especially impacts the work with women as they are not willing to work far from their own camp on a regular basis.

- Gaps in radio coverage remains challenging. Improved transmissions would allow the Rohingya community across-the-board access to radio broadcasts, which remains the preferred method for sharing information. Radio is particularly valuable and efficient during any emergency.
**Logistics**

**Sector Coordinator:** Peter Donovan  
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<th>Total CargoHandled</th>
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No funding data was reported as of 26 April 2018.

**Response highlights:**
- The Logistics Hub in Ukhiya continues to provide 2,800m³ of common storage space to humanitarian organizations working within Cox’s Bazar District.
- A new Logistics & Engineering Hub is under construction in Madhu Chara, 1km north of Kutupalong Camp on the Ukhiya-Balukhali Army Road. The new Logistics & Engineering hub will provide the humanitarian community with over 5,000m³ of common storage space.
- The Sector is supporting monsoon preparation plans by providing twenty 20-foot containers for storing prepositioned and rapid-response goods. These containers were allocated to 8 organizations from Sector stocks, and will be positioned at 7 different sites throughout Cox’s Bazar District. Eight of these containers were delivered to sites throughout Ukhiya and Teknaf on Sunday 15th April 2018.
- The Sector will share information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox’s Bazar district through an Access Constraints map which will be updated from information provided by the humanitarian community and the Bangladesh Military. Updates to this map will be as frequent as required to ensure that access constraints can be shared for use in operational planning through the Logistics Sector Bangladesh webpage.
- As of 24 April 2018, Logistics Sector Service Provider(s) have handled a total of 17,495m³ of cargo for 19 organizations.

**Gaps and Constraints:**
- With ongoing construction work, and in anticipation of probable impacts of the upcoming rainy season on road accessibility, there is a need to ensure consolidation and sharing of information pertaining to road access constraints used to support the humanitarian community with operational planning.
- With the ongoing construction at the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara, a primary concern is to ensure the availability of adequate storage capacity on behalf of the humanitarian community.

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**Emergency Telecommunications**

**Sector Coordinator:** Pastor Lovo  
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<td>Number of inter-sector information hubs where ETS will provide services and equipment</td>
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TARGET: 32 Hubs  
100%  
Gap

No funding data was reported as of 26 April 2018.
Response highlights:

- The Sector conducted assessment missions to explore potential sites for deploying security telecommunications equipment as part of the upgrade of the common security telecommunications network in Cox’s Bazar. A deployment plan was finalized in coordination with UNDSS and UNHCR. The Sector submitted the scope of work and technical requirements to local suppliers for the renting the renting of tower space to host 5 UN VHF repeaters. New telecommunications equipment awaits custom clearance in Dhaka, and is expected in Cox’s Bazar in the second week of April. The Sector conducted a 2-days training for radio operators.
- A Field Level Agreement – FLA – is being finalized to formalize the Sector’s support to a local FM community radio (radio NAF), based in Teknaf for the expansion of the radio signal
- The ETC Connect—version 1.0 of a community feedback mechanism in the form of a mobile app—went live on 15 March. Based on feedback received from humanitarian organizations, the app can also be used for data collection. The Communicating with Communities (CwC) Working Group has used the mobile app to collect data related to cyclone preparedness.
  - The Sector provided training on how to use the ETC Connect mobile app to humanitarian staff from five organizations
- The Sector, along with CwC information hubs sub-group members, finalized the concept note for the inter-sector collaboration project whereby the Sector will provide internet access services, a multimedia kit and electrical power equipment to 40 information hubs located within the refugee camps. The concept note will be presented in the forthcoming CwC Working Group meeting as a formal step to start the implementation.
- The Sector has approached IFRC to coordinate support to the Government’s Cyclone Preparedness Programme for emergency preparedness.

COORDINATION

The Rohingya response is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh, who established a National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals in 2013. That strategy established the National Task Force (NTF), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and including 22 Ministries and entities. The NTF provides oversight and strategic guidance to the government response. For the humanitarian agencies, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides strategic guidance and engages with the Government at the national level, including liaising with the NTF and relevant line Ministries. The SEG is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator as well as Country Representatives of IOM and UNHCR.

At the district level since the August influx, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), who had previously overseen only the 34,000 registered refugees who arrived in the early 1990s, had its mandate extended to cover operational coordination for the entire refugee population. The 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, at the District level, the Senior Coordinator heads the Rohingya Refugee Response, ensuring liaison with the DC (and the UNOs at the Upazila, sub-District level) and the RRRC. The Senior Coordinator 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 two representatives of the donor community based in Cox’s Bazar. The Senior Coordinator also leads the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, thereby guiding the response comprehensively supported by a Secretariat. The Senior Coordinator has a direct reporting line to the three Co-Chairs based in Dhaka. An overall coherent and cohesive humanitarian response, repository of information and developments and concrete support to various partners and sectors is enabled through the Office of the Senior Coordinator and the ISCG Secretariat.


The Statement, in line with the IASC Gender Policy and Accountability Framework (2017), outlines recommended gender equality actions of the different humanitarian actors including e.g. Government of Bangladesh, UN Agencies, ISCG, Sector, Sub Sector and Inter-Sector Working Group Leads, INGOs, NGOs, etc. Collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data and analysis on gender, age and diversity is noted as core to gender mainstreaming and targeted action for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in Rohingya refugee response. The goal of the statement is to mobilize interagency and inter-sector support within the Rohingya refugee response to make gender equality core to humanitarian action. GIHA WG delivered a customized training on the IASC Gender and Age Marker (GAM) to a multisectoral set of colleagues. The training covered both the overview and application aspects of the GAM, which were applied to sample projects; the GAM is applied before projects are submitted for funding (Design Phase) and during periodic monitoring review (Monitoring Phase). The results of the two phases of the GAM are compared and scrutinized during implementation to ensure that they address the identified needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, boys and men.