HIGHLIGHTS

• Emergency preparedness for the cyclone and monsoon season remains the priority, with a narrowing window for risk mitigation measures. In the reporting period, 4,134 people at risk of landslides or floods have been relocated to safer areas (bringing the total relocated to date, both for infrastructure development and to mitigate risk, to over 16,000). 3,667 additional safer plots are ready as of 7th May 2018, with relocations ongoing. 500+ additional acres of land, allocated by the Government of Bangladesh in March, are being prepared for yet more relocations of people at risk of landslide or flood. Still, the lack of sufficient safe space for at-risk refugees, and the lack of cyclone safe shelter, limits the possibilities for risk mitigation.

• Shelter upgrades continue in the camps and settlements, with 141,233 households (78%) supported to date to strengthen their existing shelters—though not to the level of being cyclone-safe. Community facilities inside the camps and settlements that are in relatively safe locations are also being strengthened.

• The Government of Bangladesh has completed 13.5 km of the Army Road in Kutupalong, and extended an electricity cable 9 km inside of the camp. The RRRC deployed additional Camp-in-Charge officials (CiC) to manage camps, bringing the total CiCs to 26.

• Dredging of main waterways is ongoing to manage monsoon waterflow both in and out of the camps and settlements, with 10km out of 30 km target completed. 10 kilometres of canal, running south-west of the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site to the Naf River, is being dredged to help mitigate impact outside the refugee camp. Larger scale works will be required post-monsoon.

• An oral vaccination campaign for Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), for both refugees and host communities, began on 6th May and will last until 13th May.

• For host communities, a total of 3,697 girls and boys have received pre-primary and primary education.

• In the reporting period, 1,090 new cases of severe acute malnutrition were identified in children under 5, who were admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (bringing the total number of cases to 7,609).

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING

120,000 refugees in host communities**

USD 157M received overall for the 2018 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)

162,000 refugees in other settlements/camps

17% received overall for the JRP*

905,000 Rohingya refugees as of 25 April 2018

USD 8.1M in funding outside the JRP (including the Red Cross Movement and others)

623,000 refugees in Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion

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*The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis (HRP) received USD 335M or 77% of requirements, as of 10 May 2018.
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, 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 25 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 Site¹</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 (Baghghona/Potibonia)</td>
<td>22,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakmarkul</td>
<td>12,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>785,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Host Communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sodor</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>Ukhaia</td>
<td>3,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>120,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>905,418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POPULATION DATA

- There are an estimated 905,418 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 878,596 refugees (202,165 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 at https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/63459.

- The Government of Bangladesh reports biometric registration of 1,114,386 Rohingya as of 8th May 2018.

- The number of refugees arriving in Bangladesh has been decreasing over the past months. Although the influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis, refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh at the time of reporting. So far, the total number of new arrivals from January 2018 is over 8,441 individuals. During the last week (until 3 May 2018), 42 families/169 individuals have entered Bangladesh through 3 entry points. The trend of new arrivals is consistent with 170 new arrivals recorded for the previous week.
Response highlights:

- The education response since August 25th has focused on the provision of pre-primary and primary education for refugee girls and boys. By 30th April, the response has reached a total of 91,687 primary aged children (45,224 girls and 46,463 boys) and 35,304 (17,605 girls and 17,699 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 3,697 (2,066 girls and 1,631 boys) learners have received pre-primary and primary education.
- The Sector has established a total of 1,179 learning centers in the camp. 2,725 learning facilitators have been recruited and trained from the refugee and host community. To help maintain the learning centers, 653 learning center management committees have been established.
- Successful training of Site Education Focal Points and established an information-sharing mechanism between the Education Sector, camp-level education agencies and learning centers.
- Refresher disaster risk and reduction (DRR) trainings given to all Education Sector partners for further rolling out to learning facilities.
- Learning Framework Task Force is working to create learning materials while we wait for final government validation of the Learning Competency Framework. Various consultations taken place this week with Cambridge University to get their technical support on this endeavor.
- A committee from the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) visited a range of learning centers and submitted their findings and recommendations to the MoPME.
- The linkage to the National Education Cluster is being strengthened in preparation of adverse weather which may affect Bangladeshi communities. National Clusters have well-established response strategies and coordination mechanisms which need to be connected to our ongoing efforts in Cox’s Bazar.

Gaps and Constraints:

- A total of 350 learning centers are in risk areas, of which 166 are threatened by landslides and 216 by floods. Sector partners are continuing to either strengthen learning centers or decommission and close the spaces which cannot be strengthened.
- 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.
Response highlights:

- In April 2018, about 855,000 refugees were reached with regular food assistance (i.e. general food distributions + e-Vouchers). About 209,000 people are receiving food assistance through cash-based transfers and e-vouchers.
- Round 13 of the General Food Distribution (GFD) operated from 3th -16th April and reached 143,101 households (approximately 644,000 individuals).
- Round 14 of the GFD started 18th - 26th April 2018 and has reached 95,153 households (approximately 428,189 individuals).
- Round 15 of the GFD is planned to run from 6th – 16th May and reach 148,747 households.
- The Sector has reached 26,048 households through paper vouchers for fresh food as a GFD top-up.
- Cooked meals were distributed to an average of 30,000 people each day.
- About 7,000 families were supported with fresh food paper vouchers for increasing dietary diversity.
- Monsoon preparedness and tracking system is ongoing, including cooked food, fortified biscuits stockpiling, dry food distribution, and access improvement measures.
- Some actors are planning to distribute special packages for Ramadan, such as dates or other food items. The Sector has recommended targeting the most vulnerable with ready-to-eat high caloric food that can also be stored in case of emergency.
- Approximately 15,000 individuals were supported with livelihoods and resilience-building initiatives in the reporting period.
- Livelihoods activities for host communities included cash-for-work, agriculture inputs, technical training for farmers and enhancement of food security and nutrition programmes.
- Resilience building for refugees included micro-gardening and vertical gardens support, incentive for volunteers (DRR and other work aiming at increasing food security and access), training and support to the women’s group for small business inside the camp (tailoring, etc.).

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is funded only at 9% of its requirements and needs additional funds to keep the actual food assistance caseloads, including new arrivals and for reaching the most vulnerable. Resources are also much needed also for the upcoming monsoon and cyclone seasons in order to mitigate the effect of the hazards and increase response capacities.
- More resources are needed to scale up livelihoods programmes for the benefit of vulnerable host communities affected by the influx, and resilience initiatives for strengthening capacity of the refugees including the most marginalized groups.
- Relocations are ongoing. Increased coverage of the new sites is an important factor to refugees’ willingness to be relocated. A new distribution point on the Army Road (Balukhali 3) will ensure more coverage and increase access of refugees living in the western part of the megacamp. More space is needed for an additional distribution point. Discussion is ongoing regarding road access for opening new distribution points.
- More shops are under construction for improving the food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to various food items.
- While improving access to food and making food available, more funds are needed to increase dietary diversity, improve stability, and enhance food utilization for the refugees to tackle all aspects of food insecurity.
Response highlights – refugee and host community

- Oral vaccination campaign for acute watery diarrhea (AWD), for the refugees and at-risk host communities, began on 6th May and will continue until 13th May.
- Training on infection prevention control took place on 8th May.
- 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 Ukhaa camps and one in Teknaf.
- 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.
- A new long-term project is being launched to support eye care for the affected populations.
- Key community general health messages were developed for emergency response. A flag for static and mobile medical teams was designed.

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 Ukhaa. 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 8,441 individuals. During the last week (until 03 May 2018), 42 families/169 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, 178 border monitoring missions took place and 71 advocacy interventions were conducted with the BGB and the Army on behalf of new arrivals.

- The current total population (as of 30th April) is 878,596 individuals (202,165 families), of which 844,808 individuals (195,840 families) were counted during the RRRC 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 through door-to-door family counting of new arrivals. New arrivals comprise refugees who are received at the transit centers as well as spontaneous arrivals, who independently arrive in the camps directly, as reported by ICs, protection/site management teams or who directly present themselves at the various information points. A few families have reportedly moved to the camps from host community/urban areas including from Cox’s Bazar and Chittagong.

- Currently, registration colleagues are available at 11 Information Points to collect complaints regarding lost Family Counting Number cards (FCNs) as well as information on those who do not have FCNs. During the reporting period, 180 complaints regarding lost FCNs were received, and the concerned families were issued with a new FCN with the same number. In addition, 1,107 complaints of families who have never received FCNs were responded to, with FCNs being issued after verification. In addition to the above, the Sector’s registration colleagues continue to support other Sectors’ in verifying families and identifying protection needs. Registration colleagues also continue to provide support for identification and prioritization of individuals with specific needs at the MOHA registration site in Nayapara.

- 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 1,212 calls to the Hotline were received, referred and addressed.

- 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.

- Protection actors 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, in addition to the Protection Officers who will join the Health Mobile Units, has been completed. The Protection Working Group is planning orientation sessions with all mobile team members on the established procedures.
• During the reporting period, protection community outreach members (COMs) conducted 90 emergency preparedness awareness raising sessions, reaching 1,974 people (1,050 men and 924 women). Following a drama on landslide awareness performed by a group of performing artists in Kutupalong on 26 April 2018, which was enthusiastically received by the refugee audience and coincided with a rally organized by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the COMs in Chakmarkul have now also been trained on delivering messaging on landslide risks and awareness.
• During the same period, COMs conducted 132 home visits, meeting 549 people (265 men and 284 women). The COMs identified 134 cases in need of support of which 10 required urgent intervention. The COMs themselves provided 21 instances of direct support to refugees while referring 24 cases for further assistance.
• In preparation for the camp committee elections in Nayapara Extension, 17 community discussions have been conducted on how refugees will nominate candidates and the process.
• Since the beginning of the year, the Sector conducted 777 legal counselling sessions, and continue to advise refugee communities in the camps on available legal advisory services.
• Considering the vulnerability of the Rohingya population to trafficking and exploitation, the Sector continues its efforts in raising awareness among refugee communities related to its risks and prevention mechanisms. During the reporting period, 77 persons including community leaders, refugee communities and host communities were sensitized on available assistance for victims of trafficking. The Protection Working Group also shared with the SEG on update and advocacy messages regarding exploitation and human trafficking in Cox’s Bazar as well as an overview of its protection advocacy plans until the end of the year.

### Child Protection

**Cumulative Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>182,287 girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities</th>
<th>TARGET: 400,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reached: 46%</td>
<td>Gap: 54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>Reached: 51%</td>
<td>Gap: 49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• The Sub-Sector operates 402 child friendly spaces.
• The Sub-Sector is currently undergoing data validation exercise to verify overall case management numbers including unaccompanied and separated children. As the verification of at-risk children, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), is underway, it is anticipated that there will be a fluctuation in the numbers of children receiving case management services.
• Since March 2018, adolescent clubs have also been established and psychosocial support, life skills and resilience training was provided to 30,527 adolescent girls and boys.
• More than 4,108 girls and boys, as well as 8,728 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection issues.
• Through ongoing cooperation with the Department of Social Services (DSS), foster families caring for unaccompanied and separated children are to receive cash assistance. Cash assistance is to be inextricably linked to ongoing case management for children at risk provided by DSS in close collaboration with child protection partners. DSS has conducted an orientation session on the foster care assessment and screening forms for 50 social workers, working on the assessment of the pre-identified children targeted for the provision of the cash-based assistance.
• The Sub-Sector has continued to work with partners to prepare for the upcoming monsoon period and emergency preparedness and response. During the reporting period, child protection partners have identified Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points in each of the camps. These meeting points will provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency. Guidelines for the operation of these meeting points have been finalized and a Training of Trainers is scheduled to ensure safe and effective management of these shelters by child protection partners.
• The Sub Sector will be procuring and distributing 250,000 waterproof trackable bracelets for children to facilitate rapid tracing and reunification for children who may get separated from their caregivers.
• Ensuring family-based care for all children is a priority for the response. To date, 1,061 unaccompanied and separated girls and boys were reunited with their primary caregivers or placed in a temporary long-term family-based core arrangement.
• The CPSS Case Management Task Force has completed the first 3 days of a 5-day inter-agency training on Case Management for field level case workers. The training is the third batch of training, reaching a total of 60 case managers. The aim of the training is to build the capacity of case managers and familiarize them with the inter-agency case management tools and forms to ensure consistent, quality case management services are available for at-risk children in the Rohingya response. Each training is followed up with mentoring and support in the field and regular meetings to establish a peer-support for case workers.
The Sub-Sector is reaching Bangladeshi host communities through social mobilization, community engagement and entertainment education on key child health and protection concerns, including child marriage, child labour, corporal punishment and birth registration. Psychosocial support has been provided to children in host communities through 30 child friendly spaces. Over 80 adolescent clubs have been operational in host communities including recreational activities in the clubs in Rajapalong and Paipongkhi Union in Ukhiya and Hnita union in Teknaf Upazilla of Cox’s Bazar.

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**

**Cumulative Indicators**

- **61,744 individuals** receiving case management services by social service providers trained in GBV survivor-centered care approaches, by age and sex

- **55 safe, accessible entry points** for GBV case management services

- **97.7%** of beneficiaries reached and 72% of target met

- **99.4%** effectiveness of male and female services

- **TARGET: 200**

**Gaps and Constraints:**

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

- An additional 145 GBV case management service entry points are required to achieve full coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need.

- Expanded GBV service provision is required in the host community. Approximately 85% of sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees have zero access to GBV service provision. Less than 2% of beneficiaries of GBV response and prevention services to date are Bangladeshi nationals.

- The upcoming monsoon season is expected to increase child protection and GBV risks for 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 multi-purpose community centers for women, men, boys and girls as well as for child protection and recreational play should be included in site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards.

- It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses. As some of the child protection service points including safe spaces for children, and adolescent might be affected by the floods and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving child protection services for children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approach.

Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh
• Rapid scaling up of protection services in the new extension sites and technical support to ensure service quality, including the services provided in community centers, information points, safe spaces for women and girls and child friendly spaces, is essential.
• Lack of access to basic services and self-reliance opportunities exposes refugees—especially women and adolescent girls—to protection and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.
• The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies and FD7 is hindering the deployment of new actors as well as the expansion of the existing partners into providing much needed protection services, including child protection.

Nutrition

Sector Coordinator: Ingo Neu
Henry Sebuliba
inew@unicef.org
hsebuliba@unicef.org

Funding

Projects

US$ 56.7M required

11

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

TARGET: 35,093 Children

78% 22%

Reached Gap

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

TARGET: 138,900 Children

85% 15%

Reached Gap

People reached with nutrition assistance during the reporting period

108,318 People

Response highlights:

Overview of the reporting period

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

Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period

• 158,245 children under 5 screened for acute malnutrition (Cumulative: 890,516). Of these:
  • 1,090 children identified as suffering from SAM and admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 7,609)
  • 1,167 children 6-59 months were identified as MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment. A significant number of the identified MAM children were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) (Cumulative: 7,246)
• 2,829 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 21,403)
• 33 children 6-59 months old received Vitamin A supplementation (Cumulative: 177)
• 3,918 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 32,667)

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

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

Gaps and Constraints:

• Service coverage in the relocation sites remains a challenge. To meet this challenge, the Sector is working with the Health Sector to establish new integrated or co-located facilities and to help plan relocation sites that maximize service coverage.
• The quality of information collected still needs improvement, as does the quality of services provided by a number of facilities. In particular:
  • Too many MAM children may be receiving assistance through BSFP programmes only.
– IYCF services require further strengthening.
– Community outreach programmes require better coordination in order to avoid excessive household visits for particular households by different volunteers.

- The coverage of camps with targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP) and BSFP facilities needs further scale up, including in the new camps that are now developed.
- Some stabilization centers (SC) are difficult for communities to reach due to long distances.
- Another challenge is the relocation of nutrition facilities that are being decommissioned due to unacceptable risks for landslides or floods. Alternative space is limited. In light of new flood and landslides risk analysis, sector facilities have either: been relocated already, been slated for relocation, or been reinforced where they are now. Follow-up with specific partners on their level of readiness is ongoing.

### Shelter and Non-Food Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)</th>
<th>Cumulative Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 12M received</td>
<td>29 Projects</td>
<td>TARGET: 180,000 HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 136.6M required</td>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Response highlights

The Sector is continuing to roll out shelter upgrade kits for individual households prior to the monsoon season. Piloting of mid-term shelters for flat and sloped terrain was successful. The designs and BoQ of the mid-term shelters have been approved by the RRRC. The mid-term shelter design for flat land consists of concrete columns which will provide sufficient resistance against strong winds and rain. The mid-term shelter for sloped terrain consists of concrete footings with bamboo columns that will allow partners to construct durable shelters with minimum site development, saving money and time. The mid-term solution will initially be rolled out in the 123 acres of relocation sites. It is expected that more partners will propose new mid-term shelter designs.

For emergency preparedness and response, the Sector has focal points at the level of the district, sub-districts and camps. Mapping of warehouses, containers and distribution points has been finalized. Stockpiling was accounted for down to the level of each container. The Sector has developed an emergency plan, including technical guidance, and distributed it to all partners. Over the past 2 weeks, the Sector has responded emergency needs based on localized rain and strong wind incidents. The Sector will evaluate these responses for key lessons learned for future emergencies.

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

• **Progress made to date:**
  - 141,233 households (78%) have been supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters. 
  - 62,973 households have received solar lighting. 
  - 9,863 households have received alternative cooking stove and fuel (liquid petroleum gas). 
  - 8,593 households have received replenishment alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas or compressed rice husk).

### Gaps and Constraints:

- The overarching challenge for the shelter response remains the lack of suitable land to decongest camps and construct shelters which meet the Sphere minimum standards, are capable of withstanding the climatic weather conditions and are adequate for meeting the protection needs of women and children.
- The Sector is only 9% funded. The funding gap specific to contingency planning is estimated at USD 40 million.
• 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.

Site Management
Sector Coordinator: Oriane Botaillé
Co-Coordinator: Kate Holland
smcb.coord@gmail.com
smcb.coord2@gmail.com

Funding

USD 4.5M received 3%
USD 131.4M required

Active Sector Partners

16,647 individuals relocated due to risks of landslides/flooding and construction of critical infrastructures as of 7th May 2018

14 JRP Projects

3,667 new plots available in existing sites as of 7th May 2018

Response highlights

• Emergency preparedness activities continue to be scaled up ahead of monsoon season and in preparation for potential cyclones. Camp-based emergency preparedness planning is ongoing, piloted by the Sector and the Camps in Charge (CIC) officials. 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 even 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 Red Cross/Red Crescent, in Ukhiya and soon in Teknaf, to disseminate early warning messages in the event of a cyclone. Mapping of community buildings that can serve as temporary collective shelters is underway. The Sector defined a camp-based approach to assessing localized category 1 incidents in coordination with other sectors to report on immediate needs while triggering an appropriate response. Training for partners on this approach is set to begin at the time of release.

• Road, bridges, and culvert construction to facilitate access during monsoon season continue, along with dredging of main waterways (10 out of 30 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.

• The Sector continues to be present in all sites, supporting their management by the RRRC through the Camp in Charge (CIC) system. Common standards and tools continue to be developed by the Sector with the RRRC, including on monitoring service delivery, accountability, and on common approaches to governance systems. The Sector also coordinates with the CIC to set up community participation and representation structures such as adolescents and youth committees; block committees or structures aimed at supporting the delivery of services/encouragement of certain activities; and food, shelter or dead body management committees.

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

Gaps and Constraints:

• Lack of sufficient suitable and accessible land remains the main constraint in being able to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox’s Bazar district.

• In addition to insufficient space to relocate all those living in landslide and flood risk areas, there is insufficient space for installation of 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:

- **311 tubewells have been constructed** and installed during the reporting period, bringing the total to a cumulative 6,449 tubewells. Of these, about 5,211 are functional providing water across the operation sites. Ongoing water quality analysis at the source and within households in selected sites will identify priorities for infrastructure improvement and beneficiary feedback on improved household water handling and treatment. Tube wells considered highly contaminated, poorly constructed and or in flood-prone areas have been decommissioned in the ongoing exercise.

- **About 13,500 hygiene kits** were distributed to over 67,000 individuals who benefitted from demonstrations and hygiene promotion sessions for improved utilization and hygienic practices. Hygiene promotion has focused on diarrhoea and AWD prevention, hand washing with soap at critical times, solid waste disposal and safe water chain. Ongoing coordination with the Health sector and CWC to increase AWD awareness and prevention using common messaging and roll out of the preparedness and response plan.

- Ongoing construction of latrines and bath shelters registered about **586 new facilities** during the reporting period with focus in new relocation areas, underserved and or replacement due to risk analysis or disrepair. The Sector organized a 2 day field-based training for emergency fecal sludge management. Latrines in each camp have been mapped out for desludging before the rains and decommissioning, and approximately 305 facilities were taken down during the reporting period. Community engagement for cleaning and care for the latrines and bath shelters is going on alongside provision of cleaning supplies and kits.

- Emergency preparation for acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and weather have increased, and efforts are ongoing to increase camp-based sector capacity and coordination with the CiC WG, Health Sector and Site Management Sector.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Community acceptance and uptake of chlorinated water is slow.
- Water scarcity in Teknaf area remains a major challenge. Tension observed between host and refugee due to water access and supply. The Sector continues to truck in water to the camps while increasing local capacity to tap into surface water.
• Sludge management is ongoing challenge due to limited options for improving existing facilities or incorporating better technological options.
• Congestion, as well as the layout of the settlements, pose access issues for services like latrines desludging.
• Mop download link: https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1n-mH0aDZPUIhFeXkt9eapqnrqy_p2rG

Communications with Communities (CwC) Working Group Coordinator: Virginia Moncrieff cxb.cwcwg@gmail.com

Funding

USD 5.9M required
No funding data was reported as of 10th May 2018.

Partners

Projects

Cumulative Indicators

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

TARGET: 90% of people

38% 62%
Have info Need more info

Response highlights:
During the reporting period, the CwC WG:
• Activated its Emergency Risk Communications Task Force to create community engagement materials to aid the Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign. The task force disseminated audio, video, community mobilization community tools, scripts and guidelines, with assistance from all agencies and sectors. A young Rohingya singer-songwriter created songs about vaccination and hand washing, which were professionally recorded and distributed in the camps.
• Worked closely with the Government of Bangladesh’s CPP coordinators and the American Red Cross to coordinate training on the early warning system that will be used in camps in the event of a cyclone.
• Launched a weekly Chittagonian-dialect radio and podcast show called Shantir Lai Katha Koi (Talking Peace) aiming to improve relations between the Rohingya and host communities. The weekly show will provide lifesaving and life-enhancing information that will not only help people access services but also build bridges between the communities. The first episode focused on the risk of human trafficking. 15 listening groups have been formed to listen to and discuss Shantir Lai Katha Koi.
• Continued training women and men as facilitators for radio listening groups across Ukhia and Teknaf. Agency staff, community volunteers and Rohingya refugees have all been trained. There are now 100+ listening groups in the camps.
• Supported local radio stations Bangladesh Betar and Radio Nof in producing 12 themed radio shows and 5 call-in radio shows on issues ranging from health, water and sanitation and nutrition.
• Started tracking the use of flags across camps to streamline and manage their use as navigation tools.
• Collaborated with the Health Sector to translate and test crucial cyclone-preparedness messages into Rohingya for Mobile Medical Teams.
• Conducted focus group discussions with recent arrivals to Camp 20 on food assistance, interaction with the host community, and awareness of entitlements.

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.
• 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.
Response highlights:

- The Logistics Hub in Ukhiya continues to provide 2,800m³ of free to user, 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 be made available to the humanitarian community and will have over 5,000m³ of common storage space for organizations to use on a free to user basis.
- A Logistics Sector Hub is being established in Leda, Teknaf and will be managed by Handicap International. Two Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), two 20’ containers and one prefab are being erected at the hub which will include over 800m³ of common storage capacity, made available to members of the humanitarian community.
- The Sector is supporting the monsoon preparation plans of humanitarian organizations working in the Ukhiya and Teknaf areas through making available twenty 20-foot containers for storage of prepositioned and rapid response goods. These containers were allocated to eight organizations and will be positioned at seven different sites throughout Cox’s Bazar District. 8 of these containers have been delivered to sites throughout Ukhiya and Teknaf.
- The Sector is sharing information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox’s Bazar district through an Access Constraints map which is updated using information provided by the humanitarian community and the Bangladesh Military. Updates to this map are as frequent as required to ensure that access constraints information can be shared for use in operational planning through the sector webpage. ([http://www.logcluster.org/sector/bang17](http://www.logcluster.org/sector/bang17))
- As of 6 May 2018, the Sector has handled a total of 18,375 m³ of cargo for 19 organizations.

Gaps and Constraints:

- With ongoing construction work, and in anticipation of the probable impacts of the upcoming rainy season on road accessibility in the Cox’s Bazar district, there is the need to ensure 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.
Response highlights:

- The Sector is configuring the security telecommunications equipment required to upgrade and expand the coverage of the UN common VHF security telecommunications network in the Cox’s Bazar operational areas. The Sector carried out assessments of the five new sites where it will deploy the VHF security telecom network. The Sector provided radio training for four UNDSS radio operators and 38 UN common drivers from six UN agencies and installed an ICOM VHF base station in the UNDSS Communications Centre (COMCEN) and radio programming.
- The formalization of the Sector’s support to a local FM community radio (radio NAF), based in Teknaf for the expansion of the coverage of the radio in the refugee camps and host communities is ongoing.
- The ETC Connect mobile app — version 1.0 of a community feedback mechanism in the form of a mobile app — went live on 15th March. The Sector is now looking for a solution for the hosting and the maintenance of the app. In the meantime, the Sector is formalizing the collaboration with Internex to support users of the app including developing training material, providing training to field staff in local language, redesigning the visual of the ETC Connect web portal page and populating the FAQ section in the ETC connect web portal.
- The Sector, along with CwC Information Hub Sub-Group members, will provide internet connectivity services, a multimedia kit and electrical power equipment to 40 Information hubs located within the refugee camps. The CwC Working Group endorsed the concept note, and now the six organizations (IFRC, IOM, TdH, UNHCR, UNICEF and Radio NAF) in charge of the management of the information hubs have received a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to sign as a final formal step to start the implementation.
- In terms of preparedness, the Sector met with the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) to define the principle of the concept note for collaboration. A plan of action is now in place.

Gaps and Constraints:

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

COORDINATION

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 Bangladesh 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.

The Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG): In line with the humanitarian principle of impartiality (i.e. providing assistance on the basis of need alone), GiHA WG is preparing Brief No.4 on “Addressing Age, Gender and Disability” in the response. The brief discusses specific achievements thus far in addressing age, gender and disability issues with concrete examples, and highlights gaps as well, to inform the interventions of actors in Rohingya refugee response in Cox’s Bazar.