HIGHLIGHTS

- **Over 13,009 persons** have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 31 August. All persons above the age of 12 received an ID card and all households received a family certificate, which will be used for the provision of protection and assistance in Bangladesh. The exercise aims to consolidate a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance, population statistics, and ultimately solutions.

- **Shelter upgrades** continue, with **162,652 households** supported with tie-down kits (77% of target) that allow shelters to resist winds up to 40 km/hr. **350 mid-term shelters** and **1,443 transitional shelters** have been constructed (2% of target), which can resist wind speeds of 50 and 80+ km/hr, respectively.

- **Safe space for emergency evacuations** is urgently needed due to the ongoing risks of high winds and heavy rains. **More land is also needed for sustainable relocation** sites as severely congested camp conditions have far-reaching negative consequences. **Sizable funding gaps continue** to limit humanitarian capacity.

- As of 26 August 2018, **41,461 refugees** have been relocated into newly developed sites or internally within their camps, including relocations for landslide and flood risk mitigation, infrastructure development as well as new arrivals; 25,073 of these were due to landslide risks.

- **WASH and Health Sector coordination** has improved further with the development of a communication and response system for diarrheal diseases to identify potential hotspots and trigger appropriate follow-up.

- Despite integration of gender-based violence (GBV) into health strategies, **coverage of post-rape care remains low** with only 28 out of nearly 300 health facilities providing clinical management of rape (CMR) services. At least **122 additional 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 for both refugees and host community. Approximately 85% of sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees have severely limited access to GBV service provision.

- **Child protection services** for refugee children and adolescents affected by violence, exploitation and abuse remains a critical gap. Only 19% of (identified) unaccompanied and separated children have been reunited with parents/caregivers or placed in long-term family-based care; 1000s of adolescents are in **urgent need of mental health and psycho-social support**.

- Throughout August 2018, **100+ refugees** volunteered to plant nearly **500 trees** of various types across the camps.

**KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING**

- **15,000** refugees in host communities
- **278,000** refugees in other camps*
- **919,000** Rohingya refugees as of 22 July 2018
- **626,000** refugees in Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site

**USD 320M**

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

**USD 42M**

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

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*The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis received USD 317M or 73% of the overall USD 434 million appeal, as reported by the Financial Tracking System (FTS). This includes refugees living dispersed within Bangladeshi host communities, as well as refugees living in groups amongst Bangladeshi host communities as defined in NPM Round 10. In addition, it also includes Camps 21-27, which the RRRC established in May 2018.*
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven over 725,000 Rohingya refugees across the border into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. A situation of statelessness imposed over generations has rendered this population seriously vulnerable, even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed the Rohingya refugees with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The response is designed to mitigate the impact of this population on the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people who are forced to rely upon humanitarian aid for their basic needs.

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

Rohingya refugees reported by location as of 22 July 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>609,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong RC</td>
<td>16,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 14, 15, 16</td>
<td>98,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)</td>
<td>12,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 22 (Unchiprang)</td>
<td>22,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 23 (Shamplapur)</td>
<td>13,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 24 (Leda)</td>
<td>35,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 25 (Ali Kholi)</td>
<td>9,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 26 (Nayapara)</td>
<td>48,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 27 (Jadimura)</td>
<td>14,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayapara RC</td>
<td>22,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>903,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Host Communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar and Ramu</td>
<td>6,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>4,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>2,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>14,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Rohingya</strong></td>
<td>918,563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POPULATION DATA

- The RRRC-UNHCR Family Counting Exercise has counted 857,922 refugees (199,132 families) in camps and settlements as of 31 August 2018. This methodology is based on interviews with each refugee family, collecting gender- and age-disaggregated statistics, geolocations and specific protection needs at the household level. Taken together with the 33,956 registered refugees (6,324 families) that arrived in the 90’s, this data identifies a total refugee population of 891,878 persons (205,456 families). The complete dataset can be found online: [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/65384](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/65384)

- There are an estimated 919,000 Rohingya refugees (212,415 families) in Cox’s Bazar, according to the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) exercise. NPM estimates are based on interviews with key informants and triangulated through field observations and spontaneous community group discussions. The complete dataset can be found [here](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/65384).

- Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though the overall influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis in late August 2017.
Response highlights:

- The education response since 25 August has focused on the provision of pre-primary and primary education for refugee girls and boys. By 02 September, the response has reached a total of 139,444 children.
- The gap for pre-primary and primary aged children in camps remains approximately at 150,000 learners for age group 3 to 14 years. For host communities, a total of 3,697 (2,066 girls and 1,631 boys) learners have accessed pre-primary and primary education.
- Through the Learning Facility Registration System, the Sector has registered 2,218 learning centres, temporary learning centres co-shared spaces, and mobile learning centres. Out of which, 1,898 have been registered as complete, 84 ongoing construction and 236 planned.
- 3,147 learning facilitators have been trained in Foundational Teaching and Learning from the refugee and host community. Learning materials have been distributed to 141,388 students.
- To help maintain the learning centres, 465 learning centre management committees have been established.
- Through the Damage Tracker, the Sector has assessed the damage to learning centres: 110 learning centres have damaged by landslides and 70 learning centres have been damaged by flooding.

Gaps and Constraints:

- One major gap is the quality of teaching and learning materials available in the camps. To address this, a Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) is being developed, which organizes core learning competencies into four levels. The LCFA’s Levels I-II (equivalent to pre-primary through lower-primary levels) are developed and Levels III-IV (equivalent to primary through lower-secondary levels) are drafted. The LCFA Task Force plans to distribute accompanying learning materials (teacher guides and student workbooks) for Levels I and II at the end September. The Sector is aiming for a full roll-out of teaching and learning materials for Levels I-IV by January 2019.
- A key gap in the education response is services to address the learning needs of adolescents and youth. Inadequate coverage of adolescents between 15 to 24 years of age remains a major concern. Less than 2,000 adolescents have access to education or life skills training – out of the 117,000 in need. In response, the Sector has established a Youth Working Group. The Youth WG is conducting a secondary data review on youth and will produce a white paper to highlight the needs and consequences of underserving the youth.
- Space has been a constant challenge in the response, as most of the densely-populated areas lack space for enough learning centres to meet the needs. Alternative ways of educating children are required, such as home-based learning, mobile learning and shared spaces.

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2 Education Sector Partners report into the Learning Facility Registration System after the CiC plot allocation has been confirmed. Partners report the planned, planned/ongoing/completed status of their learning centres on a weekly basis. The new data reflects an accurate system of ongoing progress, whereas, the previous cycle included all the facilities that had been registered regardless of their status.
Food Security

Sector Coordinator: Stella Atiti  atitisao@yahoo.co.uk

Cumulative Indicators

TARGET: 959,000 people

86,041 people receiving food assistance
90% Reached 10% Gap

TARGET: 350,000 people

124,000 people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support
35% Reached 65% Gap

Response highlights:

- August 2018: about 865,273 refugees have been reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
  - GFD Round 22 ran 13-28 August, reaching 100,418 households (excluding those of 1-3 ppl for this round)
  - GFD Round 23 will run 4-16 September, reaching an expected 148,051 households.
  - 212,868 additional people are receiving food assistance through cash-based transfers/e-vouchers. This represents over a quarter of the refugee population receiving food support through e-vouchers, which allows more choice, dignity and dietary diversity.
  - 17,486 refugee households received paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.
  - Other partners’ distributions reached 11,281 households.

- Recent rains had no major impact on food distribution points.

- Approximately, 24,560 were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period. That includes home-gardening, agriculture inputs, livestock targeting host communities, and some cash-for-work DRR-related activities with refugees and host communities.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is funded at just 17.8% of its requirements: additional funds are urgently needed to maintain food assistance caseloads, including new arrivals and for reaching the most vulnerable, increasing dietary diversity, and improving stability.

- More resources are needed regarding the monsoon and cyclone seasons, to mitigate the effects of climate-related hazards and strengthen the Sector’s emergency response capacity.

- More resources are also needed to scale up livelihoods programs to benefit the most vulnerable host communities who highly affected by the influx, and initiatives for strengthening the refugees’ resilience.

- More shops are under construction for improving food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to a wider range of food.

- Refugees’ ability to cook food is being seriously hampered during this period of heavy rains – FS Sector is coordinating with EETWG and Shelter/NFI Sector for cooking fuel alternatives (provision of LPG) and increasing the use of communal kitchens.

Health

Sector Coordinator: Dr. Balwinder Singh  coord_cxb@who.int

Cumulative Indicators

TARGET: 1 per 10,000 people

163 basic health units
100% Reached

TARGET: 1 per 50,000 people

33 primary health centre facilities
100% Reached

TARGET: 1 hospital per 250,000 people

11 hospital facilities
100% Reached
Response highlights – refugee and host community

- The Sector has provided over 2,709,148 outpatient health consultations to refugees and affected host communities in 2018.
- During the reporting period, 11 mobile medical teams (MMTs) were deployed in six different camps. Health services ranging from ante-natal care, post-natal care, mental health, nutrition screening, basic primary health care, basic first aid and family planning were provided to 4,277 patients.
- Several health facilities remained closed due to the Eid holidays. The MMTs were on standby to provide surge support.
- A total of 1,696 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases were reported this week, that brings the total number of AWD cases in 2018 to 154,058. Several AWD hotspots identified through EWARS alerts clusters, followed by field investigations and advisories to partner organizations as appropriate. Assessments on clusters of bloody diarrhoea in Camps 10 and 19 were carried out. A number of risk factors were identified including hilly areas with challenging access to drinking water (steep hill) and overcrowding. The findings are expected to guide targeted response.
- An outbreak response will be conducted in selected health facilities as “sentinel sites” to explore fever/unexplained fever cases and malaria-like/dengue-like cases with one week of exhaustive testing for influenza, Vector-borne diseases and Arthropod-borne diseases.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector continues to remain seriously under-funded.
- Despite integration of gender–based violence (GBV) into health strategies, coverage of post -rape care remains low with only 28 out of nearly 300 health facilities providing clinical management of rape (CMR) services.
- Social barriers at the community level, lack of private space, inadequate PEP and trained staff in some spaces limit access to GBV services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Sector Coordinator: Bernadette Castel</th>
<th>Gender-Based Violence: Ranjini Paskarasingam, Sabas Zariv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:castel@unhcr.org">castel@unhcr.org</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rpaskarasingam@unicef.org">rpaskarasingam@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners</td>
<td>cumulative indicators</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zariv@unfpa.org">zariv@unfpa.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>5,655 refugees provided with legal advice and counselling including victims of trafficking and exploitation</td>
<td>TARGET: 3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 20.3M received 28%</td>
<td>Percentage of refugees provided with individual documentation based on comprehensive and unified database by sex and age</td>
<td>TARGET: 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>36% Reached 64% Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons, including percentage of adolescents, benefiting from life skills and resilience programming</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16 quick and mid-term impact projects initiated contributing to peaceful co-existence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138,316 persons benefiting from awareness raising and community-based protection mechanisms</td>
<td>TARGET: 103,389 Individuals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36% Reached 64% Gap</td>
<td>TARGET: 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons, including percentage of adolescents, benefiting from life skills and resilience programming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response highlights

- The Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) has conducted 440 protection and border missions to Sabrang and other southern border entry points since the beginning of March, in collaboration with local authorities. Transportation continued of extremely vulnerable persons to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong, where new arrivals are provided food, temporary shelter, counselling and vulnerability screening. From 1 January-15 August 2018, UNHCR has recorded 12,936 new arrivals to Bangladesh.
- Over 13,009 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 31 August. All persons above the age of 12 received an ID card and all households received a family certificate. It will enhance the accuracy of data on Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, helping the Government and aid agencies better understand needs, plan assistance and avoid service duplication. A Q&A with frequently asked questions by the refugees has been widely circulated and community mobilization and messaging on the verification continues across the camp to ensure that people are well-informed of the objectives and outcomes of the process. In addition, registration activities addressed 512 complaints at information points and distribution centres, including issues with lost documents and problems in accessing assistance. The exercise is also designed to consolidate a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance in Bangladesh, population statistics and ultimately solutions.
Since 1 March, more than 138,300 persons have benefitted from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness-raising on camp services, protection risks and concerns, fire safety, health, emergency preparedness and landslide risks.

- Since 1 March, 1,369 calls to the protection hotline have been received, referred and addressed.
- A network of 31 camp protection focal points and 20 backups from various agencies continued to assess needs at the camp level.
- During the reporting period, at least 22 specific awareness-raising sessions reaching 398 individuals were held in different camps.
- Community awareness discussions were led by the Women and Men Groups in different camps of Kutupalong and in Shalbagan on issues that included ending domestic violence, ensuring personal hygiene, promoting education for girls, and ending child marriage.
- Protection Emergency Response Units (PERUs) remained on standby for quick deployment in case of need to work in close cooperation with key actors on the ground to assess protection needs/risks, provide psychosocial first aid, and make service referrals as well as to support inter-sector efforts to relocate households at risk of landslides and flooding by identifying persons with specific needs and accompanying them to relocation sites. From the 1st of March 2018 to date, the Protection Emergency Response Units have employed (deployed at camps or on stand-by for quick emergency reaction) a total of 291 protection staff members, including specialised staff on GBV and CP, from more than 25 national and international NGO and UN Agencies. A review of the composition of the protection mobile teams has been ongoing during the reporting period, due to staff turnovers and other operational adjustments, while the updated mapping and orientation sessions are under finalization, in preparation of the incoming season at higher risk of cyclone.
- With the ongoing JRP Mid-term Review process, the PSWG carried out a joint thorough evaluation and prioritization of the current protection needs and projection for the next term of the response. Protection partners from different agencies and camps, including camp protection focal points and child protection focal points, were consulted and directly involved throughout the process and with different methodologies, such as a workshop with 70 participants, an online survey, two protection working group meetings,
The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) runs 426 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) across the camps and host communities. Since March 2018:
- 258,332 crisis-affected children and adolescents have received child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, and service information and awareness;
- 208,138 crisis-affected children have received psychosocial support.

226 adolescent clubs have been established and life skills and resilience training was provided to 33,807 adolescent girls and boys. 301 community-based child protection committees have been established and strengthened to address and monitor protection risks in the camp and host communities.

International Youth Day was marked on 12 August. Children engaged in outdoor activities and led discussions on how they could contribute to their community.

The CPSS partners have identified 11,021 girls and boys at risk, including 6,013 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who are receiving case management services. 258 trained case workers from 7 agencies provide support for UASC and children with immediate child protection concerns, mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS), as well as referrals for more specialized services. This improved case management system offers more reliable data on protection risks for updating risk levels and statuses. CPSS has managed to reach only 48% of identified children with immediate child protection concerns and survivors including unaccompanied and separated receiving case-management services.

Family-based care for all children is a priority. To date, 1,170 (only 19%) identified unaccompanied and separated girls and boys have been reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a long-term family based care arrangement.

CPSS and its Case Management Task Force (CMTF) developed a number of interagency guidelines and procedures, such as: a) Child Protection and Case Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and referral pathways, b) Case management tools developed by the first dedicated Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) to support 56 complex FTR cases and c) inter-agency capacity-building and mentoring of the case management workforce to ensure adherence to minimum standards. These guidelines and tools aim to ensure uniformity and harmonization of services delivered to the beneficiaries.

Supportive positive parenting training was provided to 2,220 foster parents and parents in families identified with previous incidents of violence within the home. The training introduced parenting concepts and the positive discipline approach.

Regarding community outreach and prevention activities, more than 6,360 girls and boys, as well as 12,694 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection related topics such as child marriage, discrimination, child labor, child abuse, neglect, family separation, trafficking in persons, child protection risk for children in the camps, best interest and well-being and healthy development. Adolescents requested for the expansion of vocational and skills training opportunities in the camps.

Plans are underway to build the capacity of GBV and Child Protection Frontline Workers. Capacity gaps and training needs of CP and GBV frontline workers assessed between the end of June and beginning of July 2018. Based on the finding of the need assessment, a cascading training-of-trainers exercise is expected to run for 3 months starting in early September. The first phase of the Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) and GBV foundation training will be held from 28-30 August.

CFS facilities are being assessed to map locations and monitor service quality across camps and host communities.

To facilitate speedy family tracing of children separated from their caregivers during emergencies, CPSS is distributing water-resistant child safety bracelets (250,000 in total, though some families have sought replacements). This distribution is an opportunity to identify more “hidden” children (i.e. those confined to their house, those with disabilities, etc.).

Trained staff in 25 Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points (LCCMP) are ready to provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency.

Since March 2018, a total of 301 community-based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) have been established and linked to the child-friendly spaces to support community-level monitoring, prevention and response to violence against children.

18 participants from 5 organizations participated in a training of trainers on the need for CBCPCs, existing community-based child protection mechanisms, disaster risk reduction and specific risks for children in disasters. 1,100 community-based child protection committee members including frontline staffs have been trained on DRR and their roles and responsibilities in emergency. CP
committee expressed its readiness to provide support to partners on child protection activities in the camps such as CFS, PERU and LCCMP functions as well as dealing with individual CP issues.

- The Case Management Task Force completed a 5-day training on case management for 90 field-level case workers. The training is followed up with mentoring, field support and regular meetings to establish a peer-support network. CPSS also trained 944 field staff and volunteers on child protection.
- CPSS is piloting the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) to harmonize the child protection case management system and data produced through service delivery in the Rohingya refugee emergency response.
- The Department of Social Services completed the first phase of its cash assistance activities which now reached 1,605 foster families in the Kutupalong (mega-camp & extensions), Balukhali, Unchiprang, Leda and Shamlapur refugee camps. The programme is aimed to support 9,000 foster families with cash assistance for a period of six months each till December 2018.
- CPSS reaches host communities through social mobilization and entertainment education on key child health and protection concerns, including child marriage, child labour, corporal punishment and birth registration. Psychosocial support has been provided to 15,285 children in host communities through 50 CFSs. Over 90 adolescent clubs operate in host communities including recreational activities in Rajapalong and Patongkhali Union in Ukhiya and Hnila Unions in Teknaf. 10 peer leaders were trained on facilitating adolescents clubs and 174 sessions on life skills were organized in the clubs. CPSS also arranged various meetings with community members to discuss how communities can create protective environments for children and adolescents.

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**

**Cumulative Indicators**

- A total of 85 safe entry points for GBV case management have been established, including 52 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG).
- At least 480,978 beneficiaries have been reached through GBV response and prevention interventions since 1st March 2018. Approximately 34% of the population reached are girls. Out of the total people reached 24,578 are Bangladeshi host community members.
- Approximately 41,685 men and boys from the refugee and host community have been addressed through community-based GBV risk mitigation activities, including community mobilization and male engagement interventions.
- Over 234,523 females (141,469 women, 93,054 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs including engagement and empowerment interventions for women and girls.
- A total of 62,300 individuals (39,168 women, 23,132 girls) dignity kits have been distributed to enhance the personal safety, hygiene, and mobility of women and girls.
- Comprehensive GBV service referral pathways are established in 28 refugee sites in Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas, including coverage of 6 additional camps.
- The GBV Sub-Sector (GBVSS) shall appoint camp-level focal points to improve coordination and information sharing.

**Gaps and Constraints**

- Established policies constrain basic refugee rights, such as freedom of movement outside of the settlements, access to civil documentation, education and access to justice. The lack of recognized legal status renders refugees vulnerable to various protection risks and remains an advocacy priority.
- At least 115 additional 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. GBV response and prevention services are available in only 3 sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees.
- The ongoing monsoon season and the incoming higher risk of cyclone during the months of September and October, are expected to increase protection risks for refugees, especially for children, adolescents, women, older persons and other vulnerable categories of the population. It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses.
- Adolescent girls’ and boys’ participation at the child-friendly spaces is limited, including because some are prevented from participating by their guardians. Therefore, continuous community engagement and focus group discussions with adolescents and
parents are ongoing to address the issues. Children and parents in the community are asking for meaningful intervention for their children which include quality education and skills activities for adolescents.

- As some of the CP and GBV service points might be affected by the flood and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving CP and GBV services for survivors through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approaches. Information provision and dissemination (relating to all Sectors) need further improvements, as do referral systems, including specialized systems to connect survivors to appropriate multi-sectoral CP and GBV prevention and response services in a timely and safe manner.

- Allocation of areas for multi-purpose community centres for women, men, boys and girls as well as for recreational play and safe spaces for delivering GBV and child protection services should be prioritized in site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards. Rapid scaling up of technical support to ensure service quality, including the services provided in community centres, information points, safe spaces for women and girls and child friendly spaces, is essential.

- Lack of access to basic services and self-reliance opportunities exposes refugees, especially women and adolescent girls, to protection risks and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.

- The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies and FD7 is hindering deployment of new actors as well as expansion of existing partners into providing much needed protection services, including child protection and GBV response services.

Response highlights:

Overview of the reporting period

- Nutrition service provision continued uninterrupted during the period under review, a total of 133,479 children under five were screened and about 2,600 acutely malnourished children were identified and admitted into various nutrition programs for rehabilitation.

Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period

- 133,479 children under 5 years were screened for acute malnutrition and 1,224 children presenting severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and admitted in nutrition programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 20,585).

- 1,376 children aged 6-59 months were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and admitted to targeted supplementary feeding programs for treatment. (Cumulative: 20,388).

- 4,868 children aged 6-59 months were newly admitted to blanket supplementary food programme (BSFP) (Cumulative: 162,453).

- 940 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 37,337).

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

- 207 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 3868).

- 3,765 PLW received counselling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative 7736).

- 1,439 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 49,764).

- 1,205 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 18,785).

- 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is 69% underfunded, which negatively impacts nutrition service delivery—especially during the post monsoon season should nutrition sites need to be reconstructed. The number of Mobile Nutrition Teams that was planned for the monsoon response has been reduced due to the funding shortfall.
Response highlights

The Sector has successfully reached the target set for upgrade shelter kits (USK) and is continuing to roll-out tie down kits (TDK) for individual households. The month of September marks the beginning of “phase three” of the Shelter/NFI Sector strategy. The Shelter-related interventions in phase three include the more durable shelter options: Transitional and Mid-Term Shelters. The MoDMR and RRRC have approved the Mid-Term Shelter options and endorsed the Transitional Shelter options. Shelter/NFI Sector in partnership with ARUP assessed the wind resistance of different shelter types: those that incorporate upgrade shelter kits and tie down kits are expected to resist approximately 40 km/hr wind speed—while the proposed Transitional Shelters and Mid-Term Shelters may resist wind speeds of 50 and 80+ km/hr, respectively. It is important to highlight that this year’s first cyclone season only witnessed wind gusts that did not exceed 30 km/hr. However, in 2015 and 2016, wind gust speeds reached 148 and 130 km/hr. The second cyclone season of this year is expected in October and November.

In line with phase three of the Sector strategy, the Sector is partnering with a global specialized firm in treatment and value chain of bamboo. The specialized firm will spend two weeks working with partners to further develop large-scale treatment methods as well as in-situ small-scale production while ensuring that the treatment methods are environmentally friendly. The specialized firm will also advise on how to bypass the current bottleneck of the bamboo supply chain. Moreover, the Shelter/NFI Sector has initiated a Learning Centres TWiG in collaboration with the Education Sector. The aim of the TWiG is to produce approved designs of phase three durable learning centres for existing and newly developed camps. At least one design option will include a learning-centre-cum-cyclone-shelter.

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

Progress made to date:

- 350 mid-term shelters and 1,443 transitional shelters have been constructed, 2% of target.
- 162,652 households (77% of target) have been supported with tie down kits to bolster the wind resistance of their existing shelters. Tie-down kits do not protect against cyclones.
- 143,441 households (68% of target) have received solar lighting.
- 119,973 households (57% of target) have received a replenished supply of alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas or compressed rice husk).

Gaps and Constraints:

- The overarching challenge for the shelter response remains the lack of suitable land to decongest camps and construct shelters which meet the Sphere minimum standards, are capable of withstanding the climatic weather conditions and are adequate for meeting the protection needs of women and children.
- The Sector is only 25% funded. The funding gap specific to contingency planning is estimated at USD 40 million.
- Efforts to upgrade shelters continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.
Response highlights

- The Sector continues emergency preparation and response activities to monsoon-related incidents, notably continuous Category 1 incidents tracking & reporting (link to online map: http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8553f37b783741d5959ca67f020650d4)
- It is also heavily engaged in the preparation for the upcoming cyclone season, notably to support the appointment of 80 additional CPP volunteers per camp among the communities, in coordination with MODMR and the BDRCS.
- Maintenance & repair work has also continued, notably by the inter-agency Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP). From March 2018 to date, 23 km of drainage canals have reportedly been collectively cleaned.
- Planning and development of new camps continues, notably in Teknaf and in the West of KBE, with reportedly new Camp 4 and 20 Extensions. 852 households were relocated to Camp 4 Extension, and 1,019 households to Camp 20 Extension, as of 26 August.
- The Sector, in coordination with RRRC and LGED is reviewing existing and planned infrastructures in the camps, notably through the update of the macro-settlement development plan.
- The Sector is reinforcing governance and community participation at the camp level. The recently activated Sector Governance Task Force is developing guidelines for a representative, sustainable and efficient governance system in camps, in coordination with CiCs and the RRRC’s office.
- The Sector is currently defining blocks boundaries within camps jointly with the CiCs as part of the sub-boundaries definition exercise which will enable establishing the Governance system and reinforce service monitoring.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Lack of land—more specifically, enough suitable and accessible land to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox’s Bazar—remains a critical issue. The lack of sufficient space to relocate refugees living in landslide and flood risk areas remains an urgent priority. Inadequate space for installation of essential services raises a host of longer-term concerns as well.
- Congestion and overcrowding of camps, particularly in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site, is of grave concern and exposes families to the risk of fire, disease outbreak including diphtheria and acute watery diarrhoea, security concerns, as well as serious protection and mental health risks.
- Community governance mechanisms are being strengthened. While the majority of leaders currently appointed are males, it is anticipated that broadening the participation base to include different refugee groups will ensure improved community representation structures.
- The funding shortfall hampers assistance and provision of many needs identified by the Sector, most notably the construction of critical infrastructure.
Response highlights:

- The Sector decommissioned about 455 latrines out of a total of 7,789 latrines and emptied 4,444 latrines during the reporting period, total cumulative latrines desludged is 53,952. The use of transfer tanks remains an important option to reduce transportation of sludge burden.

- WASH and Health Sector coordination has further been strengthened with the development of a communication and follow-up flow chart for diarrheal diseases. Weekly meetings are held by the two Sectors and triangulation of information from EWARS and functionality of infrastructure is held to make informed decisions and follow up of high risk areas. WASH and Health sector partners on ground are informed and action requested accordingly.

- In a bid to focus on improvement of water quality, the Sector has piloted the identification of drinking water sources from other sources in two blocks. Discussions are ongoing for scale up of the identification and coding of the water sources.

- A guidance note for handling waste during mass animal slaughter for the Eid celebrations was provided and rolled out by the WASH Sector with support from CiCs, Site Management and Health Sectors.

- On-going discussions with Shelter and GBV sectors on the informal bathing shelters and possible solutions including design to incorporate bathing facilities in new shelter designs.

- A total of 54 core facilitators across WASH partners on ground were trained in harmonized hygiene promotion in emergencies.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Transporting sludge during the heavy rains is a serious challenge.
- Usable space for replacement/construction of decommissioned facilities remains a challenge.
- Funding for Sector partners remains low, limiting capacity to providing rapid support in new land or relocation areas.
- The WASH sector bulletin found [here](#), is a quarterly update of work progress, funding, innovations and human interest stories by WASH implementing partners in the refugee response.
Response activities:

Training
- CwC provided a training of trainers workshop on conducting focus group discussions regarding the installation of solar lights.
- CwC also provided training sessions on how to form and facilitate listener groups were held with CSI peace builders.

Consultations
- CwC held focus group discussions in numerous camps with members of the Rohingya community on relocation, use of information hubs and good hygiene practices.
- Approximately 4,000 people participated in 275 radio listener groups throughout Teknaf and Ukhia camps. Content from Shonjog was used at each one and discussions were guided by trained facilitators.
- Continued risk analysis/disaster management discussions were held, as well as more than 30 audio-video feedback sessions.

Information materials
- The ninth issue of the What Matters? humanitarian feedback bulletin was published. The issue includes Rohingya feedback on how Eid can be a reminder of traumas; host community feedback on unemployment, dwindling resources and illegal behaviour by some in the Rohingya community; and Rohingya community feedback on shelter, road infrastructure and safety, and Smartcards.
- Approximately 14 radio programmes aired over Bangladesh Betar and Radio NAF were produced. Topics included mother and child nutrition, psychosocial support, skin disease, and finger and toe diseases.
- CwC partners continue to work on upgrading the quality of and content in information hubs in camps, including field-testing a common info hub logo and creating more visible signs.
- All Rohingya response related communication tools, resources and messages are available online: http://www.shonjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/

Gaps and Constraints
- Rohingyas community members continue to seek more information on repatriation, weather forecasts and how to build houses that will be resilient to monsoon weather.
• The Logistics Sector continues to advocate with relevant government authorities for measures to be implemented to ensure continued access for humanitarian cargo movements to Madhu Chara Hub during the monsoon period.

Gaps and Constraints:
• Vehicle weight restrictions remain in place for vehicles accessing roads within Kutupalong Camp to ensure the road infrastructure and access is maintained.
• Ongoing construction work and the remainder of the monsoon season can impact road accessibility in Cox’s Bazar District, both within and around Kutupalong-Balukhali.
• As Chittagong Port was closed during Eid, congestion is expected to increase during the following weeks. Port congestion is consistent for all types of goods. There is no special consideration for humanitarian goods.
• Road congestion in Cox’s Bazar increased during Eid holiday period, causing delays in truck movements.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETS)

Sector Coordinator: Michael Dirksen michael.dirksen@wfp.org

Funding

- USD 845K received 70% as reported by Sector (USD 1.2M required)

Partners

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

Projects

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

Indicators

TARGET: 32 Hubs

- 100% Reached

TARGET: 5 organizations

- 200% Reached

Response highlights:

• 22% of the equipment for the information hubs was handed over to partners; 58% is ready for hand-over and 20% is under procurement.
• The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has agreed to allow NGO and INGO partners of UN agencies to access UN security radio network given they comply with certain requirements. ETS will assist in ascertaining compliance of partners.

Gaps and Constraints:

• The ETC Connect App is undergoing maintenance. A new version of the app will be released in a few weeks. Internews has been engaged to provide training to new users on the App when it is back online.

HOST COMMUNITIES

The Join Response Plan (JRP) was developed in March 2018 to support the most vulnerable population, with an emphasis made on the extension of the response toward the most affected host communities living in the 7 unions hosting refugees. Limited funding and compounded vulnerabilities in Ukha and Tekna require significant support to prioritize a collective response. Since March 2018, efforts were made to provide health, WASH, nutrition, education, protection, DRR/Site management, environment and livelihoods services. These efforts included micro-livelihood projects and LPG distribution in host communities bordering the camps, sexual and reproductive health programming in six Unions of Tekna and Ukha, the planned rehabilitation of cyclone shelters as well as strengthening local disaster management committees’ capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. There is a need to further prioritize activities in light of the JRP’s alarmingly insufficient funding status. Within this framework, a workshop focusing on host communities was organized in mid-August 2018 to review the response to date, streamline activity tracking and monitoring and analyze gaps in the response to host community needs. The workshop also aimed to better understand the criticality of needs of affected host communities in Ukha and Tekna while taking stock of implementation challenges. Its results will feed into the JRP Mid-Term Review being undertaken and further discussed during the upcoming District consultations on the 11th of September 2018.
The Rohingya response is led by the Government of Bangladesh, who established a *National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals* in 2013. That strategy established the National Task Force (NTF), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of 22 Ministries and entities, which provides oversight and strategic guidance. For the humanitarian agencies, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides strategic guidance and engages with the Government at the national level in Dhaka. The SEG is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator as well as Country Representatives of IOM and UNHCR.

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

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

**Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG):** One of the JRP/SEG key actions on gender mainstreaming in Rohingya Refugee response is “Ensuring the Leadership and Meaningful Equal Representation of Women and Marginalized Groups”. Humanitarian actors across Sectors have endeavored to include women in various activities. For instance, the Health Sector has included women as assistants in health facilities; health workers in health message dissemination and psychosocial support, and as assistants to midwives and doctors. In the WASH sector, women are involved in hygiene promotion encouraging communities to have safe drinking water from tube-wells, proper use of aqua-tabs, and promotion of latrine use. Recruitment of women volunteers is encouraged for door-to-door surveys on living conditions and needs assessments. Most of the members in the protection emergency response units (PERU) team are women and have been trained to provide basic first aid and search and rescue. Women have also been included among trained refugee volunteers, including Community Outreach Members (COMs), Safety Unit Volunteers (SUVs), and Community Health Workers (CHWs) to provided support in monsoon and cyclone emergency response. Nonetheless, there are still challenges to the inclusion of women and marginalized groups in leadership roles. Low levels of Rohingya literacy, particularly among women, and gender norms that restrict many women from public spaces or from taking a public role. This calls for integration of gender transformative approaches across the response. Gender awareness and gender sensitivity training should be included in capacity-building efforts for camp and religious leaders.