HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 12,800 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 15 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 in the camps and settlements, with 212,360 households (100% of target) supported with extra tarps, rope, bamboo and wire, and 160,637 households supported with tie-down kits (76% of target), to strengthen existing shelters.

- As of 12 August 2018, 40,296 refugees have been relocated into newly developed sites, including relocations for landslide and flood risk mitigation, infrastructure development as well as new arrivals; 24,401 of these were due to landslide risks. During the rest of August, 2,730 more refugees are planned to be relocated.

- The recent assessment of over 100 health facilities by the Ministry of Health and the sector revealed that medical waste management is a key gap in the camps. Critical health gaps also remain in some specialty areas—including for host communities in the vicinity of the camps—such as surgical services, 24/7 availability of health services, and clinical mental health services. Heavy rains raise risks of water- and vector-borne diseases.

- WASH sector, with support from CDC, is reviewing emergency water quality surveillance guidelines to guide immediate and long-term monitoring of water quality using a community engagement approach. Ongoing works for latrines and bathing facilities protection include sand bagging, foundation reinforcement and earthworks.

- Inadequate education services for 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. The Education Sector’s Youth Working Group is preparing a white paper to highlight the needs and consequences of underserving the youth.

- 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. For example, the number of Mobile Nutrition Teams available for the monsoon and cyclone preparedness and response has been reduced due to the funding shortfall.

- Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA) highlights the need for more sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD).

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING

- 15,000 refugees in host communities
- 919,000 Rohingya refugees as of 21 June 2018
- 278,000 refugees in other camps*
- 626,000 refugees in Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site

USD 317M received overall for the 2018 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)
USD 40M in funding outside the JRP (including the Red Cross Movement and others)
USD 951M appeal for the JRP
33% received of the USD 951M appeal for the JRP

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

*This includes refugees living dispersed within Bangladeshi host communities, as well as refugees living in groups amongst Bangladeshi host communities as defined in NPM Round 10. In addition, it also includes Camps 21-27, which the RRRC established in May 2018.
SITUATION OVERVIEW

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

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

Rohingya refugees reported by location as of 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>619,738</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 (Shamalpur)</td>
<td>13,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 24 (Leda)</td>
<td>35,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 25 (Ali Khali)</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>

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

POPLEATION DATA

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

- **The RRRC Family Counting Exercise has counted 857,277 refugees** (198,966 families) in camps and settlements as of 15 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 891,233 persons (205,290 families). The complete dataset can be found online: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/65223

- 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 13 August, 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 1,401 learning centres, temporary learning centres co-shared spaces, and mobile learning centres. Out of which, 1,201 have been registered as complete, 23 ongoing construction and 177 planned.
- 3,147 learning facilitators\(^3\) 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:

- The Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) is a guiding document providing a pathway for quality, protective and relevant learning organized around levelled core learning competencies. The LCFA is structured into four levels. The LCFA's Levels I-II (equivalency of pre-primary through lower-primary competencies) are developed and Levels III-IV (equivalency of primary through lower-secondary learning competencies) are drafted. The LCFA Task Force is developing the accompanying learning materials (teacher guides and student workbooks) for Levels I and II with a target of having an operational roll out end of 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.

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\(^2\) Education Sector Partners report into the Learning Facility Registration System after the QIC 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.

\(^3\) This number has decreased since the last Situation Report due to duplicative data that was recently identified.
**Food Security**

**Sector Coordinator:** Peter Agnew  
Peter.Agnew@fao.org

### Funding

- **USD 42.9M** received  
- **18%**

**Cumulative Indicators**

- **866,041 people receiving food assistance**
- **124,000 people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support** including income generating activities disaggregated by sex

**Target:** 959,000 people  
**Target:** 350,000 people

**Response highlights:**

- **July 2018:** about 866,041 refugees have been reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
  - Round 21 GFD: 2-12 August, reaching 143,729 households.
  - Round 22 GFD: Started on 13 August and will run until 28 August, with plans to reach 101,549 (households of 1-3 people are excluded for this round per GFD protocol)
  - 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.
  - 19,388 refugee households were reached through paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.
  - Other partners’ distributions reached 11,702 households.

- Approximately 27,500 refugees and members of host communities were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period. These include 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 18% 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 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 seriously hampered during 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.**

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**Health**

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

### Funding

- **USD 19.1M** received  
- **17%**

**Cumulative Indicators**

- **163 basic health units**
- **33 primary health centre facilities**
- **11 hospital facilities**

**Target:** 1 per 10,000 people  
**Target:** 1 per 50,000 people  
**Target:** 1 hospital per 250,000 people
Response highlights – refugee and host community

- Activities are ongoing to ensure preparedness for an outbreak of acute watery diarrhea, including assessing and improving diarrhoea treatment centres and training for facilities on how to run oral rehydration points. The Sector is also planning for vector borne-diseases as well as influenza, and is strengthening laboratory capacity in this regard as well as community-level preparedness.
- Community and household water filters were procured for distribution to pregnant women living close to contaminated water sources, and to selected health facilities.
- Several Mobile Medical Teams are now fully ready to deploy for emergencies and are being utilized in the meantime to fill temporary service gaps in areas where Rohingya are being relocated.
- Discussions were held with the Bangladesh army to ensure mutual understanding of response plans and capacities.
- The fifth-round water quality surveillance program was completed; this included sanitary inspection and water quality testing for fecal contamination (E. coli). While results show improvement in water quality, partners have been urged to continue with hygiene promotion and chlorination at households in all camps.
- A second round of psychological first aid is planned by the mental health and psychosocial support group.
- The Sector is working to develop a mass casualty incident plan in case of emergency.
- Refresher trainings were conducted on the Early Warning and Response System which is capable of early detection of disease outbreaks.
- The Sector is updating its list of ambulance capacities and 24/7 health service providers in the camps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is significantly under-funded and requires additional funds to support its objective of offering lifesaving assistance.
- The upcoming early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons are pressing. Heavy rains are expected to reduce access and exacerbate health needs significantly, degrading living conditions and increasing risks of water and vector-borne outbreaks. Landslides and cyclones will damage and disrupt health facility service provision. Needs are expected to increase for flexible service delivery mechanisms, management capacity for trauma/mass casualty/emergency obstetric care, and targeted mental health interventions.
- Adherence to the validated minimum package of primary health services remains variable, and quality of service provision needs strengthening. Programming for non-communicable diseases, malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS remains insufficient.
- 24/7 services remain a critical gap in the camps and settlements as well as in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare facilities. Challenges remain particularly for obstetric and surgical emergencies, resulting in avoidable maternal and infant mortalities.
- Camps, settlements, and the host community in Teknaf remain underserved in comparison to Ukhia. There is a distinct lack of beds for secondary patient care.
Response highlights

- The Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) has conducted 200 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 12,800 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 15 August. All persons above the age of 12 have received an ID card and all households received a family certificate. The exercise aims at consolidating a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance in Bangladesh, population statistics and ultimately solutions. The exercise will enhance the accuracy of data on Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, helping the Government and aid agencies better understand needs, plan assistance and avoid service duplication. A Q&A with frequently asked questions by the refugees has been widely circulated.

- With discussions on returns regularly in the media, refugee communities remain anxious about their future. In recent months, refugees have frequently said that they will not consider going back to Myanmar unless questions of citizenship, legal rights, safety and security, and, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed. Collaborative efforts are being made to provide accurate information and continue engaging with various segments of the community through focus group discussions in order to address concerns and answer questions, including vis-à-vis the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between UNDP, UNHCR and the Government of Myanmar in June 2018 about which an Information Note was widely shared with refugees.

- Daily community outreach and protection monitoring in the camps help identify and refer persons in need of protection and other services.

- 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, 1,353 calls to the protection hotline have been received, referred and addressed. During the reporting period, PSGW held a day-long training for 4 hotline staff on legal, SGBV, CP and mental health related skills and referral pathways, to support them in receiving, handling and addressing calls in need of protection intervention.

- On 9 August, the Secretary General’s Envoy on Youth (SGEY) visited youth-related program activities in Camps 1 and 2. Protection partners in Camp 2 accompanied the SGEY to visit the Youth Group reconstructing a shelter for an elderly widow without any family ties or social support. During her visit the SGEY met with Youth Group members (three female and seven male) for a discussion of their motivations to be volunteers and
their concerns as young refugees. While they have a strong desire to serve their community, the Youth Group expressed worries about their future, given that young people in the camps do not have many options for furthering their education.

- During the month of July, in Kutupalong and Balukhali camps, protection partners distributed solar lights (torch and lamps) and multi-usage cloths kit to 8,759 households (reaching 43,795 people, (8,321 men (over 18yrs), 10,073 women, 13,139 girls and 12,263 boys). Portable torches and lamps have been identified by partners and refugee communities, as a non-food item playing an important role in reducing the threat of sexual harassment, assault and violence, risk of trafficking and physical injury due to night-time movement to WASH facilities.

- 31 camp main protection focal points and 20 backups from various agencies continued to assess needs at the camp level on a daily basis, undertake protection service mapping and organize fortnightly protection coordination meetings in many camps.

- During the reporting period, at least 9 specific awareness-raising sessions reaching 180 individuals were held in different camps on trafficking risks and the assistance available to survivors; these sessions targeted community leaders and members of the refugee and host communities. In parallel, PSWG advocacy at all levels within the Government, and with donors and embassies continues to enhance the response to exploitation and human trafficking.

- Protection actors continue to support vulnerable persons affected by landslides, flooding and heavy storms, including by helping families’ access safe temporary shelter and core relief items, and by helping relocate affected households. During the reporting period, protection staff identified, accompanied and assisted persons with specific needs during their relocation to Camp 4 ext. and Camp 20 ext., while ensuring that upon their settlement at the new sites, individual cases are referred to the newly established static protection services.

- 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.

- On the 2 of August the PSWG held a Mid-term Review Workshop, where 63 protection partners from different agencies and camps, including camp protection focal points and child protection focal points, joined a highly participatory process for the review of the joint strategic protection priorities for the next term of the Rohingya Refugee crisis response. Close coordination and participation in the preparation of the Mid-term review workshop took place with the GBV and CP Sub-sectors, protection partners and refugees themselves. The workshop reviewed the current scenario assumptions, the key-achievements according to the monitoring framework, the unmet and prioritized needs and the advocacy priority until March 2019, as the end of the current JRP after the three months extension. Similarly on the 9th of August the Protection Sector held a TF meeting with technical and camp focal points in order to jointly evaluate the emergency protection response so far, take stock of lessons-learnt, gaps, and opportunities and plan the next steps. The participatory process for the Mid-term review of the JRP is still ongoing at all levels at time of reporting.

**Child Protection**

**Cumulative Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>207,593</strong> girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities</th>
<th><strong>TARGET: 400,000</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>35%</strong> Reached <strong>58%</strong> Gap</td>
<td><strong>48%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>10,957</strong> at-risk girls and boys, including unaccompanied and separated children, identified and receiving case management services</th>
<th><strong>TARGET: 22,000 Boys and Girls</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>52%</strong> Reached <strong>48%</strong> Gap</td>
<td><strong>80%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) runs 426 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) across the camps and host communities. Since March 2018:
  - 257,039 crisis-affected children and adolescents have received child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, and service information and awareness;
  - 207,593 crisis-affected children have received psychosocial support;
  - 226 adolescent clubs are functional. Life skills and resilience training was provided to 33,123 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.

- The CPSS has identified 10,957 girls and boys at risk, including 6,013 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 (MHPPS), 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. CP actors have 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, 1,167 (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.

- The Child Protection and Case Management SOP and referral pathways were developed and endorsed by all members, and a first dedicated FTR team was established and 56 complex FTR cases were supported. Capacity building and mentoring of the case management workforce is ongoing and efforts are in place to adhere to the IA minimum standards. This has ensured 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 5,366 girls and boys, as well as 12,253 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection related topics such as child marriage, discrimination, child labor, child abuse, neglect, child protection risk for children in the camps, best interest and well-being and healthy development. Child Protection staff have participated in a Radio Naf live show where they discussed child protection issues and addressed some questions from refugees who called in.

During the rains, CPSS continued essential activities but was forced to temporarily close some CFS. The rain, wind and landslides affected 32 CFSs. CPSS decommissioned 14 CFSs and relocated 10, while new CFSs are being constructed. 12 CFSs are being upgraded, while other facilities provide alternative services.

Over 1,000 community outreach workers and an estimated 40,000 households received service messages on risks of family separation and protecting important documents and belongings.

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 LCCMPs 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 (CBCPC) members including frontline staffs have been trained on DRR and their roles and responsibilities in emergency.

The Case Management Task Force (CMTF) 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.

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 15,217 children in host communities through 50 CFSs. Over 90 adolescent clubs operate in host communities including recreational activities in Rajapalong and Palongkhali Union in Ukhaa 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

- **21,698 individuals receiving case management services** by social service providers trained in GBV survivor-centred care approaches, by age and sex

  - **95%** adults (≥18)
  - **5%** children (<18)

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

  - **39%** reached
  - **61%** gap

- **78 safe entry points** for GBV case management have been established, including 52 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG).

- At least 345,489 persons have been reached by the GBV response and prevention interventions since 1 March. Of these, approximately 30% are girls.

- Approximately 32,557 men and boys from refugee and host communities have been addressed through community-based GBV risk mitigation activities, including community mobilization and male engagement interventions.

- Over 140,588 women and girls (84,743 women, 55,845 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs.

- 48,340 persons (31,771 women, 16,569 girls) have received dignity kits to enhance their personal safety, hygiene, and mobility.

- Comprehensive GBV service referral pathways are established in 22 refugee sites in Ukhaa and Teknaf upazilas.

- 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 423,221 individuals have been reached through GBV response and prevention interventions since 1st March. Approximately 30% of the population reached are girls (145,359) and 56% are adult women (236,580). Approximately 5% (21,700) individuals of the total population reached are from the host community.
- Approximately 37,095 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 187,318 females (108,732 women, 78,586 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs including engagement and empowerment interventions for women and girls.
- A total of 56,873 individuals (37,112 women, 19,761 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.

**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. Only 3 sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees, have access to GBV service provision.
- The ongoing monsoon season is 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.
- 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 included 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.

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**Response highlights:**

**Overview of the reporting period**

- Nutrition service provision continued uninterrupted during the period under review.
- The community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) coverage investigation in all refugee settlements of Ukhia & Teknaf was successfully concluded during the reporting period. Preliminary results indicate that nutrition program coverage for acute malnutrition is constrained by various factors including caregivers’ lack of awareness that their children are malnourished.
**Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period**

- 145,599 children under 5 years were screened for acute malnutrition. Of these:
  - 2,545 children presenting severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and admitted in nutrition programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 19,361).
  - 2,268 children 6-59 months were identified as moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and admitted to supplementary feeding programs for treatment. (Cumulative: 19,012).
- 5,914 children of 6-59 months were newly admitted to blanket supplementary food programme (BSFP) (Cumulative: 157,585).
- 2,108 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 36,397).

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

- 350 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 3,661)
- 5,188 PLW received counselling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative: 8,320)
- 2,626 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 48,325)
- 1,919 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 17,580)
- 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.

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**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 29.6M received 22%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>212,360 households in need received Shelter Upgrade Kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>160,637 households in-need who received tie down kits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Target:** 211,000 HH

**Response highlights**

The Sector has successful reached the target set for upgrade shelter kits (USK) and is continuing to roll-out tie down kits (TDK) for individual households. The relatively mild wind speeds in May (during the first cyclone season of 2018) and rainfall in June and July damaged 1,326 shelters. Most of these were older shelters that had not been upgraded. A draft report by ARUP, Engineering Consultancy Firm, confirms that the Sector’s USK which includes a TDK should resist winds of up to 40 km/h. Weather-related incidents since 11 May 2018 demonstrated that the USK and TDKs cannot withstand severe winds and rain; the Sector has communicated its serious concerns regarding the limitations of the USKs and TDKs in light of anticipated weather patterns for the next few months to GoB authorities. The Sector has developed a new shelter option, which is stronger than the USK as well as less expensive and easier to construct than the mid-term shelters. The RRRC has acknowledged the need for improved shelters and has endorsed the design. While the new shelter option will consist of the same materials found in the USK (i.e. rope, tarp and bamboo), it is expected to utilize some three times more of it to increase resistance to winds up to an estimated 70 km/h.

Piloting of mid-term shelters for flat and sloped terrain was successful. The designs and Bill of Quantity of the mid-term shelters have been approved by the RRRC. The mid-term shelter design for flat land consists of concrete columns which will provide sufficient resistance against strong winds and rain. The mid-term shelter for sloped terrain consists of concrete footings with bamboo columns that will allow partners to construct durable shelters with minimum site development, saving money and time. It is expected that more partners will propose new mid-term shelter designs. Currently one operational partner is implementing 2,000 mid-term shelters in Teknaf sub-district. Progress has been slow due to rainfall. It is expected that works will be finalized in three months in light of anticipated heavy rainfall.

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

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

**Progress made to date:**
- 210 mid-term shelters and 1,406 transitional shelters have been constructed.
- 212,360 households (100% of target) supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters with additional tarpaulin, rope, wire and bamboo. Upgrade kits do not protect against high winds or cyclones.
- 160,637 households (76% 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.
- 137,138 households (65% of target) have received solar lighting.
- 105,317 households (50% 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 22% 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 remained engaged in emergency preparations and response to weather-related incidents as they occur, notably through risk mitigation measures, relocation of households most at risk of landslides and flooding, mapping of community facilities to be used as temporary collective shelters, and Category 1 incident tracking & reporting. This incident data is available online: [http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8553f37b783741d5959ca67f020650d4](http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8553f37b783741d5959ca67f020650d4)
- Maintenance & repair work has also continued, notably by the inter-agency Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP).
- The Sector has also been developing new Camp 4 and 20 Extensions, as well as Chakmarkul, with 797 households relocated to Camp 4 Extension, and 897 households to Camp 20 Extension.
- The Sector and LGED are jointly reviewing the road networks in Teknaf to help inform planned interventions to be funded by the ADB and the World Bank, in addition to a review of the network in Teknaf.
- The Sector is reinforcing governance and community participation at the camp level. To date, over 110 committees and community structures/representation groups have been established in the camps. The recently activated Sector Governance Task Force is developing guidelines for a representative, sustainable and efficient governance system in camps.
- 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.

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**Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)**

**Sector Coordinator:** Bob Bongomin Jr  
**Sector Coordinator:** Vikas Goyal  
bbongomin@unicef.org  
washsecco-cxb@bd-actionagainsthunger.org

**Funding**

- USD 36.2M received  
- 27%

**Cumulative Indicators**

- **718,010 people** in settlements benefitting from safe water to agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes (15 litres per person per day)

- **811,609 people** who have received a WASH hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months

- **685,123 women, men, children** in settlements who are benefitting from functional latrines to agreed standards

**Projects**

- **31**

- **16**

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**Response highlights:**

- Ongoing repair works continue on over 300 latrines and bathing facilities damaged by rains. Mitigation measures have seen an increase in sand bagging, earth embankment around latrines and bathing facilities. Decommissioning of latrines in high risk or those in disrepair/public health risk has risen by an additional 433 during the reporting period. Latrines filling up rates increased during the heavy rains but intense work by partners saw about 2,104 latrines desludged during the same period. The use of transfer tanks to reduce transportation of sludge burden.

- The Sanitation Technical Working Group (TWG) has drafted decommissioned pit safety guide to support WASH partners and training was done to orient the partners in the field.

- Ongoing works for latrines and bathing facilities protection include sand bagging, foundation reinforcement and earthworks. Prepositioned items include 400,000 water bottles and 4 million Aquatabs in Ukha and Teknaf.

- The Sector decommissioned about 433 latrines out of a total of 7,353 latrines and emptied 2,104 latrines during the reporting period.

- WASH sector with support from CDC has been reviewing the emergency water quality surveillance guidelines to guide immediate and long-term monitoring of water quality using a community engagement approach for the refugee response and DPHE.

- Refresher trainings on emergency faecal sludge management were held in Kutupalong RC, Camp 18, Nayapara RC and Charmakul to build capacity for managing sludge in flood scenarios.

- A core group of hygiene promotion facilitators have been assembled to ensure camp-level capacity development and harmonized approaches.

- 44 participants joined the 3rd Core Facilitator training on 26 July.

- Collaboration continued with Translators without Borders and the CwC Working Group for increased outreach to beneficiaries.
AWD Response audio messages for Rohingya and host communities are ready for dissemination in the event of an outbreak.

Gaps and Constraints:
- Overflowing latrines and bathing facilities hamper desludging efforts. Desludging is possible after flood water recedes.
- Sludge movement 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.

Communications with Communities (CwC)

Working Group Coordinator: Carolyn Davis
cxb.cwcwg@gmail.com

Funding

| USD 1.1M |
| received 27% |

as reported by FTS (USD 5.9M required)

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 activities:

Training

- Radio distribution is continuing in multiple camps, including training on its use, available programming and sharing access. 60,000 radios are being distributed over several weeks.
- CwC offered a radio production workshop in Kutupalong, where twelve young volunteers—from refugee and host communities—learned how to produce the weekly radio programme, "Voice of Palong". The show is broadcast on Saturdays at 5.30 p.m. on Radio Naf and also available on Shongjog (https://bit.ly/2KzvMmM) for narrowcasting.
- CwC trained field staff for 13 organizations in WASH terminology, including use of their free offline tool: https://translatorswithoutborders.org/twb-glossary-bangladesh/
- The recently concluded Social Architecture Project brought in two architects to work with groups of Rohingya women and girls to design facilities based on their preferences—culminating in cross-sectoral recommendations to improve accountability to women and girls and facilitate their participation in WASH and site management decision-making. A draft report can be found here: https://oxfam.box.com/s/4q63pdcxc1vgyftcn9lnqvbvxq00nso

Consultations

- CwC held a focus group with community health workers to discuss key health terms that are difficult to translate between English-Bangla-Chittagonian-Rohingya and to identify language barriers in accessing healthcare. An additional survey of health partners will assess the best use of pictograms for explaining medical prescriptions in low literacy settings.
- Wide ranging focus group discussions in several camps were held regarding Feedback and Information Centres (FICs). In several separate meetings, men and women discussed their knowledge and experience of the complaints and feedback system, how they would like to be able to complain, and who is trusted to handle complaints. The information from these sessions will contribute to a wide-ranging upgrade and scaling up of FICs that will take into account the communities wishes and preferences.
- The sixth Betar Dialogue (Betar Sanglap) was broadcast on Bangladesh Betar on "The Rohingya Crisis: A dialogue with the host community on their challenges, worries and solutions." The discussion panel featured Government of Bangladesh officials.
- CwC coordinated nine participatory assessments during the reporting period, including: community consultations on prioritized activities in community centres; with men's groups and youth in Kutupalong to implement social projects; consultations with refugees in Chakmarkul, Jadimura and Domdomia on solar street light locations; readiness survey conducted on emergency preparedness; multi-functional consultations in Jadimura on addressing risks of drowning; group discussions on repatriation; and multi-functional assessment on Relocation in Camp 12.
Information materials

- The 8th edition of the What Matters humanitarian feedback bulletin includes concerns in camps about waste management, waterlogging and lack of light.
- 15 radio programmes were produced on topics including ante- and post-natal care, living with disabilities in camps, gender-based violence, how to treat water, preparing oral rehydration therapy, childcare during monsoons, child nutrition, and diarrhoea.
- Videos were produced on topics such as landslide warning signs and acute watery diarrhoea.
- CwC shared narrowcast episode 3 in Camps 1-4 and a snapshot on community feedback on the MOU, returns and the smartcard.
- Communication tools, resources and messages are available online: http://www.shongjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/

Gaps and Constraints

- Rohingyas community members say they continue to seek information on repatriation, weather forecasts and how to build houses that will be resilient to monsoon weather.

Logistics

- Sector Coordinator: Lucy Styles

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>% Requests Fulfilled</th>
<th>Total Cargo Handled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 950k</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>23,072 m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

as reported by Sector (USD 3.6M required)

Response highlights:

- The Logistics Sector is providing access to common storage services in 3 locations on a free-to-user basis for the humanitarian community. Through WFP, the Ukhia Logistics Hub provides 2,800m³ of storage and the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara currently provides 3,600m³ of common storage. The Teknaf Logistics Hub provides over 800m³ of common storage.
- The Sector continues to advocate with the RRRC and the Ukhia UNO on behalf of the humanitarian community for the implementation of a traffic management system within Kutupalong in order to reduce the risk of access issues and road damage.
- The Sector is sharing information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox’s Bazar district through a Physical Road Access Constraints map which is updated in consultation with the humanitarian community and the Bangladeshi military. Updates to this map are as frequent as required to ensure that access constraints information can be shared for use in operational planning through the Logistics Sector Bangladesh webpage.
- The Logistics Sector supported the monsoon preparation plans of humanitarian organisations working in Cox’s Bazar by making twenty 20-foot containers available on loan for storage of their prepositioned and rapid response goods. Additional space was also made available at the Logistics & Engineering Hub for organisations to situate their own storage containers for weather proof storage of operational supplies and humanitarian relief items in close proximity to the Kutupalong Camp.
- As of 14 August 2018, Logistics Sector has handled a total of 23,072 m³ of cargo for 24 organizations.

Gaps and Constraints:

- During the days leading up to and during the holiday of Eid, there will be a significant increase in traffic congestion along the highways between Dhaka, Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar.
- Congestion continues to be reported at the Chittagong Sea Port. Congestion is due to increased importation of cargo and periodic flooding at the port. Additionally, prior to Eid there will be a day during which the port workers go on strike which will close Chittagong Port operations for a day.
- Vehicle weight restrictions remain in place for vehicles accessing roads within Kutupalong Camp to ensure the road infrastructure and access is maintained.
- The Sector continues to seek additional funding to ensure that coordination, information management and free-to-user common storage services can continue to be made available on behalf of the humanitarian community.

http://www.logcluster.org/sector/bangl17
Emergency Telecommunications (ETS)

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

Funding

USD 845K received 70%

as reported by Sector (USD 1.2M required)

Indicators

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

TARGET: 32 Hubs

Projects

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

TARGET: 5 organizations

Response highlights:

• 19% of the equipment for the information hubs was handed over to partners; 46% is will be handed over next week and 35% is under procurement.

• ETS is working closely with local mobile network operators to ensure business continuity during the monsoon season and to update coverage maps on a regular basis.

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

Gaps and Constraints:

• NGOs have no access to the upgraded and expanded UN security VHF radio network.

• Importation of radio equipment is also restricted for all agencies.

HOST COMMUNITIES

In accordance with the Joint Response Plan’s commitments to host communities, Sectors have undertaken and implemented projects in several areas such as Food Security & Livelihood, Protection, Site Management & Disaster Risk Management, Shelter & Environment, WASH, Nutrition and Health.

Those activities ranged from the implementation of micro-livelihood projects like small gardening activities, agro-fisheries, micro-finance and credit for women. Community action groups are being extended to host communities, in particular in areas bordering the sites to foster social cohesion and access to justice and conflict resolution with communities. Sexual and reproductive health programs are being also implemented in the six Unions of Teknaf and Ukha, focusing on family planning, maternal health and emergency obstetric and neo-natal care. The Nutrition Sector extended its analysis and programming to screen and treat moderate to acute malnutrition and continuous awareness raising, among other key activities. Capacity-building and local capacity strengthening to prepare and respond of natural disasters also support the Union and local disaster management committees. The pilot LPG project conducted in camps and bordering host communities is being implemented under the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group, the Food Security Sector and the Shelter/NFI Sector, with the aim to target an 10,000 families initially and scale-up significantly in the next phase. The project will be officially opened in the coming period.

Taking stock of challenges and progress of the response as part of the upcoming JRP mid-term review, in September 2018, a core review of the host communities JRP interventions is being conducted with the aim to define information needs and gaps, priorities and planning vis-à-vis the evolving response environment.

COORDINATION

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

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

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

**Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG):** Sex/gender and age affected how the Rohingya people experienced violent conflict in Rakhine State in Myanmar—as well as their experiences in seeking safety in Bangladesh. Of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh: 55% are women and girls, 80% women and children, and 16% of households are headed by females. The lives of host communities in Bangladesh affected by this displacement are also impacted by factors such as sex/gender, age, disability and others. Nonetheless, most response documents do not yet report data disaggregated by sex and age (SADD). GiHA WG draws the attention of humanitarian actors to the need to collect, analyze and use SADD in planning, implementation and reporting response activities. The use of SADD is even more critical now in the JRP midterm review. Proper collection, use, and analysis of SADD is crucial in understanding the impact of the response and improving action across Sectors.