HIGHLIGHTS

- **Cyclone preparedness** continues to be top priority. Shelter upgrades continue, with 178,624 households supported with tie-down kits (85% of target) that allow shelters to resist winds up to 40 km/hr. 857 mid-term shelters and 2,962 shelters have been constructed (5% of target) which can resist wind speeds of 50 and 80+ km/hr, respectively. As of 24 October 2018, 44,812 refugees have been relocated within camps or into new sites, including for landslide/flood risk mitigation, infrastructure work as well as new arrivals; 26,884 of these were due to heightened landslide risks.

- **A total of 24,874 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise**, as of 31 October. The verification site moved to the main Teknaf highway on 30 September. This easily accessible site will be utilized for the verification of refugees living in Camps 24, 25, 26 and 27.

- **Sizable funding gaps translate into significant consequences for multiple Sectors.** For example, the Shelter/NFI Sector is 75% underfunded—its funding gap for contingency planning alone is estimated at USD 40 million.

- **Health Sector completed an assessment on the availability of essential medicines, identifying gaps and recommending ways forward.**

- **Space constraints limit Sectors’ capacities** in myriad ways. For example, SM reports inadequate space for installation of essential services and a range of grave concerns related to the congested living conditions in the camps.

- **Insufficient community spaces for recreational play and child protection services** heighten risks to refugee children. **Inadequate education service coverage for adolescents** between 15 to 24 years of age remains a big concern, coupled with the **lack of dedicated funds for anti-trafficking and mental health services.** The **prolonged registration process** for NGOs also hinders provision of GBV and child protection services.

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING

- **14,000 refugees in host communities**
- **629,000 refugees in Kutupalong Balukhali Expansion Site**
- **923,000 refugees in other camps**
- **280,000 refugees** as of 10 Oct 2018 (source: NPM)

**USD 340M** received overall for the 2018 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)

**45%** received of the USD 95M appeal for the JRP

**USD 43.3M** in funding outside the JRP (including the Red Cross Movement and others)

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1 The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis received USD 319M or 74% of the overall USD 434 million appeal, as reported by the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

2 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

Beginning 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, drove over 700,000 Rohingya refugees across the border into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh in the span of a few months (source: NPM and RRRC Family Counting). A situation of statelessness imposed over generations rendered this population acutely 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 also designed to support the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting a refugee population that now comprises nearly a million children, women and men who are forced to rely upon humanitarian aid for their basic needs.

Over a year later, Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though in much fewer numbers than the initial influx in late 2017. Nearly 14,000 new arrivals were reported from 1 January to 1 October 2018, including almost 200 in the second half of September (source: UNHCR). In Bangladesh, refugees continue to face compounding vulnerabilities. They live in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle cyclone hazards – with alarmingly limited options for relocation or 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, and access to services, justice and restitution are addressed.

Rohingya refugees estimated by location as of 10 Oct 2018 (source: NPM)

<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>612,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong RC</td>
<td>16,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 14, 15, 16</td>
<td>104,355</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)</td>
<td>12,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 22 (Unciprang)</td>
<td>22,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 23 (Shamlapur)</td>
<td>12,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 24 (Leda)</td>
<td>34,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 25 (Ali Khali)</td>
<td>9,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 26 (Nayapara)</td>
<td>45,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 27 (Jadimura)</td>
<td>14,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayapara RC</td>
<td>22,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>909,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Host Communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar and Ramu</td>
<td>6,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>4,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>2,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>13,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Rohingya</strong></td>
<td>923,033</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POPULATION DATA

- **The RRRC Family Counting Exercise has counted 863,561 refugees** (200,524 families) in camps and settlements as of 15 of October 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 34,172 registered refugees (6,321 families) that arrived in the 90’s, this data identifies a total refugee population of 897,733 persons (206,845 families). The complete dataset can be found online: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/65223

- **There are an estimated 923,000 Rohingya refugees** (215,796 families) in Cox’s Bazar, according to the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) exercise. NPM estimates are based on interviews with key informant interviewers and triangulated through field observations and spontaneous community group discussions. The complete dataset can be found here.
Sector Achievements:

- The education response since 25 August has focused on the provisioning of primary and pre-primary education for refugee girls and boys. By 28 October, the response had reached a total of 242,448 children and youth (50% girls). Of these, 56,994 were from host communities, benefiting from school rehabilitation and education supplies.

- Through the Learning Facility Registration System, the Sector has registered 2,831 learning centres, temporary learning centres co-shared spaces, and mobile learning centres. Out of which, 2,404 have been registered as complete, 253 ongoing construction and 163 planned and rest of those are decommissioned.

- 4,929 learning facilitators have been trained in Foundational Teaching and Learning from the refugee and host community. Learning materials have been distributed to 171,101 students.

- To help maintain the learning centres, 1,517 learning centre management committees have been established.

- The Food Security Sector distributed food (high energy biscuits) to 143,449 children in 1,310 learning spaces.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The gap for pre-primary and primary aged children in camps remains approximately 113,000 learners for the age group of 3 to 14 years.

- Inadequate services for adolescents between 15 to 24 years of age remains a major concern. Only 3,349 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 (YWG). The Youth WG has completed a secondary data review on youth and drafting a white paper to highlight the needs and consequences of underserving youth. Youth WG members are also supporting the development of adolescent programming (Level V).

- Out of 1,556 learning facilities, only an estimated 526 have WASH facilities that are accessible to children.

- In addition to the above gaps, there are a number of constraints to providing access to quality education in the camps including:
  - Limited space in the camps continues to severely hamper the construction of learning centres. This will become a greater challenge as the learning session contact time changes are being piloted under the new Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) for the remainder of 2018.
  - A lack of a standardised learning framework. Core, standardized teaching and learning materials are being developed. Intermediary teaching and learning materials are being piloted in the field now with students for levels I and II for ages 3-14.
  - Difficulties in recruiting qualified teachers to facilitate classes in the learning centres, particularly from the Rohingya population.

- To address these challenges, the Sector is:
  - Using alternative education modalities such as mobile learning centres, home-based learning, shared spaces and outreach tutors, including training adolescents and youth as facilitators and mentors for younger children. These alternative modalities account for 35% of the 2,404 completed learning spaces.
  - Continuing to develop the LCFA, which outlines a set of learning competencies across four developmental levels equivalency from pre-primary to grade eight (levels I-IV), covering English, Myanmar language, Mathematics, Life Skills and Science. The LCFA Task Force is planning a follow-up program (Level V) targeting adolescent boys and girls aged 12-18 years.
Food Security

Sector Coordinator: Stella Agnes Atiti
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Funding

USD 105.8M received 44%

as reported by Sector
(USD 240.9M required)

Active Partners
(in and outside JRP)

Cumulative Indicators

TARGET: 959,000 people

957,213 people receiving food assistance

99%

959,000

TARGET: 350,000 people

124,000 people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support including income generating activities disaggregated by sex

35%

350,000

JRP Projects

Sector Achievements

- 957,213 refugees received regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
- From 17-27 September, FSS reached 146,483 households (659,173 individuals) through GFD.
- 48,633 refugee households (217,508 individuals) received food assistance through cash-based transfers/e-vouchers, representing over a quarter of the refugee population. Food support through e-vouchers allows refugees more choice, dignity and dietary diversity.
- GFD continues in Shamlapur camp through the SCOPE card system
- 25,493 refugee households (114,718 individuals) received paper vouchers for fresh food as a top-up to the GFD to support diet diversification.
- 35,000 refugees per day were provided with hot meals as part of the ongoing wet feeding programme for new arrivals.
- 25,399 refugee and host community families were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives including home-gardening, agriculture inputs, livestock targeting host communities, and some cash for work disaster risk reduction (DRR) related activities with refugees and host communities.
- 1,079 refugees and host community members received livestock support under the livelihood programme.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Only 15.9 % of the total population receive support in diet diversification through paper vouchers for fresh food, which serves as a top up to the GFD. There is a need to scale up this intervention to reach more households.
- A significant funding shortfall for FSS is affecting scale-up of refugees’ dietary diversification and expansion of the livelihood program that bolsters the resilience of both refugees as well as the most vulnerable host communities who have been affected by the influx.
- Land acquisition for construction of e-voucher shops remains a challenge.

Health

Funding

USD 33.6M received 30%

as reported by FTS
(USD 113M required)

Active Sector Partners
(in and outside JRP)

Cumulative Indicators

TARGET: 1 per 10,000 people

125 basic health units

100%

186

TARGET: 1 per 50,000 people

20 health centres (24/7)

77%

20

TARGET: 1 hospital per 250,000 people

11 hospital facilities

100%

33

JRP Projects

Sector Achievements

- The Sector conducted an external review of health service delivery, through a third party agency. Findings from this review will inform sector planning for 2019.
Available data suggests an average of approximately 4 consultations per person per year which is within the normal utilization range of 2-4 consultations per person per year (per Sphere standards). This generally indicates that most Rohingya refugees have been reached with health services—though such aggregate figures hide differences in service uptake by marginalized and vulnerable groups. The Sector will continue to address these gaps.

Planning for the next oral acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) vaccination campaign is ongoing. This fourth campaign will target 328,556 individuals—both Rohingya refugees and host communities and will begin in mid-November.

The routine immunization program is being strengthened to ensure vaccination of all children under the age of two and all pregnant women.

In the past epidemiological week (week 43), 4 suspected diphtheria cases were reported as compared to 16 in week 42. The total number of deaths reported in 2018 remain 44.

Following two confirmed Diphtheria cases in October in 'no man's land', close to Bandarban district, close contact vaccination was carried out. Close contacts were traced for chemoprophylaxis and 16 for vaccination. Response immunization is ongoing.

The Sector completed an assessment to better understand the quality and availability of essential medicines. Gaps in availability of essential medicines were identified with recommendations to follow.

The Sector is strengthening linkages with the Protection Sector Working Group to better understand barriers to service uptake among the most vulnerable and marginalised population groups. Protection officers are placed in the core mobile medical team for the emergency response; and Protection Sector is developing a guidance note on protection mainstreaming for Health Sector partners. The Community Health Working Group will work closely with the Protection Sector to monitor feedback regarding patient experiences accessing and utilizing health services.

The Sector’s Emergency Preparedness Working Group remains active with a focus on cyclone preparedness.

The Sector has been developing a comprehensive health sector plan for 2019. A task force was formed to lead this, divided into thematic groups for ease of planning. This task force had the dual mandate of developing the humanitarian response plan, as well as reviewing health sector minimum standards for 2019. The Sector held a consultation workshop with all health partners to review the proposed health sector strategic objectives, define key response activities and indicators. A more comprehensive plan to guide the 2019 response will follow.

The Sector is planning a partner consultation workshop to understand the gaps and needs in areas of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). Based on the findings, the Sector will identify areas of support needed particularly for trainings/ supplies.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector remains seriously under-funded. While this does not affect the total number of health facilities, it does affect the quality of services provided. Indeed, adherence to the validated minimum package of primary health services remains inconsistent. Programming for non-communicable diseases, malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS remains insufficient. Similarly, partners are struggling to scale up 24/7 service provision which is critical for emergencies including obstetric emergencies.

- The following critical gaps continue exist in health service provision: surgical capacity; 24/7 health service provision; psychiatric and psychological specialists. Gaps in surgical capacities could pose a serious barrier to saving lives in the event of a cyclone as only two out of six field hospitals will remain open in the event of a Category 2 cyclone. Only one field hospital will remain open in the event of a Category 3 cyclone.

- Night Curfew/movement restriction in the camps sometimes results in patients having to stay in hospital overnight unnecessarily. On a similar note, restrictions for international medical staff to remain in the camp at night, reduces possibilities to support newly recruited National staff in handling night time health emergencies.

- Regarding preparedness for a worst-case cyclone scenario, securing adequate emergency telecommunications for emergency life-saving care in the event of breakdown of communications remains the biggest gap. The Sector is developing a communication SOP to minimise this risk.

- While the overall target of number of health facilities for the population in need is met, gap analysis reveals considerable inequitable distribution of health facilities across the camps. These can be difficult to fill in camps with high population densities where there is limited available land to allow construction of new facilities—such as in Camp 2E where there are zero health facilities.

- One key information gap is specific data on the number of host community members reached with health services. The Sector does not currently have a system in place to specify these services.
Response highlights

- The Protection Sector Working Group (PWG) continues to monitor arrivals from Myanmar, transporting extremely vulnerable persons to the Transit Centre (TC) near Kutupalong. At the TC, new arrivals receive food, temporary shelter, information, counselling and vulnerability screening.

- Over 24,874 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 31st October. The verification site moved to the main Teknaf highway on 30 September. This site, easily accessible on the main road, is for refugees living in Camps 24, 25, 26 and 27.

- 46 calls (30 refugees and 16 host community calls) were received through Solidarités International’s protection hotline in Teknaf, with the majority of calls relating to medical and SGBV issues. 89 calls were also received through UNHCR’s protection hotline. Callers were mainly seeking information, medical assistance, and lodging complaints. Also, a total of 63 feedback letters were received, with the top-three issues being inquiries related to legal assistance, physical safety and registration. Feedbacks, requests and complaints are being addressed by the protection teams.

- Women’s groups continue to offer peer support and awareness raising on domestic issues and education, promoting safe and frank dialogue amongst women refugees in KTP and Nayapara Registered Camps as well as in Camps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 21 and 26.

- PWG conducted awareness raising session on protection risks linked to dowry, GBV, child labour, trafficking, drugs, polygamy, child marriage and domestic violence in camp 1, 3, 4, 13, 17, 21, 22, and in Kutupalong and Nyapara Registered Camps, reaching a total of 1,638 refugee men, women, adolescent girls and boys.

- Daily community outreach and protection monitoring in the camps help identify and refer persons in need of protection and other services. Since 1 March, 384,279 persons have directly 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, a total of 39,499 refugees at heightened risk, including victims of trafficking and exploitation, have been identified and supported, including through case management by different protection partners across camps.

- A multi-agency network of 31 camp main protection focal points and 21 backups continue to assess needs at the camp level on a daily basis, undertake protection service mapping and organize fortnightly protection coordination meetings in many camps.

- PWG continued its emergency preparedness for the winter season at heightened risk of cyclone, consolidating mapping of available protection mobile teams across camps, highlighting protection risks,
meeting partners and participating to coordination fora to ensure a multi-sector approach to mainstreaming of protection and gender into the existing contingency plans.

- PWG-trained Community Outreach Members (COMs) and Men’s, Women’s and Youth Community Groups began the second phase of cyclone outreach and awareness-raising during the reporting period. Since September, utilising the latest materials introduced during the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) Workshop, community outreach groups and Information Point staff have conducted some 6,500 sessions, reaching out to over 100,000 refugees on the three flag early warning system, as well as preparations for staying safe during floods and storms.

- As part of the ongoing sectoral efforts in emergency preparedness and response, and to refresh the standby capacity for quick reaction to respond in the event of a cyclone, PWG and Health Sector organized a day-long Psychological First Aid (PFA) training for the protection staff embedded into the Medical Mobile Teams (MMT) on 24-25th October. A total number of 30 Participants (16 female, 14 male) from 8 different organizations, have participated to the training and will remain on the standby roster to be deployed with the MMTs as first responders in case of a natural disaster.

- PWG supported affected host communities with 22 QIPs since 1March, including with the recent construction of a new classrooms and a computer lab for Leda High School, Hnila, Teknaf. The school has a capacity for 587 students and is located in the host community near Nayapara refugee camp. Improvements were made to the infrastructure, water and sanitation system.

**Sector Gaps and Constraints**

- Protection activities are currently 37% funded. Due to resources constraints, access to and enhancement of quality case management for persons at heightened protection risks, implementation of quick impact projects in host communities, and support to governmental protection services remain limited.

- Established policies constrain basic refugee rights, such as freedom of movement outside of the settlements, civil documentation, education and access to justice to enable a culture of impunity in settlement sites.

- Areas for multi-purpose community centers for women, men, boys and girls as well as for child protection and recreational play should be included in site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards.

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

- Lack of dedicated resources for trafficking and mental health services remains a troubling gap.

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

**Child Protection**

**Cumulative Indicators**

- 214,387 girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities
- 11,403 at-risk girls and boys, including separated children, identified and receiving case management

- **TARGET:** 22,000 Boys and Girls

**Sub-Sector Achievements**

- The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) runs 439 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) across the camps and host communities. Since March 2018, 268,436 crisis-affected children and adolescents have received child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, and service information and awareness. 226 adolescent clubs have been established, where 36,286 adolescent girls and boys received life skills and resilience training. 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 11,403 girls and boys at risk, including 6,115 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who are receiving case management services. 258 trained case workers support UASC and other children with immediate child protection concerns with mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) as well as referrals for more specialized services. During the reporting period, case management workers identified several high-risk cases including those that involved: post-traumatic stress disorder, homelessness, substance abuse, physical abuse from the community or within the home and exploitation. All the children have been placed in emergency interim care until appropriate and caring environments can be secured.

- Family-based care for all children continues to be a priority. During the reporting period, CPSS supported 55 family reunifications of separated and unaccompanied children.

- The CPSS and its Case Management Task Force (CMTF) continues to develop tools to ensure uniform and harmonized services, including protocols for case management, referral pathways and family reunification. An inter-agency capacity-building and mentoring project is ongoing, connecting case management workers to promote minimum standards. The 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 981 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 conducted a 4 day CPIMS+ and Case Management Refresher Training to a total of 104 participants. The main focus of the training was to build capacity of partners (case workers, supervisors and information management officers) on how to use the CPIMS+ in the case management process.

- During the reporting period, the celebration of the National Child Rights Week took place from October 7 to October 13, and the International Day of the Girl Child on 11 October 2018. CPSS celebrated the two events in a festive manner along with the camp administration, work partners and refugees. Various colourful programmes were organized in camps to celebrate the events. These included: rallies, sports and art competition among children, discussion sessions, recitation, story-telling and musical programme. Children were delighted to take part in the events.

- Supportive positive parenting training was provided to 2,220 foster parents and parents in families identified with previous incidents of domestic violence.

- Regarding community outreach and prevention activities, more than 6,360 girls and boys, as well as 17,204 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection topics such as child marriage, non-discrimination, corporal punishment, child labour, child abuse, neglect, family separation, trafficking in persons, child protection risk for children in the camps, best interest, well-being, positive parenting and healthy development, and reporting mechanism to the CBCP committee, Army and Camp in Charge.

- During this reporting period, a total of 180 staff were trained, from CP and GBV organizations as well as the Department of Social Services and the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs, were trained on child protection and gender-based violence in emergencies.

- During the reporting period, a total of 381 non protection staff, including teachers and outreach workers, were trained on child protection issues and mainstreaming CP into other Sectors.

- The CPSS has completed the (CP) CFS facilities assessment with REACH’s support, for an improved mapping of CFS locations across all camps and host communities as well as service quality—to improve service monitoring moving forward. In total, 439 CP facilities were assessed across 32 camps and surrounding host communities from August 12 to September 19; 27 of these facilities were outside of camp boundaries and 368 facilities were operational.

- To facilitate speedy family tracing of children separated from their caregivers during emergencies, CPSS is distributing water-resistant child safety bracelets (250,000 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 for 25 Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points (LCCMP) are ready to provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency.

- 18 participants from 5 organizations participated in a training of trainers on the need for community-based child protection committees (CBCPCs), existing community-based child protection mechanisms, disaster risk reduction and specific risks for children in disasters.

- During this reporting period, Social Workers of the Department of Social Services (DSS) continued to verify additional foster families to be targeted with cash assistance. This has contributed to additional new 1083 foster families fostering children who received cash assistance. This bring the total to 2,688 foster families that have been reached with cash assistance in the Kutupalong (mega-camp & extensions), Balukhali, Unchiprang, Leda and Shamlapur refugee camps. The programme aims to support 9,000 refugee 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 CFs. Over 90 adolescent clubs operate in host communities including recreational activities in Rajapalong and Palongkhali Union in Ukhia 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.

**Sub-Sector Gaps and Constraints**

- There is an increasing number of residential institutions for UASC and orphan children due to the cultural challenges related to alternative care at the community level and limited engagement of Government authorities on decisions related to care arrangements leaving children exposed to an uncertain future. CPSS encourages alternative approaches, such as family-based care arrangements, wherever possible.

- Lack of dedicated funding for integrated programming for adolescents (education and livelihoods), who are at higher risk of trafficking, child marriage and child labor.

- Adolescent girls’ and boys’ participation at the child-friendly spaces is limited, 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 ask for meaningful intervention for their children including quality education and skills activities for adolescents.
- Land allocation for safe spaces for children and adolescents for delivering child protection services must be prioritized.

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**

**Sub-Sector Coordinator:** Saba Zariv  zariv@unfpa.org

**Cumulative Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27,488 individuals receiving case management services by social service providers trained in GBV survivor-centred care approaches, by age and sex</td>
<td>90% 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 safe, accessible entry points for GBV case management services</td>
<td>42% 58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Sector Achievements**

- 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 561,834 have been reached through GBV response and prevention interventions since 1st March. Approximately 33% of the population reached are girls. Out of the total people reached 31,192 are Bangladeshi host community members.
- Approximately 64,869 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 332,836 females (202,594 women, 130,242 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs including engagement and empowerment interventions for women and girls.
- A total of 137,992 individuals (78,970 women, 59,022 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 Ukha and Teknaf Upazilas, including coverage of 6 additional camps.
- The GBV Sub-sector shall appoint camp-level focal points to improve coordination and information sharing.
- On 29th of October, Head of Offices of 16 organizations officially launched a GBV incident data sharing portal to help organizations to overcome challenges linked to GBV data sharing, establish clear directives for GBV incidents data sharing, and protect survivors while improving GBV coordination.
- A GBVIMS capacity-building plan is being implemented: 166 GBV case workers have been trained on GBVIMS tools and 132 are trained on GBV case management to ensure both quality of service provision safe and ethical GBV data collection.

The Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) was created to harmonize GBV data produced through service delivery to GBV survivors. It enables GBV actors to safely collect, store and analyse reported GBV incidents data, and facilitate safe and ethical data sharing among humanitarian actors. Its rollout in the Rohingya humanitarian situation started in June 2018 with 13 organizations assessed illegible for its implementation.

**Sub-Sector Gaps and Constraints**

- 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 season at higher risk of cyclone is expected to increase GBV risks for refugees. As some of the GBV service points might be affected by the flood and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving GBV services for survivors through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approaches.

Land allocation for safe spaces for delivering GBV and child protection services must be prioritized.

Response highlights:

- The Nutrition Sector Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan covers not only floods and monsoon impacts, but also cyclones. As nutrition services are not immediately life-saving nor involved in early response activities, facilities will be closed 1–2 days before expected landfall of a cyclone and rations to the beneficiaries will be doubled in order to enable them to receive new supplies after 2 weeks, instead of the regular weekly cycle.

- **Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period**
  - 26,161 children aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment (Cumulative: 26,161).
  - 181,427 children aged 6-59 months admitted with blanket supplementary feeding programs (Cumulative: 181,427).
  - 264,291 people reached with nutrition assistance during the reporting period.

- **Assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) during the reporting period**
  - 246 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 3,015).
  - 4,775 PLW received counselling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative: 196,939,201,714).
  - 2,978 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 59,431).
  - 1,361 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 46,416).
  - 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector remains 61% underfunded. Sector partners’ efforts to access non-JRP funding may not compensate for such massive shortfalls in the future.
- The network of facilities needs restructuring to improve effectiveness as well as referral and follow-up of discharged cases. Space constraints, however, present a great challenge to such a restructuring.
Sector Achievements:
• The Sector developed a Wall Bracing Kit (WBK) that contains 100m of rope to reinforce the bamboo walls of refugee shelters. The kit is expected to increase shelters’ wind resistance by 50%.
• The Sector also identified areas of the camps most exposed to wind, in collaboration with the REACH Initiative. Maps and datasets showing these areas were widely distributed.
• 857 mid-term shelters and 2,962 transitional shelters have been constructed (5% of target).
• 178,624 households (85% 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.
• 194,302 households (92% of target) have received solar lighting.
• 24,269 households (12% of target) have received alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas).
• 104,788 households (50% of target) have received a replenishment supply of alternative cooking fuel (compressed rice husks).
• 52,794 households (25% of target) have received a torch light.

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 (e.g. heavy winds and rains) 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.
• Shelter upgrades continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain issues.

Sector Achievements:
• While continuing to assess and report on small-scale hazard-related incidents in camps on a daily basis, the Sector is also heavily engaged in the preparation for the upcoming cyclone season, including through the
The update of camp-based cyclone preparedness and response plans, to ensure that coordination systems are in place in each camp to connect humanitarians with CiC and military counterparts.

- Preparations for weather-related hazards also include the appointment and training of 80 additional CPP volunteers per camp within the next 4 months, in coordination with MoDMR and the BDRCS, to inform communities regarding cyclone risks and early warning systems jointly with the CwC WG, and ensure that SM agencies, CiCs and community leaders are all familiar with camp-level assistance and preparedness measures, while promoting multi-sector coordinated efforts. SM community mobilizers and staff participated in two Communicating with Communities awareness sessions on cyclone-related messaging. The Sector is also participating in a review of the early warning and flag raising systems to help promote consistency in communication channels and devices.

- Planning and development of new camps continues, notably in the West of KBE. 2,433 households were reportedly relocated to Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension, as of 24 October. A new site in Choukhali, in Northern Teknaf is also being planned and should be developed in the upcoming months.

- While engaging with all actors to define a holistic site planning strategy for the months to come, the Sector, in coordination with RRRC and LGED is updating a repository of existing and planned infrastructure works in the camps, notably the roads, to assist in the prioritization of projects for ADB and WB funding in support of LGED and in close partnership with SMEP.

- Under the auspices of a Governance Task Force (composed of SM Sector partners, a CiC and a representative of the Protection Working Group), the Sector finalized guidelines for a new community representation model to be rolled out in late 2018. These guidelines have been shared with RRRC for his review while the operationalization is being discussed with key Sectors and working groups.

- Sub-block boundaries are now being identified in consultation with GoB counterparts, based on the camps’ blocks boundaries that have already been formalized. These boundaries will facilitate reinforced community representation and improved service monitoring.

- The Sector continues to build partner capacities, with trainings for 105 stakeholders during the reporting period (992 cumulative).

- The Sector is also coordinating efforts to install solar street lights in the camps, under the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG), in collaboration with the ADB, who will be installing 6,000 community lights in the months to come, while developing technical guidance based on lessons learnt and experiences from partners.

- The Energy and the Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG), which includes SMS, is also mapping and tracking the different planting activities carried out in the last weeks of the monsoon season.

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. 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.

- The funding shortfall hampers assistance and provision of many needs identified by the Sector, most notably the construction of critical infrastructure such as roads, particularly to the West of Kutupalong-Balukhali Extension.
Response highlights:

- Sanitation Month 2018 and Global Hand Washing day were observed with activities in the camps and host communities.
- REACH conducted a workshop with the Sector on overall monitoring of WASH infrastructure and distributions of hygiene kits and top-up kits.
- During the reporting period, the Sector decommissioned approximately 360 latrines, bringing the cumulative total to 8,591 latrines.
- The Sector desludged 3,860 latrines during the reporting period (cumulative total: 71,751). The technical working group provides hands-on guidance for fecal sludge dumping in the field. The use of transfer tanks remains an important option to reduce sludge transportation while mid-term technological options are being explored.
- Operation, care and maintenance is ongoing for about 45,797 latrines and 6,998 water points.
- The Sector is preparing the need assessment and gap analysis for the upcoming Joint Response Plan 2019 with the WASH Strategic Advisory Group members and Hygiene Promotion, Water and Sanitation Technical Working Group.
- Hygiene promotion activities for food vendors continues, with a focus on food hygiene in both households and public places. These activities emphasize improved food handling practices, including fermenting certain foods before preparation. A team of core facilitators have been trained to share information with hygiene promoters within their organizations or area of operation.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Ensuring safe drinking water handling at household level remains challenging and household level water contamination has been documented (over 70% of sampled households) with corrective action being deployed.
- Solid waste handling and disposal is localized and indiscriminate in some locations due to space and technological restrictions. A new solid waste project is expected to mitigate some of these concerns.
- Usable space for replacement/reconstruction of decommissioned facilities remains a challenge.
- Sector funding remains low, limiting capacity to providing rapid support in new land or relocation areas. In particular, the following activities are seriously limited by funding shortfall: needed scale-up in WASH operations and infrastructure maintenance, faecal sludge management in underserved areas, and human resources for hygiene promotion activities.
### Communications with Communities (CwC)

**Working Group Coordinator:**

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#### Funding

- **USD 4.2M received 72%**

  as reported by FTS (USD 5.9M required)

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#### Partners

- **7 Projects**

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#### Cumulative Indicators

- **% of people who report that they have information they need to make decisions**
  - TARGET: 90% of people
  - 38% Have info
  - 62% Need more info

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### Sector Achievements

- Communication for Development (C4D) volunteers have visited 53,564 households (HH) in 30 camps from 9-27 October and have conducted 56,961 interpersonal communication (IPC) sessions - in which 10,033 boys and 15,501 girls were reached – for delivering lifesaving messages on DRR and GBV issues.
- Along with door to door IPC sessions, C4D’s 800 Community Mobilization Volunteers (CMVs) have delivered lifesaving messages to 518 male refugees and 1,276 female refugees through 724 IPCs in health service facilities across the makeshift camps.
- A total 418 majhis and 288 imams have taken part in 23 advocacy meeting sessions organized through the C4D initiative. These meetings focused on sharing information on DRR and GBV prevention.
- Over the reporting period, C4D staff and volunteers have conducted 55 Adolescent Radio Listener Clubs with 1,107 adolescent boys and 728 girls as members of the clubs.
- 307 Community Outreach Workers (208 men and 99 women) raised awareness and supported preparations for heavy rains, storms and strong winds. They have reached some 20,000 men and women refugees in 10 Camps on emergency and cyclone preparedness.
- Complementing door-to-door and neighborhood outreach, 9 Information Hubs also raised awareness on cyclone and emergency preparedness, in addition to their other responsibilities, with 1,091 refugees visiting community centres.
- CwC WG provided a one-day training on gender terminology for 11 Organizations. The glossy is available online: [https://glossaries.translatorswb.org/bangladesh/](https://glossaries.translatorswb.org/bangladesh/)
- CwC WG also supported linguistic data collection for NPM and GTS surveys and linguistic terminology assessments in Education and Nutrition sectors during the reporting period.

### Gaps and Constraints

- CwC WG continues to look for ways to improve coordination with other Sectors.
- One constraint on CwC work involves pressure by some community leaders to limit participation of female aid workers and concomitant pressure on refugee volunteers not to engage with female aid workers.
Logistics

Sector Coordinator: Andriy Nechay
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>% Requests Fulfilled</th>
<th>Total Cargo Handled</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 19M received 53%</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25,932 m³</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Projects

154x736 to 185x759
168x258 to 199x281
168x192 to 200x210
32x791 to 51x817
248x728 to 279x758
33x318 to 49x343

Sector Achievements:

- The Sector is providing access to common storage services in two locations on a free-to-user basis for the humanitarian community. The Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara provides 3,600 m³ of common storage space, while the Teknaf Logistics Hub provides over 800 m³.
- The Sector has facilitated the storage of relief items for 24 humanitarian organizations since the onset of the operation totalling 25,932 m³ of humanitarian relief items stored.
- The 20 containers that were previously loaned to organizations to preposition items during monsoon season remain available across seven locations to be used during cyclone season. An additional 10 containers will be made available for use at the Madhu Chara Logistics & Engineering Hub for humanitarian agencies.
- A stock of Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) is being kept in Madhu Chara for rapid deployment following a cyclone event should the need arise in the wake of a cyclone event.
- In the logistics hubs, preparations have been put in place to protect relief cargo from heavy rains and/or strong winds. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for preparing MSUs and relief items stored within have been developed and shared with humanitarian organizations with their own storage capacity.
- The Ukhiya Logistics Hub has been phased out and humanitarian relief items stored in Ukhiya have been moved to the Logistics & Engineering Hub as part of the initial phase of the rehabilitation of the Ukhiya Degree College grounds.

Gaps and Constraints:

- With the cyclone season starting in October, the Logistics Sector is working with partners to define the mostly likely logistical constraints that will arise in case of a cyclone.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETS)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 845K received 70%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32 inter-sector information hubs with services/equipment provided by ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 inter-agency, NGOs and govt. organisations trained on sector radio services and mobile application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TARGET: 32 Hubs

- 100% Reached
- Gap

TARGET: 5 organizations

- 200% Reached
- Gap

Response highlights:

- ETS delivered 58% of equipment procured for the information hubs, and is prepared to provide the remaining equipment.
- ETS shared a new version of the ETC Connect App with external organizations, while testing of the app continues.
Gaps and Constraints:

- NGOs do not have access to the UN Common VHF (Very High Frequency) radio communication network in the operational area, hampering coordination and security for the Rohingya refugee response. The ETS is working with the UN Area Security Management Team to facilitate NGO access to the VHF network to address this gap.

HOST COMMUNITIES

Since March 2018, the Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP) has included support to affected Bangladeshi communities across many Sectors. Systematic tracking of these activities is currently under development, which will strengthen reporting with more particular data by Sector. The following examples demonstrate the range of benefits to Bangladeshis provided via the JRP.

- Host community activities ranged from micro-livelihood projects reaching over 6,000 individuals;
- community action group fostering social cohesion, access to justice and conflict resolution within communities;
- Sexual and reproductive health programs in six Unions of Teknaf and Ukha, focusing on family planning, maternal health and emergency obstetric and neo-natal care, reaching over 5,000 individuals;
- Nutrition analysis and programming to screen and treat moderate to acute malnutrition cases and raise awareness of malnutrition risks;
- Capacity-building of government disaster management committees government bodies tasked with disaster preparedness and response, together with the rehabilitation of 20 cyclone shelters (out of the 70 planned).

Notably, the severe funding gap for the JRP has limited the assistance provided in host communities. For the remainder of 2018, the following activities have been identified as top priorities for host community activities under the JRP:

- Multi-sector assessments across all Unions to inform targeting and design of host community and social cohesion interventions, including identification and roll-out of quick impact projects under the guidance of the DC and UNOs; and
- Skill-building and education activities (including those targeting adolescents).

COORDINATION

Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GIHA WG): Despite efforts, gender mainstreaming is not yet sufficiently mainstreamed into every Sector’s activities, including in relation to the refugee empowerment, accountability and the principle of Do No Harm. These gaps are partly due to inadequate gender technical capacity of partners in the response. For this reason, a GIHA training, adapted to the particular needs in Cox’s Bazar, will be carried out on 14-15 November 2018 for 35 participants. Participants of the training will be Sector Gender Focal Points, Sector Coordinators, Agency Programme/Project staff and Gender Focal Points involved in the Rohingya Refugee response in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. The aim of the workshop is to integrate gender equality into all stages of the humanitarian programme cycle. The workshop will train participants to:

- Describe the meaning of gender equality in humanitarian action, consequences of inequality, and evidence-based reasons for why gender equality in Rohingya refugee response is essential.
- Explain the concepts, tools, approaches, standards, and good practice for each stage of the humanitarian programme cycle – with references to the Joint Response Plan (JRP).
- Demonstrate the practical application of concepts, tools, approaches, standards, and good practice using case studies, simulations, group activities.
- Adapt concepts, tools, approaches, standards and good practice to their local/work context and specific sectors.
- Create action plans outlining how they integrate gender equality into specific sectors to address the current Rohingya refugee crisis.

Cash Working Group (CWG): The CWG was established in October 2017 to support harmonized, timely and inclusive cash-based interventions. Evidence has demonstrated the positive impact of these interventions for both the local economies in host communities as well as Rohingya refugees. The CWG have developed different guidelines and tools to be used by the widely humanitarian community, such as Targeting Criteria, CfW Standard Operational Procedures and standard rates, and advocacy documents. During the reporting period, CWG has been focusing on coordinating a multi-agency seasonal cash intervention to assist all refugee households.