HIGHLIGHTS

- **Cyclone preparedness** is the top priority. Response planning and risk mitigation efforts continue, in coordination with Government partners. Shelter upgrades continue, with 169,866 households supported with tie-down kits (80% of target) that allow shelters to resist winds up to 40 km/hr. 3,400 households have received mid-term and transitional shelters (5% of target) which can resist wind speeds of 50 and 80+ km/hr, respectively. As of 23 September 2018, 43,640 refugees have been relocated into newly developed sites or within their camps, including for landslide and flood risk mitigation, infrastructure development as well as new arrivals; 26,177 of these were due to heightened landslide risks. **Safe space for emergency evacuations is urgently needed.**

- **Sizable funding gaps** persist—with troubling consequences for multiple lifesaving Sectors. For example, Health Sector reported funding constraints related to service quality and response capacity.

- Over 13,940 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 25 September. All persons above the age of 12 received an ID card and all households received a family certificate, which will be used to provide protection and assistance in Bangladesh.

- A joint WASH/Health rapid response team was mobilized to assess and investigate risk practices based on two AWD alerts in camp 5. Results were discussed in inter-sector fora with immediate responses by WASH actors on the ground. In the past epidemiological week, no diphtheria cases were reported—for the first time since the start of the outbreak.

- At least 122 additional GBV service entry points are required to achieve full coverage for life-saving care. Approximately 85% of affected host communities have severely limited access to GBV services. **A short-term action plan until December 2018 will strengthen responses to GBV among health partners including first line responders, clinical management of rape, referrals and community outreach.**

- Refugee children/adolescents affected by violence, exploitation and abuse need expanded child protection services.

- Recruiting qualified teachers, particularly from the Rohingya population, remains a challenge.

**KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING**

- **USD 362M** received overall for the 2018 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)\(^1\)

- **USD 42M** in funding outside the JRP (including the Red Cross Movement and others)

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

\(^2\) Includes refugees living dispersed within Bangladeshi host communities, as well as refugees living in groups amongst Bangladeshi host communities as defined in NPM Round 10. In addition, it also includes Camps 21-27, which the RRRC established in May 2018.
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven over 727,000 Rohingya refugees across the border into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. A situation of statelessness imposed over generations has rendered this population seriously vulnerable, even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed the Rohingya refugees with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The response is designed to mitigate the impact of this population on the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people who are forced to rely upon humanitarian aid for their basic needs.

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

Rohingya refugees reported by location as of 04 Sep 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Camps and Settlements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong Expansion Site</td>
<td>614,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutupalong RC</td>
<td>16,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 14, 15, 16</td>
<td>99,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)</td>
<td>12,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 22 (Unchiprang)</td>
<td>22,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 23 (Shamalpur)</td>
<td>12,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 24 (Leda)</td>
<td>34,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 25 (Ali Khali)</td>
<td>9,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp 26 (Nayapara)</td>
<td>46,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 27 (Jadimura)</td>
<td>14,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayapara RC</td>
<td>22,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>906,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugees in Host Communities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar and Ramu</td>
<td>6,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>4,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhiya</td>
<td>2,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>14,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Rohingya</strong></td>
<td>920,887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POPULATION DATA

- The RRRC Family Counting Exercise has counted 860,090 refugees (199,677 families) in camps and settlements as of 15 of September 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 894,262 persons (205,988 families). The complete dataset can be found online: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/65223

- There are an estimated 921,000 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 informants and triangulated through field observations and spontaneous community group discussions. The complete dataset can be found [here](#).

2 This higher number, compared to previous reports, does not reflect an increase in arrivals but rather a different methodology. Previous reports compared NPM estimates over time to approximate this figure, whereas this updated figure reflects an actual counting of refugees who reported their arrival during this time period (per the RRRC’s Family Counting Exercise, subject to verification). See Population Data section below for more information on the respective data sets available.
• Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though the overall influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis in late August 2017. From 1 January-15 September 2018, UNHCR has recorded 13,764 new arrivals to Bangladesh.

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

Gaps and Constraints:
• There are a number of constraints to providing access to quality education in the camps including:
  – Limited space in the camps severely hampers construction of learning centres; where there is space, priority is given to lifesaving service facilities.
  – A lack of a standardised learning framework, to date. Distinctions have generally not been made between the different levels amongst the children, due to the need to focus on providing immediate access to learning centres to the large numbers of children who have arrived.
  – Difficulties in recruiting qualified teachers, particularly from the Rohingya population.
• To address these significant challenges, education sector partners are:
  – 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. This alternative modalities account for 40% of the 2,108 completed learning spaces.
  – Continuing to develop the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (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.
  – Currently delivering teacher training on psychosocial support, basic literacy, numeracy and pedagogy. Further training will be delivered on the intermediary materials (levels I-II) starting with a training of trainers run by NRC from 9-11 Oct. More training will be planned for 2019 with the full roll-out of LCFA.
• Inadequate services for adolescents between 15 to 24 years of age remains a major concern. Less than 3,000 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 youth.

3 Education Sector Partners report into the Learning Facility Registration System after the CIC plot allocation has been confirmed. Partners report the planned, planned/ongoing/completed status of their learning centres on a weekly basis. The new data reflects an accurate system of ongoing progress; whereas, the previous cycle included all the facilities that had been registered regardless of their status.
Out of 1,219 learning facilities, only an estimated 526 have WASH facilities that are accessible to children.

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

Response highlights:
- September 2018: about 865,273 refugees have been reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
  - GFD Round 23 ran 3-16 September, reaching 145,320 households
  - GFD Round 24 runs 17-27 September, reaching an expected 102,089 households (excluding those of 1-3 ppl as per protocol).
  - 214,000 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.
  - 35,241 refugee households received paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.
  - Other partners’ distributions reached 12,400 households.
- Recent rains had no major impact on food distribution points. Specific responses for weather-related hazards over the reporting period included one-off GFD for 4 households (as of 22 September).
- Approximately 39,163 individuals were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period. That includes home-gardening, agriculture inputs, livestock targeting host communities, and some cash-for-work DRR-related activities with refugees and host communities.

Gaps and Constraints:
- More resources are needed regarding the monsoon and cyclone seasons, to mitigate the effects of climate-related hazards and strengthen the Sector’s emergency response capacity.
- FSS requires additional funds to expand interventions in support of dietary diversity over a longer planning period.
- 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.
- Land acquisition for construction of e-voucher shops is a challenge.
Response highlights – refugee and host community

- Planning for the next oral acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) vaccination campaign is ongoing. This fourth campaign will target both Rohingya and host community. Meanwhile, the routine immunization program is being strengthened to ensure vaccination of all children under the age of two and all pregnant women. Current routine immunization coverage is estimated to be 74%.
- In the past epidemiological week (week 38), no diphtheria cases were reported. This is the first week in which zero cases were reported since the start of the outbreak. Nevertheless, contact tracing and initiation of chemoprophylaxis efforts must be sustained.
- The Sector is planning an assessment to better understand the quality and availability of essential medicines.
- 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.
- The Sector’s Emergency Preparedness Working Group was reactivated with a focus on cyclone preparedness.
- The Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group has initiated task forces on family planning; adolescent sexual and reproductive health and new-born care to identify challenges and solutions regarding these critical health service delivery areas.
- A gap analysis meeting was held with sector partners who work in Teknaf Upazila. Partner support was identified to establish new health facilities to meet the gaps.
- An assessment on water and sanitation in health facilities was completed. Some key gaps were identified, specifically on health care waste management and frequency of water quality testing. These will be addressed through health sector partners.
- The Sector has developed a short-term action plan until December 2018 to strengthen health responses to Gender-based Violence (GBV) among health partners including first line responses, Clinical Management of Rape, referrals and community outreach.

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.
- 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 areas with high population densities where land availability is limited.
- During the JRP reporting period – March to August 2018, 2,428,800 out-patient consultations were provided to Rohingya refugees. This equates to approximately 5 consultations per person per year which exceeds the normal utilization range of 2-4 consultations per person per year (per Sphere standards). This generally indicates that most

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4 Since the last report, the category of “basic health units” has been expanded to include health centres that are not open all day every day. As a result, the decline in “health centres” does not mean that facilities have been closed.
Rohingya refugees have been reached with health services—though such aggregate figures hide differences in service uptake by marginalized and vulnerable groups. The Sector must continue to address these gaps.

- 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

- From 1 January-15 September 2018, UNHCR has recorded 13,764 new arrivals to Bangladesh. Transportation continued of extremely vulnerable persons to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong, where new arrivals are provided food, temporary shelter, information, counselling and vulnerability screening.

- Over 13,940 persons have been verified through the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR joint verification exercise, as of 25 September. The joint verification continues in camp 26 with a slight increase in the number of families approaching the site since 16 September. All persons above the age of 12 have received an ID card and all households received a family certificate. 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. Messaging on the verification, including through focus group discussions, community gatherings and radio listening groups continues across all camps to ensure that people are well-informed of the objectives and outcomes of the process. The verification exercise aims at consolidating a unified database for identity management, documentation, provision of protection and assistance in Bangladesh, population statistics and ultimately solutions. In addition, UNHCR’s registration activities addressed 1,241 complaints at information points and distribution centres, including issues with lost documents (FCN cards) and problems in accessing assistance.

- 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 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. In addition, as part of the Rumour Tracking project, a Q&A was recorded on the MoU for a Listening Group Discussion (LGD) with the Camp 2 Women’s Group. Such LGD are expected to be replicated with other community groups.

- Since 1 March 2018 the Protection Sector Working Group (PWG) has conducted 49 targeted and specific advocacy interventions for the promotion of and respect for refugee rights.

- Daily community outreach and protection monitoring in the camps help identify and refer persons in need of protection and other services. Since 1 March, 299,237 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, 1,426 calls to the protection hotline have been received, referred and addressed, and, 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 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 16 specific awareness-raising sessions were held in different camps and coordination fora on risks of trafficking and assistance available to survivors; these sessions targeted community leaders, members of the refugee, host communities and humanitarian workers. On 16 September 2018, IOM in coordination with the DC office facilitated a Counter Trafficking Committee District Meeting that was attended by 19 government officials and NGO representatives. In parallel, PWG advocacy at all levels within the Government, and with donors and embassies continues to enhance the response to exploitation and human trafficking.

- During the period, a library has been installed in the Camp 2 (Kutupalong Makeshift) Community Centre and equipped with reading space and materials for refugees to enjoy. The community are excited to find books and the opportunity to engage in constructive activities, especially for those who have not been able to continue schooling.

- Protection actors continue to support vulnerable persons affected by landslides, floods and fire, 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 static protection services that are being established.

- 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. Since 1 March 2018, the PERUs have employed (deployed at camps or on stand-by for quick emergency reaction) a total of 291 protection staff members, including specialised staff on GBV and CP, from more than 25 national and international NGO and UN Agencies. A review of the composition and mapping of the updated protection mobile teams is ongoing in preparation of the incoming season at higher risk of cyclone.

- From 9 to 15 September, the PWG started the rollout of protection trainings in Camps 11, 12, 13 and 14 for non-protection actors. A total of 56 persons – among whom 15 were women - working for 25 organizations in the sectors of Health, Wash, Food Security, Shelter/NFI, Education, Nutrition and Site Management were trained on Protection and Humanitarian principles, refugee protection, PSEA, CoC, GBV, Child Protection, community-based protection, protection coordination and existing referral pathways. Subsequent to open consultations with refugees, the CiC and PWG jointly agreed to establish three Blocks and Camp Committee structures in the new Camp 4-Extension. Refugees have recommended two men and two women candidates, for a total of 32 candidates (16 men and 16 women) from each Block, who will be nominated for screening. In the
coming weeks, through a ballot voting process, the Block B community will elect their Block Committee member. In the absence of a ‘majhi system’ in Camp 4 Ext., the election process is starting afresh and hoped to extend a transparent and accountable community-led governance system.

- The Mid-Term Review (MTR) process of the Joint Response Plan encompassed a joint stock-taking exercise by all members of the PWG. The exercise included a joint review of current assumptions, key achievements according to the monitoring framework, unmet and prioritized protection needs, projection for the next term of the response, and, most important advocacy priorities until the end of the year. National and international protection partners from different agencies and camps, including camp protection focal points and child protection focal points, were consulted and directly engaged throughout the process with different methodologies, such as: a MTR workshop with 70 participants, an online review survey, updates and feedback provided during two PWG meetings, one PWG emergency and preparedness TF lessons learned meeting, and desk review of assessment reports and findings to date. The MTR of the JRP is being finalized at the time of reporting.

- Regarding host-community support, since 1 March, 22 Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) contributing to peaceful co-existence have been implemented by PWG. 96 officials from various government institutions participated in exchanges on protection best practices contributing to strengthening protection systems. A new project also focuses on integrating health and protection in the host communities in Nuralipara, Shal Bagan, Minabazar and Shah Parir Dwip. This project aims to support affected host communities with primary health care, reproductive health and GBV case management response.

### Child Protection

#### Cumulative Indicators

| **208,841** girls and boys benefiting from psychosocial activities | **TARGET: 400,000** |
| **11,076** at-risk girls and boys, including unaccompanied and separated children, identified and receiving case management services | **TARGET: 22,000 Boys and Girls** |

- The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) runs 450 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) across the camps and host communities. Since March 2018:
  - 260,523 crisis-affected children and adolescents have received child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, and service information and awareness;

- **208,841** crisis-affected children have received psychosocial support to date. The animation of the artwork created by children in CFS on their experiences in Myanmar, was presented to the UK Parliament for the one year anniversary of the violence. PSS curricula for age groups 5-7 and 8-12 is finalized and is in the review process. PSS adolescent curricula for age groups 13-15 and 16-18 is set to be finalized on the 15th of October. 226 adolescent clubs have been established and life skills and resilience training was provided to 34,246 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 partners have identified 11,076 girls and boys at risk, including 6,054 UASC who are receiving case management services. 258 trained case workers from 7 agencies provide support for UASC and children with immediate child protection concerns, mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS), as well as referrals for more specialized services. This improved case management system offers more reliable data on protection risks for updating risk levels and statuses. 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.

- The CPSS conducted a UASC assessment, the initial findings of which have resulted in

*Nur*, 11, takes part in activities at CFS – Photo credit to Save the Children
significant media coverage and enabled advocacy to highlight that 70% of UASC interviewed were known or strongly believed to have been orphaned during the violence.

- Family-based care for all children continues to be a priority. During the reporting, the CP partners supported 7 community-led family reunifications and facilitated 4 additional reunifications, including reunifying a child who had been exploited in Chittagong with relatives in Cox’s Bazar. To date, 1,174 (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 CP partners provided family tracing and reunification training to social caseworkers.

- Following a fire incident at Omahi site, Camp 21 extension, 126 Rohingya refugees have lost their shelter and have been evacuated. The Child Protection team conducted a child protection assessment the next morning, conducted mobile recreational and psychosocial support activities for two days and distributed 56 hygiene kits for the children affected by the fire.

- The Child Protection Sub-Sector and its Case Management Task Force (CMTF) developed a number of interagency guidelines and procedures, such as: a) Child Protection and Case Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and referral pathways; b) Case management tools developed for the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) to support 61 complex FTR cases and c) An Inter-agency capacity building and mentoring of the case management workforce is ongoing to ensure adherence to the Inter-agency minimum standards. These guidelines and tools aim at ensuring uniformity and harmonization of services delivered to the beneficiaries. FTR activities in Camp 14, 15 and 21 begun and meetings planned with the CiCs in the area for introduction of the program. SCI has established 4 Case Management Offices in OO & PP Zone, Kerontali and Nayapara Salbagan. For the remaining of one SS Zone is under construction.

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

- Regarding community outreach and prevention activities, more than 6,360 girls and boys, as well as 16,210 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection related 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 and healthy development, and reporting mechanism to the CBCP committee, Army and Camp in Charge. Adolescents requested for the expansion of vocational and skills training opportunities in the camps. 4 Protective behaviour training was conducted last week, reaching both adolescent boys and girls. During the training children learnt signs and impact of abuse on children, how to identify abuse and how to seek support from adults and child protection agencies for potentially vulnerable children. CPSS is developing key messages on child marriage, child trafficking, child separation, child Violence and child Labour that will be tested these messages in the camps after 4th October 2018.

- In partnership with Transitional International, UNICEF is building CPSS’s capacity on Child Protection in Emergencies and Gender based Violence in Emergencies. The training has been designed to provide much broader foundation training on Child protection and GBV and a dedicated training in both areas. During this reporting period, a total of 180 drawing from 32 CP and GBV organizations and 2 government departments (Department of Social Services and the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs) were trained. The next phase of the capacity building activities building activities include Training of Trainers for 25 selected participants and 25 additional participants who will be trained on Caring for Child Survivors.

- Child Friendly Space facility assessment is currently being undertaken by the CPSS with REACH’s support. The purpose of the assessment is obtain updated and improved mapping of CFS locations for all camps and host communities, as well as the quality of the CFSs intervention and to create a new database for the sub-sector for continue monitoring the quality of CFSs.

- 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.).

- Staff were trained in 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 CBCPCs, existing community-based child protection mechanisms, disaster risk reduction and specific risks for children in disasters. A total of 1,100 community-based child protection committee members including frontline staffs have been trained on DRR and their roles and responsibilities in emergency. CP committee expressed its readiness to provide support to partners on child protection activities in the camps such CFS, PERU and LCCMP functions as well as dealing with individual CP issues.
The Case Management Task Force completed a 5-day training on case management for 90 field-level case workers. The training is followed up with mentoring, field support and regular meetings to establish a peer-support network. CPSS partners also trained 981 field staff and volunteers on child protection. The training was found to be very helpful to the staff and animators to perform their work in their respective areas and CFSSs.

Training was provided for 72 (49 men and 23 women) new community outreach members in camps 22 and 27 on basic CPiE and identification and referral mechanisms. 110 (75 men and 35 women) non-protection staff were also given training on CPiE and safe referral mechanisms for identified children at risk.

CPSS is piloting the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+) to harmonize the child protection case management system and data produced through service delivery in the Rohingya refugee emergency response.

The Department of Social Services completed the first phase of its Cash Assistance activities which now reached 1,605 foster families in the Kutupalong (mega-camp & extensions), Balukhali, Unchiprang, Leda and Shamlapur refugee camps. The programme is aimed to support 9,000 foster families with cash assistance for a period of six months each till December 2018.

CPSS reaches host communities through social mobilization and entertainment education on key child health and protection concerns, including child marriage, child labour, corporal punishment and birth registration. Psychosocial support has been provided to 15,285 children in host communities through 50 CFSSs. 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.

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

**TARGET: 200**

- **42%** reached, **58%** gap

A total of 85 safe entry points for GBV case management have been established, including 52 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG).

At least 480,978 beneficiaries have been reached through GBV response and prevention interventions since 1st March 2018. Approximately 34% of the population reached are girls. Out of the total people reached 24,578 are Bangladeshi host community members.

Approximately 41,685 men and boys from the refugee and host community have been addressed through community-based GBV risk mitigation activities, including community mobilization and male engagement interventions.

Over 234,523 females (141,469 women, 93,054 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs including engagement and empowerment interventions for women and girls.

A total of 62,300 individuals (39,168 women, 23,132 girls) dignity kits have been distributed to enhance the personal safety, hygiene, and mobility of women and girls.

Comprehensive GBV service referral pathways are established in 28 refugee sites in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas, including coverage of 6 additional camps.

The GBV Sub-Sector (GBVSS) shall appoint camp-level focal points to improve coordination and information sharing.

**Gaps and Constraints**

- Established policies constrain basic refugee rights, such as freedom of movement outside of the settlements, access to civil documentation, education and access to justice. The lack of recognized legal status renders refugees vulnerable to various protection risks and remains an advocacy priority.
- At least 115 additional GBV case management service entry points are required to achieve full coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need.
- Expanded GBV service provision is required in the host community. GBV response and prevention services are available in only 3 sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees.
The ongoing monsoon season and the incoming higher risk of cyclone during the months of September and October, are expected to increase protection risks for refugees, especially for children, adolescents, women, older persons and other vulnerable categories of the population. It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses.

Adolescent girls’ and boys’ participation at the child-friendly spaces is limited, including because some are prevented from participating by their guardians. Therefore, continuous community engagement and focus group discussions with adolescents and parents are ongoing to address the issues. Children and parents in the community are asking for meaningful intervention for their children which include quality education and skills activities for adolescents.

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

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

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

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

**Nutrition**

**Sector Coordinator:** Ingo Neu

ineu@unicef.org

**Funding**

USD 22.4M received 39%

**Partners**

23,881 children aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment

TARGET: 35,093 Children

61% Reached 39% Gap

172,522 children aged 6-59 months admitted with blanket supplementary feeding programs

TARGET: 138,900 Children

172% Reached Gap

236,863 people reached with nutrition assistance during the reporting period

**Response highlights:**

**Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period**

- 176,462 children under 5 years were screened for acute malnutrition and 3,296 children presenting severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were identified and admitted in nutrition programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative: 23,881).
- 3,733 children aged 6-59 months were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and admitted to targeted supplementary feeding programs for treatment. (Cumulative: 24,161).
- 10,069 children aged 6-59 months were newly admitted to blanket supplementary food programme (Cumulative: 172,522).
- 2,147 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 39,484).

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

- 724 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 4,560).
- 1,500 PLW received counselling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative 9,236).
- 4,737 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 54,501).
- 2,756 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 21,541).
• 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported.

Gaps and Constraints:
• The Sector is 61% underfunded. Sector partners may not be able to compensate for such massive shortfalls in the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter and Non-Food Items</th>
<th>Sector Coordinator: Hani Chatila</th>
<th>Co-Coordinator: Ratan Podder</th>
<th><a href="mailto:sheltercxb.coord@gmail.com">sheltercxb.coord@gmail.com</a></th>
<th><a href="mailto:sheltercxb.coord1@gmail.com">sheltercxb.coord1@gmail.com</a></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)</td>
<td>Cumulative Indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 34.4M received 25%</td>
<td>29 households benefited from Transitional and Mid-Term Shelters</td>
<td>TARGET: 75,000 HH</td>
<td>5% Reached 95% Gap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>29 households benefited from tie down kits</td>
<td>TARGET: 211,000 HH</td>
<td>80% Reached 20% Gap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response highlights

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

In line with phase three of the Sector strategy, the Sector is partnering with a global specialized firm in treatment and value chain of bamboo. The specialized firm spent two weeks working with partners to further develop large-scale treatment methods as well as in-situ small-scale production while ensuring that the treatment methods are environmentally friendly. The specialized firm will also advise on how to bypass the current bottleneck of the bamboo supply chain. Its preliminary recommendations include:

• Agree on common quality standards and control procedures to reject immature culms and avoid over harvesting.
• Cease procurement during the monsoon season and immediately after the monsoon season to prevent illegal harvesting and crop damage.
• Investigate supply and acceptability of other more durable materials.
• Setup treatment plants to treat interior grade bamboos with borax and boracic acid (BB).
• Protect untreated bamboo and bamboo treated with BB from contact with ground, rain and direct UV to ensure durability.
• Continue to support community-driven construction, utilising existing bamboo knowledge in the camps.

The Shelter/NFI Sector will utilize the above recommendations in the current phase three Sector strategy as well as the Sector strategy in 2019. The Sector will continue to support the partners in achieving most of the recommendations.
Moreover, the Shelter/NFI Sector has initiated a Learning Centres TWiG in collaboration with the Education Sector. The aim of the TWiG is to produce approved designs of phase three durable learning centres for existing and newly developed camps. At least one design option will include a learning-centre-cum-cyclone-shelter.

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

**Progress made to date:**
- 501 mid-term shelters and 2,899 transitional shelters have been constructed, 5% of target.
- 169,866 households (80% 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.
- 145,641 households (69% of target) have received solar lighting.
- 21,264 households (10% of target) have received a replenished supply of alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas).

**Gaps and Constraints:**
- The overarching challenge for the shelter response remains the lack of suitable land to decongest camps and construct shelters which meet the Sphere minimum standards, are capable of withstanding the climatic weather conditions (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.
- Efforts to upgrade shelters continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.

**Site Management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Coordinator:</th>
<th>Oriane Bataille</th>
<th><a href="mailto:smcxb.coord@gmail.com">smcxb.coord@gmail.com</a></th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Active Sector Partners</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD 56M received 43%</td>
<td>43,640 individuals relocated due to risks of landslides/flooding, new arrivals and construction of critical infrastructures as of 23 Sept 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as reported by Sector USD 131M required</td>
<td>1,055 plots available in existing sites including 345 in camps 4 and 20 extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Gaps and Constraints:**

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

**Response highlights:**

- During the reporting period, WASH Sector partners decommissioned about 323 latrines, bringing the total to a cumulative 8112 latrines and emptied 9,375 latrines. The total cumulative latrines dislodged stands at 63,327. The use of transfer tanks remains an important option to reduce transportation of sludge burden while mid-term technological options are being explored at technical working group level.
- Operation, care and maintenance is ongoing for about 42,721 latrines and 6,306 water points.
- A joint WASH/Health rapid response team was mobilized to assess and investigate risk practices based on two AWD alerts in camp 5. Results and reports have been discussed in the inter-sector coordination and immediate responses by WASH actors on ground. Weekly Health / WASH sector meetings are ongoing. These Sectors continue to triangulate data from EWARS and information on infrastructure functionality to make informed decisions and follow up on high risk areas.
- In a bid to focus on improvement of water quality, the Sector has piloted the identification of drinking water sources in two blocks 1 in camp. Discussions are ongoing for scale up of the identification and coding of the water sources. A water testing laboratory at DPHE Cox’s Bazar is fully equipped and expected to become operational in early October 2018. This will help partners in water quality testing from various water points and households in the camp. The Sector, with support from CDC, has organised trainings on water quality testing with WASH partners.
- On-going discussions with WASH partners, shelter and GBV sectors on the informal bathing shelters and possible solutions including design to incorporate bathing facilities in new shelter designs.
- A total of 69 core facilitators across 18 WASH partners have been trained in harmonized hygiene promotion in emergencies.
• An average of 31 litres/person/day is provided to for drinking and other domestic uses in the camps.

Gaps and Constraints:
• Ensuring safe drinking water handling at household level remains challenging and household level water contamination has been documented with corrective action being deployed.
• Solid waste handling and disposal is localised and indiscriminate in some locations due to space and appropriate technological options.
• 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)

Coordinator: cxb.cwcwg@gmail.com

Funding
USD 4.2M received 72%

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

Projects 7

No updates were received for this reporting period.

CwC WG products, meeting calendars, and other information is available on their working group home page:

Rohingya response related communication tools, resources and messages are also available online:
http://www.shongjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/

Logistics

Sector Coordinator: Andriy Nechay andriy.nechay@wfp.org

Funding
USD 19M received 53%

61 Projects

100 % Requests Fulfilled

24,748m³ Total Cargo Handled

Gaps and Constraints
• Rohingyas community members continue to seek more information on repatriation, weather forecasts and how to build houses that will be resilient to monsoon weather.

Response highlights:
• As the humanitarian community gets prepared for the upcoming cyclone season, the Logistics Sector is working with partners to identify predictable logistics constraints in the event of a cyclone as well as how stakeholders can be better prepared for challenges such as blocked roads and camps isolated by floods or landslides.
• 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 3,600m³ of common storage space, while the Teknaf Logistics Hub provides over 800m³.

• 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 Sector has facilitated the storage of 24,748 m³ of relief items for 24 partners since September 2017.

• During the last month, soap, hygiene kits, lentils, solar lamps and tarpaulins have been stored for humanitarian partners.

• Eight organizations are using the twenty 20-foot containers made available by the Sector for their Rapid Response and Prepositioning needs in seven locations.

Gaps and Constraints:
• Vehicle weight restrictions remain in place for vehicles accessing roads within Kutupalong Camp to ensure the road infrastructure and access is maintained.

• Partners have expressed uncertainty on the impact of a cyclone on operations considering the significant difference in the humanitarian context between this and the last cyclone season. This situation poses major challenges for supply chain planning and increases the need of a concerted humanitarian plan.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETS) Sector Coordinator: Min Sun bangladesh.ets@wfp.org / min.sun@wfp.org

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

Partners

Indicators

TARGET: 32 Hubs

1

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

TARGET: 5 organizations

1

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

Response highlights:
• 55% of the equipment for the information hubs has been handed over to partners; the remaining equipment is ready to be handed-over.

• The Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has agreed to allow NGO and INGO partners of UN agencies to access UN security radio network given they comply with certain requirements. ETS will present the case to the UN agencies who own the license to the frequencies for their approval, and assist in ascertaining the compliance of partners before presenting to BTRC.

Gaps and Constraints:
• The ETC Connect App is undergoing maintenance. A new version of the app will be released in a week. INGO Internews has been engaged to provide training to new users of the App when it is back online.

• Negotiating the consent of the agencies to share the UN security radio network may delay the application for NGO access by some time.
HOST COMMUNITIES

As part of the mid-term review of the 2018 JRP, the following achievements were reported with regards to work undertaken to benefit affected host communities:

**Education:** 22% of the Sector’s JRP targets host communities. Partners have provided access to safe and protective learning environments to approximately 2,718 host community children and helped strengthen local education authorities—including through procurement of equipment and Upazila education offices, major rehabilitation of 100 government schools, and distribution of school supplies to 25,000 children.

**Emergency Telecommunications:** The Sector supports community engagement in the wider geographical areas affected by the crisis. A project to increase the broadcast coverage of a community radio station, which is supporting social cohesion public awareness campaigns and part of the CwC WG in Teknaf has been initiated. ETS has upgraded and expanded the UN VHF secure radio network to provide coverage throughout Cox’s Bazar Sadar, Ukhiya and Teknaf and is engaging with the Government of Bangladesh to improve the telecommunications response capacity of organisations in the region, including the Cyclone Preparedness Program.

**Food Security:** With the JRP emphasis on a target of 20% host community services, the Livelihoods Working Group (LHS) saw a greatly increased number of actors joining the host community response. The livelihood actors have reached 48,000 families with diversified activities that include: vocational skills and income-generating activities (IGA) activities, support to agricultural groups, including food production assistance to marginal and landless farmers. The FSS has ensured gender targeting for empowerment are harmonized and promoted amongst the partners. Disabled and vulnerable households were identified through a multi-stakeholder committee to ensure transparency. The School Feeding program covers 144,000 children in the host communities.

**Health:** Main achievements met by the health sector among host community are related to health system strengthening efforts, especially through support to Government secondary and primary health care facilities which includes, District Hospitals, Upazila health complexes, Community clinics and Union clinics to cope with the pressure from increased morbidities. Diphtheria and oral cholera vaccination campaigns were extended among host community surrounding the refugees and Diphtheria case investigation were undertaken among host community including laboratory investigations. Finally, provisions were made for a potential AWD outbreak among host community.

**Nutrition:** While the focus of the emergency response was on the Rohingya, two Nutrition Sector partners provided special malnutrition services to HC in Ukhiya and Teknaf in 50 health centres and 3 stabilisation centres. Where HC and Rohingya live in mixed settings, the services provided to Rohingya refugees were also available to HC, except for the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP). IYCF interventions, prevention of micronutrient deficiency and anaemia, deworming and other campaigns covered HC. One SMART survey was conducted in the host communities in early 2018.

**Protection:** The implementation of 20 Quick Impact Projects contributing to peaceful co-existence between the Rohingya refugees and the near-by host communities started, in line with objective number four of the JRP. Support to strengthen the institutional system and the overall environment for protection, including technical and material support for law enforcement agencies have been regularly delivered. A total of 96 government officials directly participated in exchanges on protection principles and best practices. A total of 24,581 individuals (24,542 female, 39 male) from the host community received GBV prevention and response services. Three safe spaces for women and girls were established in the host community to enable provision give GBV case management and psychosocial support services. Psychosocial support was provided to 15,217 children through 50 CFSS. Over 90 adolescent clubs operate reaching more than 1,000 adolescent girls and boys with life-skills programmes. These adolescent clubs are also being reinforced with various awareness raising on CP and GBV-related issues to support prevention, reporting, and referral of case. The Child Protection sub-sector encouraged partners to promote integration and acceptance, therefore members of the host community were recruited by partners in program implementation interventions and joint referral pathways were developed to include all children at risk from both refugee and host community population. Community based Committees were also established within the host communities to promote a safer environment for children. CPSS and UNICEF continue to support government system through partnership with the Department of Social Services to improve case management services and strengthen inter-agency coordination.

**Shelter:** The Shelter/NFI Sector was instrumental in advocating for a facilitated NGOAB approval process for host community activities. The Sector partners can utilize both FD-6 and FD-7 forms to carry out host community related
activities. The host community has benefitted from the existing LPG programme. The caseload of host community beneficiaries will increase until the end of this year. The Sector Partners are currently conducting needs assessments to properly guide future interventions.

WASH: Six months within the JRP implementation, the sector achieved the following in host communities: 70,450 people have received WASH hygiene items; 31,240 people benefitted from functional latrines; and 79,250 people benefitted from safe water.

Communicating with Communities: Supporting the Communications with Communities Consortium in the collection and dissemination of host community feedback via the ‘What Matters?’ humanitarian information bulletin that is circulated monthly to all partners. Supporting host community education programs created and broadcasted with a focus on adolescents and radio listener groups in host communities via training of facilitators and provision of radios.

Coordination: Important efforts were made to address the host community needs, through the establishment of a coordination cell and control rooms under the leadership of the DC and Upazila UNOs, monthly meetings co-chaired by the UNOs and ISCG Secretariat to address host community and emergency preparedness related issues, and district level consultations on social cohesion and host community needs.

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 Group (HoSOG) which brings together the heads of all UN Agencies and representatives of the international NGO and national NGO community, as well as representatives of the donor community based in Cox’s Bazar. The Senior Coordinator also leads the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), supported by the ISCG Secretariat. Through these general mechanisms, the Office of the Senior Coordinator and the ISCG enable a coherent and cohesive humanitarian response.

Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG): One of the key actions on gender mainstreaming in this response is “Ensuring the Leadership and Meaningful Equal Representation of Women and Marginalized Groups”.

Humanitarian actors across Sectors have endeavoured to include women in various activities. For instance, the Health Sector has included women as assistants in health facilities; health workers in health message dissemination and psychosocial support, and as assistants to midwives and doctors. In the WASH sector, women are involved in hygiene promotion encouraging communities to have safe drinking water from tube-wells, proper use of aqua-tabs, and promotion of latrine use. Recruitment of women volunteers is encouraged for door-to-door surveys on living conditions and needs assessments. Most of the members in the protection emergency response units (PERU) team are women and have been trained to provide basic first aid and search and rescue. Women have also been included among trained refugee volunteers, including Community Outreach Members (COMs), Safety Unit Volunteers (SUVs), and Community Health Workers (CHWs) to provided support in monsoon and cyclone emergency response.

Nonetheless, there are still challenges to the inclusion of women and marginalized groups in leadership roles. Low levels of Rohingya literacy, particularly among women, and gender norms that restrict many women from public spaces or from taking a public role. This calls for integration of gender transformative approaches across the response. Gender awareness and gender sensitivity training should be included in capacity-building efforts for camp and religious leaders.

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6 Part of the findings and recommendations of the report of Review of Gender-Mainstreaming in Rohingya Refugee Response launched on 16th September at an inter-agency launch of Gender analyses/studies conducted among Rohingya refugees.