

2019
JOINT RESPONSE PLAN FOR ROHINGYA
HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY-DECEMBER



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For the purpose of the 2019 Joint Response Plan, the term ‘affected populations’ refers to the entire population impacted by the crisis, including host communities. People or populations ‘in need’ refer to a sub-set of the affected population who have been assessed to be in need of protection interventions or humanitarian assistance as a result of the crisis. ‘Target population’ refers to those people in need who are specifically targets of support interventions and assistance activities contained in this response plan.

The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingya as “*Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals*”. The UN system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework. In this Joint Response Plan document, both terms are used, as appropriate, to refer to the same population.

This document is produced on behalf of the Strategic Executive Group and partners.

This document provides the Strategic Executive Group’s shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Cover photo credit: UNFPA / Allison Joyce / 2018



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population	NPM	Needs and Population Monitoring
AFD	Armed Forces Division	NTF	National Task Force
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes	PERU	Protection Emergency Response Unit
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces	PSEA	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
CIC	Camp-in-Charge	PSS	Psychosocial Support
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape	PWG	Protection Working Group / Sector
CP	Child Protection	RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System	REVA	Refugee influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme	RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
CwC	Communicating with Communities	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
DC	Deputy Commissioner	SEG	Strategic Executive Group
DG	Director General	SIMEX	Simulation Exercise
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering	SMEP	Site Management and Engineering Project
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	SMS	Site Management Support
DSS	Department of Social Services	SMSD	Site Management and Site Development
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector	SO	Strategic Objective
FCN	Family Counting Number	SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
FTS	Financial Tracking Service	SSWG	Safe Spaces for Women and Girls
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	TDK	Tie-Down Kits
GFD	General Food Distribution	TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
GoB	Government of Bangladesh	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IHP	International Humanitarian Partnership	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IM	Information Management	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group	USK	Upgrade Shelter Kits
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	WBK	Wall-Bracing Kits
JRP	Joint Response Plan	WFP	World Food Programme
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department	WG	Working Group
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas	WHO	World Health Organization
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition		
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support		
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief		
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs		
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education		
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment		
NFI	Non-Food Items		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
NGOAB	Non-Governmental Organization Affairs Bureau		

FOREWORD

CO-CHAIRS OF THE STRATEGIC EXECUTIVE GROUP

Since August 2017, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, rapid and effective humanitarian action has saved many lives, met critical needs and protected nearly one million Rohingya refugees while also responding to impacts on affected host communities. While much has been achieved, the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh has not fully stabilized.

The Government and people of Bangladesh continue to demonstrate historic generosity in welcoming the Rohingya from Myanmar. The international community has also responded with extraordinary solidarity. This must continue. The 2019 Joint Response Plan will be the vehicle for mobilizing critically needed support for the humanitarian response for the Rohingya refugees.

The Joint Response Plan sets out a comprehensive programme shaped around three strategic objectives – deliver protection, provide life-saving assistance and foster social cohesion. The Plan covers all humanitarian sectors and addresses key cross-cutting issues, including protection and gender mainstreaming. The Plan will also strengthen emergency preparedness and response for weather-related risks and natural disasters, with a focus on community engagement.

Priorities for the coming year include supporting strengthened government leadership and accountability, including in the camps, and the effective participation of the refugee community in decisions affecting their lives. This calls for empowering women in leadership roles and an inclusive approach, bearing in mind the community includes many people with disabilities, mental health issues and other specific needs. Delivering on commitments to localization of the response through the strategic transfer of skills, capacities and resources in addition to relying on local capacities where they exist is also a priority.

In 2019, the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR will accelerate the ongoing joint verification exercise that will register the Rohingya and provide them with individual documentation, in many cases for the first time. More accurate data, disaggregated by age, sex, gender and other diversity factors, will facilitate planning and targeting of assistance and services, while biometric enrolment will strengthen the integrity of delivery.

The Rohingya refugee crisis is having important socio-economic consequences for nearby host communities, including rapid environmental degradation and the loss of forest resources, which has negatively affected livelihoods. The 2019 Joint Response Plan includes important activities to mitigate these impacts. The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and bilateral development actors have increased their programming significantly, although most interventions will only become visible to people living in the area in 2020.

The Rohingya in Bangladesh have faced systematic discrimination in Myanmar over several decades, including the denial of citizenship. They are now stateless refugees living in a congested, fragile area that is prone to natural disasters. They fled horrifying atrocities, which an independent United Nations fact-finding mission concluded were serious crimes under international law. Despite this, many Rohingya refugees see voluntary return to Myanmar, when the right conditions are in place, as the solution to their plight.

Return to Myanmar must be voluntary, safe, dignified and, importantly, sustainable, so that the decades-long cycle of displacement is finally broken. The Government of Myanmar has committed to creating conditions conducive for return, including through bilateral agreements with the Government of Bangladesh and under a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR and UNDP. These efforts are ongoing in Myanmar.

We are confident that the 2019 Joint Response Plan provides a solid framework for ensuring protection, delivering assistance effectively and building community cohesion, as well as the foundation for collaboration, coordination and synergies within the humanitarian community, with development partners and with the Government of Bangladesh.



Mia Seppo
UN Resident Coordinator
Bangladesh

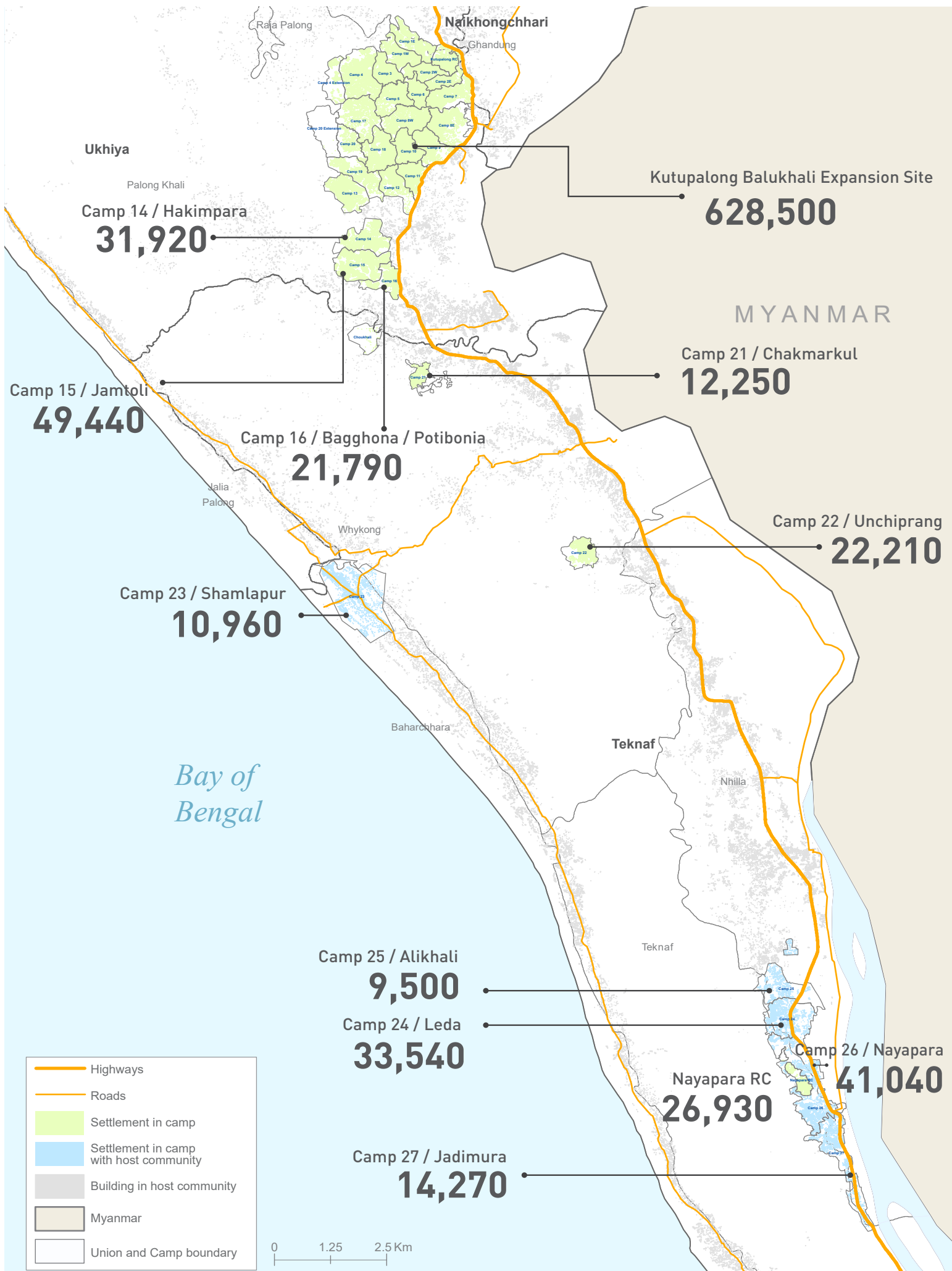


Steven Corliss
Representative
UNHCR Bangladesh



Giorgi Gigauri
Chief of Mission
IOM Bangladesh

BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE POPULATION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2018



PART I: OVERVIEW AND 2019 RESPONSE STRATEGY



Photo Credit: UNICEF / Patrick Brown / 2017

- Overview of the Crisis and Needs
- Protection Framework for Humanitarian Response
- 2019 Response Strategy
- Coordination and Monitoring
- The New Way of Working
- Cross-Cutting issues
- People Targeted by Sector

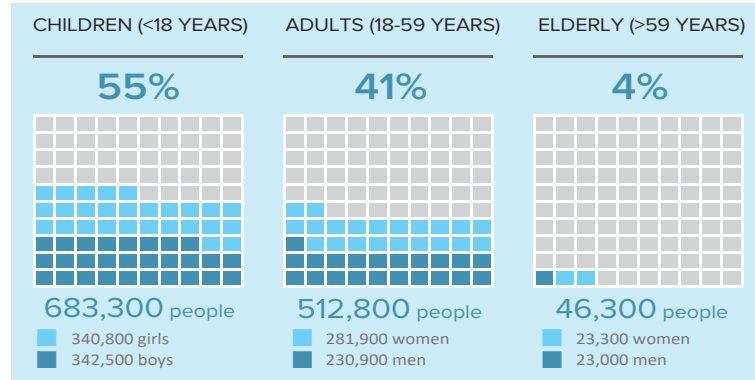
BANGLADESH: POPULATION IN NEED AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

OVERALL POPULATION IN NEED

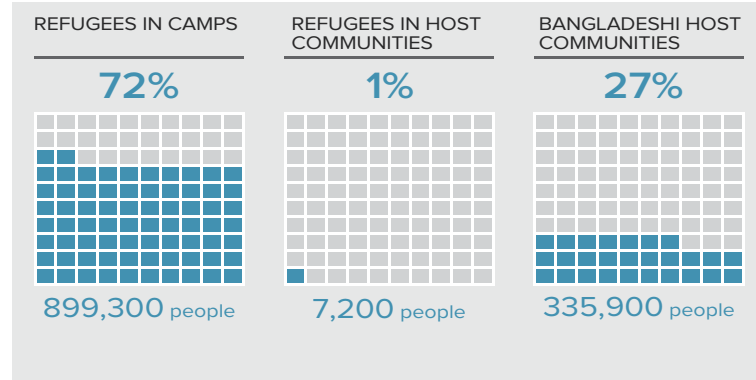
1.2M 

Number of people who need humanitarian assistance

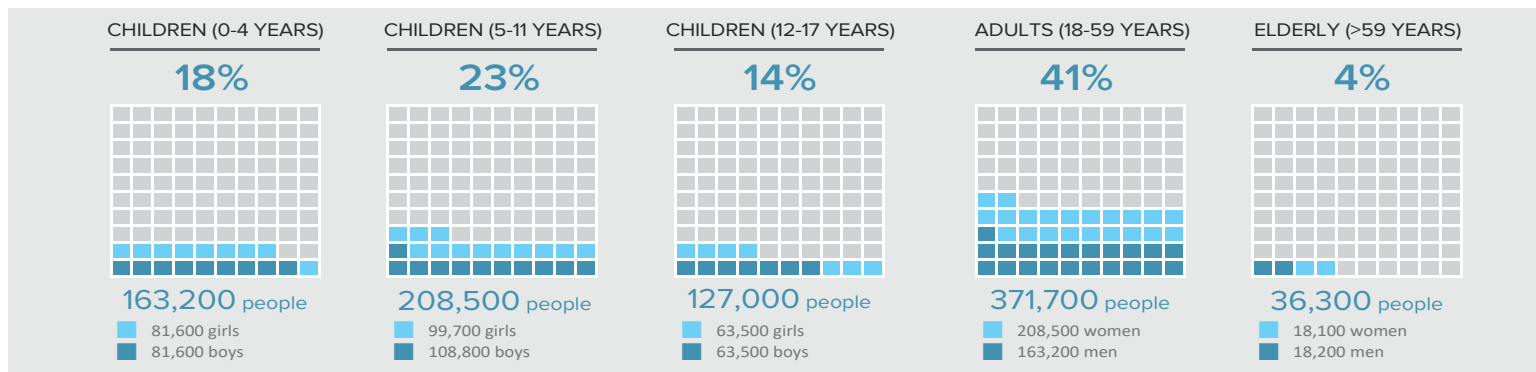
Total population In Need (disaggregated)



Breakdown by population type



Rohingya Refugees (age and gender disaggregated)

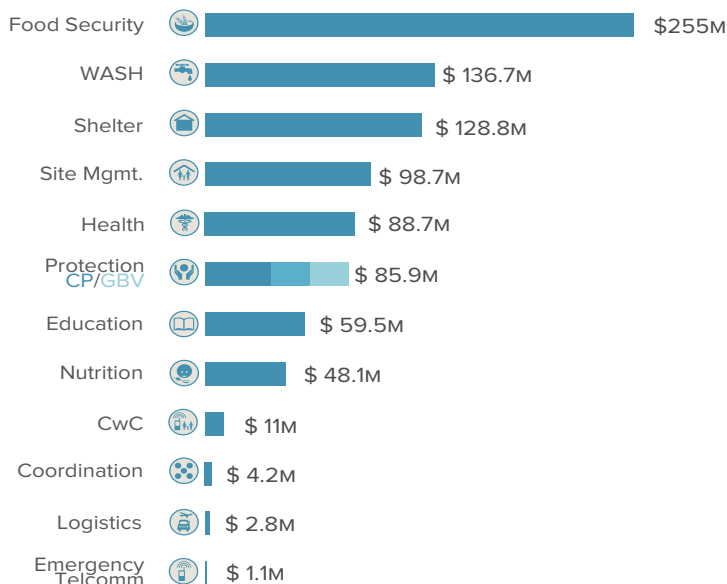


FUNDING REQUIREMENTS and PEOPLE TARGETED by SECTOR

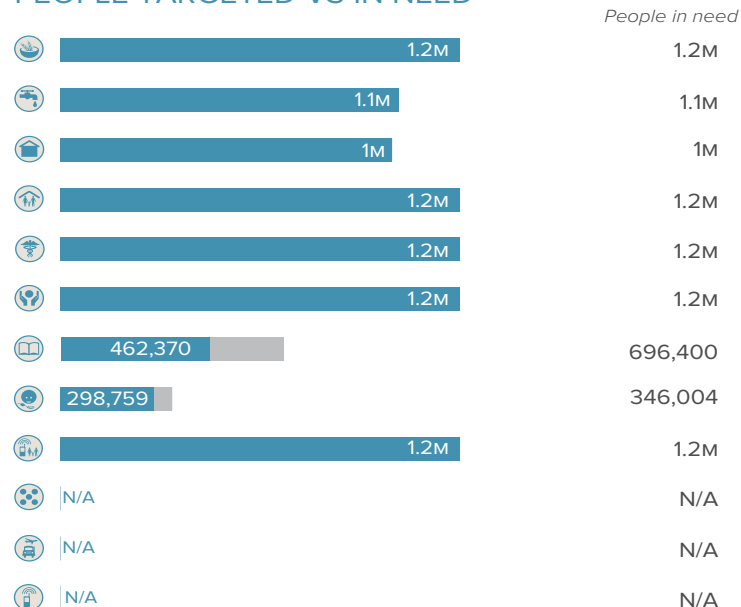


USD **920.5** million required in **2019** to maintain priority response efforts.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR



PEOPLE TARGETED VS IN NEED



*Population data according to the planning period

PART I: OVERVIEW AND 2019 RESPONSE STRATEGY

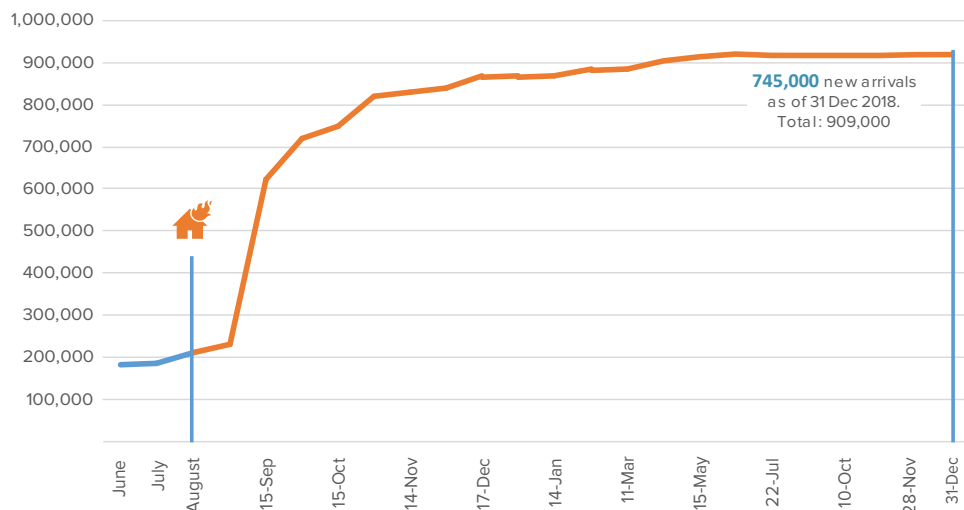
Overview of the Crisis and Needs

1. **The Rohingya people have faced decades of systematic discrimination, statelessness and targeted violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. Such persecution has forced Rohingya women, girls, boys and men into Bangladesh for many years,** with significant spikes following violent attacks in 1978, 1991-1992, and again in 2016. Yet it was August 2017 that triggered by far the largest and fastest refugee influx into Bangladesh. Since then, an estimated 745,000 Rohingya—including more than 400,000 children—have fled into Cox’s Bazar. The immediate cause of their flight was described by the UN-mandated Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar as a “widespread and systematic attack on [civilians]” including “murder, imprisonment, enforced disappearance, torture, rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence, persecution, and enslavement” with “elements of extermination and deportation” as well as “systematic oppression and discrimination [that] may also amount to the crime of apartheid.”¹

The Government of Bangladesh has kept its borders open to fleeing Rohingya and leads the humanitarian response. The people of Bangladesh continue to show exceptional hospitality in the face of human tragedy on a massive scale. In keeping with its national policies, the Government of Bangladesh refers to these Rohingya as “*Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals*” in the present context. The UN system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework for protection and solutions, as well as the resulting accountabilities for the countries of origin and asylum in addition to the international community as a whole. These terms refer to the same population.

2. **As of January 2019, over 900,000 stateless Rohingya refugees reside in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. The vast majority lives in 34 extremely congested camps.** The largest single site, the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site, hosts approximately 626,500 Rohingya. While most arrived between August and December 2017, arrivals have continued since then: more than 16,000 Rohingya have arrived since January 2018.² From the outset of the crisis, the Government of Bangladesh has saved the lives of nearly one million Rohingya refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals* by keeping its borders open and leading the humanitarian response in close collaboration with the humanitarian community. In support of government efforts, the humanitarian community rapidly scaled up operations to provide life-saving protection and assistance to both Rohingya and Bangladeshis in affected host communities.

Cumulative Rohingya Refugees - Including pre-influx population



1. A/HRC/39/64, 2018, Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, p.16, paragraph 88. Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HR-Bodies/HRCouncil/FFM-Myanmar/A_HRC_39_64.docx

2. ISCG, 10 Jan. 2018, Situation Report Rohingya Crisis, Cox’s Bazar. Available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/situation-report-rohingya-crisis-coxs-bazar-10-january-2019>

3. **More than one year into this multifaceted collaborative response, the situation has gradually begun to stabilize. Basic assistance has been provided, living conditions in the camps have improved and disaster risk mitigation measures have been largely successful.** The environmental impact of the influx has been reduced, including by addressing the demand for firewood through provision of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) as an alternative cooking fuel. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition, at emergency levels in late 2017, has dropped below the emergency threshold (from 19% to 12%), food security indicators have improved, immunization coverage has grown to 89%, and women delivering in health facilities has risen from 22% to 40%.³ These and other statistics reveal increases in the target populations' access to and trust in service delivery — a trust that must be carefully nurtured in the next stage of the response.
4. **Despite progress, the Rohingya remain in an extremely precarious situation. The root causes of their plight in Myanmar have not been addressed and their future is yet uncertain.** A 2018 agreement between UNHCR, UNDP and the Government of Myanmar was signed with the aim to create conditions conducive to return. In the meantime, these refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals* are compelled to rely upon government support and humanitarian aid — as their vulnerabilities are aggravated by each new day of exile. These vulnerabilities extend across sectors. For example, the entire refugee population received basic emergency shelter kits to help them survive 2018's rainy season; they now require more robust and safer shelters. Around 860,000 refugees regularly receive minimum food assistance, yet only 240,000 have opportunities to diversify their diet beyond the minimum package of rice, lentils and oil. These opportunities must be expanded to ensure their nutrition and health. Approximately 50% of pre-primary and primary learners — as well as 97% of youth and adolescents — lack access to quality education or learning opportunities. The power of education to break the cycle of poverty, violence and injustice has been well proven. Rohingya refugee children and youth need better access to learning opportunities to ensure their capacity to maximize whatever solutions materialize for themselves and their families. Similarly, continued investments into WASH, health and protection services are also vital.
5. **Refugees' immediate humanitarian needs are compounded by the extreme traumas that often preceded or characterized their displacement.** The UN independent fact-finding mission concluded that the “scale, brutality and systematic nature” in Rakhine State of “rape, gang-rape, sexual slavery, forced nudity, sexual humiliation, mutilation and sexual assault [...] frequently followed by the killing of victims” indicate “a deliberate strategy to intimidate, terrorise or punish a civilian population [...]”⁴ Rohingya survivors also bear the burden of uncertainty regarding their future prospects for a safe return to Myanmar. This context generates considerable anxiety and distress, with related consequences for their trust in external actors. Their yet unmet mental health and psychosocial needs remain critical. In addition, the daily strain of their predicament, at both the individual and community levels, is exacerbated by their limited access to education and livelihoods. Although refugees continue to demonstrate solidarity and engage in efforts to improve their situation, a more focused response is required to meet the needs and mental well-being of the most vulnerable among them — particularly for the elderly, persons with disabilities, women and children at risk as well as survivors of violence.
6. **Improving access to and the quality of protection and assistance is vital with regard to all refugees, and for adolescent girls and women in particular.** Across the camps in 2018, consistent reports of gender-based violence and abuse underscore the need to strengthen gender-based violence (GBV) prevention mechanisms and to increase GBV case management, counter-trafficking programming and psychosocial support for children and adults. Community-based protection interventions and efforts to ensure safety and security in the camps, including basic requirements such as lighting, presence of law enforcement authorities and access to justice, require continuous strengthening by all actors in 2019.
7. **There is an urgent need for robust, family-based alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC),** family tracing and reunification as well as support to foster care families. Recent research⁵ provides new insight into the experiences of orphaned and separated Rohingya children, and has confirmed that an overwhelming number of children were separated from their primary caregivers during attacks and that they either witnessed or have strong reason to believe that their parent or caregiver did not survive. This reinforces the need for mental health and psychosocial support for children and their caregivers and for support to alternative care arrangements and family tracing and reunifications.

3. ISCG Secretariat, Sept. 2018, Mid-Term Review of the 2018 Joint Response Plan, Bangladesh. Available at: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/2018_jrp_mid_term_review_v28.pdf

4. A/HRC/39/64, 2018, *Ibid.*, p.15, paragraph 79.

5. Child Protection Sub-Sector, Nov. 2018, UASC Brief, “Understanding Family Separation Amongst Rohingya Refugees”, Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh.

8. **The joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR verification exercise started in mid-2018 and will continue in 2019.** This exercise forms an integral part of moving from the initial emergency phase to a more sustainable response. The results of the verification exercise will provide the Government with a better overview of the displaced population as well as much needed identity documentation for the refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals* themselves. It will also allow the response as a whole to better identify and target the most pressing needs and vulnerabilities. The outcome will provide more accurate data (disaggregated by age, sex, gender and other diversity factors such as disability).
9. **Displacement from Myanmar has almost tripled the total population in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, with sizable consequences for the environment and livelihoods of Bangladeshi residents — as well as significant new development opportunities that have yet to be maximized.** District infrastructure, including health and water services, have been extended by the District Government to support refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals*. This critical contribution to the humanitarian response places extensive pressure on those systems. The forced displacement of nearly one million vulnerable people from Myanmar has had a significant impact on fragile forest and land resources. While the rapid population increase has brought notable economic opportunities to segments of the local population, the influx has also led to higher inflation and a sharp drop in daily wages due to the increased supply of unskilled labour. There is a need to continue addressing concerns of the local population under the leadership of the Government and the local authorities.
10. **This significant protection crisis is exacerbated by its location in an area prone to natural disasters. Refugee camps and surrounding areas are especially fragile and could be decimated by severe weather events that are common in the region.** It is essential to continue to build on Bangladesh's effective disaster response mechanisms and risk mitigation efforts within and around camp areas, to enhance resilience to deal with weather related events, and to ensure adequate contingency planning for natural disasters.
11. **Congestion remains the central challenge for the refugee response across all sectors, with space constraints resulting in poor living conditions in locations at risk of landslide and flood.** This context amplifies a myriad protection issues. Insufficient space combines with poor access roads into the more remote camps to restrict humanitarian capacity to provide adequate services where needed. The insufficient open spaces and shade for essential recreation and community-based cohesion activities, to address the psychosocial needs of refugees, stifle their natural coping mechanisms and can exacerbate protection risks, especially for women and children. The Government of Bangladesh has expanded the available land to a total of over 6,500 acres in the Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, including 3,700 acres for the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site. The Government has also overseen the relocation of over 45,000 refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals* within camps or into newly extended camps in 2018. However, as the overall land resources in these areas remain scarce, it has not been possible to ease the congestion to meet basic international humanitarian standards in locations that are safe from weather exigencies, are easily accessible and provide opportunities for improved living conditions. Congestion also impacts the provision of necessary services where confidentiality is key, such as case management.
12. **Incidents of tension and violence have been observed, both within the camps and between refugees and host communities.** These incidents reflect evolving social dynamics in camps and surrounding communities, which have changed significantly since the crisis began. Multiple factors are driving the changes, including conflicts and grievances of both individuals and groups that are exacerbated by contextual circumstances such as extremely congested conditions in the camps and

The Government of Bangladesh has identified Bhashan Char – a large silt island in the Bay of Bengal – as a site to potentially relocate over 100,000 Rohingya refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals* from Cox's Bazar. The Government has proposed this relocation to Bhashan Char, which is part of Noakhali District, as a means of decongesting the heavily overcrowded settlements in Cox's Bazar. The UN continues to engage constructively with the Government of Bangladesh on the plan, seeking to ascertain its safety, suitability and desirability, including with regards to related protection considerations, the availability of essential services as well as environmental and socio-economic sustainability. Transparent engagement with the Rohingya community is also essential to alleviate anxiety and facilitate the relocation process, if the plan goes forward. The JRP 2019 does not include planning or requirements for Bhashan Char.

limited opportunities for education and skills development. Under the Government's leadership, the 2019 response will seek to maximize opportunities for social cohesion. This concept recognizes the importance of peaceful coexistence of communities within the camps as well as between host communities and refugees.

13. **Under the coordination of the Government of Bangladesh, notable advances have been made in streamlining regulatory requirements for humanitarian access.** Humanitarian partners, however, continue to report operational challenges related to necessary clearances and visas. Successful mitigation measures include the introduction of the Humanitarian Pass by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, which allows authorities to identify international staff authorized to access the camps. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has extended the duration of programme permissions (FD7s) from three to six month periods for emergency-related activities and issuing more visas for international staff through FD7s. Operational partners continue to report operational hindrances related to complex clearance processes at different levels (i.e. District, Upazila and camp). The Government continues to cooperate to identify ways of maximizing efficiency while also addressing its need for monitoring and oversight. Continued joint efforts along these lines will be critical to the success of the response.
14. **Many Rohingya refugees consistently express their desire to return to Myanmar in safety and dignity.** They also articulate ongoing concerns about the security situation in Rakhine State, their lack of recognized Myanmar citizenship and other restrictions there on their rights to freedom of movement, and access to livelihoods, health and education. In addition, they emphasize the importance of being allowed to return to their places of origin or other preferred locations.
15. **The international community is working closely with Governments on both sides of the border to assist them in working towards voluntary, safe and dignified returns — understanding that only sustainable returns can break the decades-long cycle of displacement.** While the obligation to create conditions conducive to such return rests with the Government of Myanmar, humanitarian actors in Bangladesh stand ready to help. For example, the 2018 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Myanmar, UNHCR and UNDP is intended to ensure that refugees receive information on the situation in their places of origin. The MoU provides for independent assessments conducted in villages in Northern Rakhine State and, when possible, go-and-see visits whereby refugees would visit their home villages, other areas where they may choose to return, and transit facilities in Myanmar. These assessments and visits will allow them to have objective information about reception arrangements and prospects for reintegration. When conditions permit returns, the international community will be ready to provide support through return packages and transportation assistance, in collaboration with both Governments. After the refugees go home, the international community must have unhindered access to returnees to monitor their safety and reintegration conditions. All sectors have capacity to provide relevant support in preparation for voluntary repatriation. In a scenario where large numbers of refugees would seek support with return to Myanmar, the Joint Response Plan would be reviewed and updated to ensure adequate resources are available for this purpose.
16. **In the meantime, timely funding is required to meet life-saving and humanitarian needs, as well as to mitigate impacts on host communities.** There is no doubt that the generous combined support of the Government and donors has saved lives and stabilized the situation. However, the continued urgency of the needs should not be underestimated. Resource mobilization efforts will be stepped up to assist people in need, both affected host communities and refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals*, as well as to support the authorities in their efforts to cope with this crisis. Financial tracking to enable a clear view of the status and priorities in the response, including in regards to donations outside of the JRP, will also be improved.
17. **The range of actors and funding streams in the response have diversified, galvanizing new partnerships and collaboration as envisaged by the New Way of Working⁶. Given the urgent need to provide basic services, the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have proposed grant financing at the request of the Government of Bangladesh.** In July 2018, the WB President announced a grant of USD 480 million (including USD 80 million loan taken in charge by Canada) to the Government of Bangladesh under its IDA18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities over a period of three years. The proposed ADB amount is USD 200 million to support investments in basic infrastructure to address the immediate needs of the displaced persons.

6. Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the heads of UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, OCHA, WFP, FAO, UNFPA and UNDP, with the endorsement of the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration, signed at the World Humanitarian Summit a "Commitment to Action" document, in which they agreed on a New Way of Working in crises. Its aim is not only to meet humanitarian needs, but also to reduce needs, risks and vulnerability over time. For more information: <https://agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/5358>

The humanitarian community will continue to support the Government of Bangladesh and liaise with development actors linked to development planning in the whole of Cox's Bazar District.

- 18. Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community has engaged in needs assessments, consultations and strategic planning, which has culminated in this prioritised Joint Response Plan for 2019.** The process has entailed ongoing bilateral and multilateral consultations at the District level with the Deputy Commissioner (DC), the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), with sectors and agencies engaging relevant line Departments and Ministries (including the Department of Public Health Engineering, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), the Forestry Department, the Civil Surgeon's Office, and the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs. Other key coordination efforts connect humanitarian actors and the Armed Force Division (AFD). At the national level, the Strategic Executive Group manages the engagement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its National Task Force, as well as the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and relevant line Ministries on the technical issues they lead, including the nature and design of interventions, and sector standards. A more detailed needs overview can be found in the Mid-Term Review of the JRP 2018,⁷ undertaken in August and September, which contributed to the strategic planning process for 2019.

Protection Framework for Humanitarian Response

- 1. The Rohingya humanitarian crisis is a protection crisis at its core. The Rohingya are refugees who have fled “gross human rights violations undoubtedly amounting to the gravest crimes under international law,” according to a 2018 report by the UN’s Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar.⁸** In addition to the harms they endure as refugees, the Rohingya are also stateless. The root causes of — as well as the solution — to their plight are to be found in Myanmar.
- 2. The Rohingya refugees consistently express their desire to return home when this becomes possible in safety and dignity. Recognizing their right to return, the international community has committed to support their repatriation from Bangladesh when conditions are sustainably conducive to voluntary, safe and dignified returns in Myanmar.** Until that time, Rohingya refugees continue to require protection and assistance from the Government of Bangladesh with support from humanitarian actors.
- 3. The 2019 Joint Response Plan ensures that the Rohingya humanitarian response is shaped around a common analytical framework that aims to achieve protection and solutions outcomes for all refugee girls, boys, women and men.** All programming decisions and collective interventions to save lives, ensure safety and security, provide basic services, alleviate suffering and restore their dignity derive from this common analysis of risks, vulnerabilities and specific needs. Engaging refugees and enabling them to participate in decisions affecting their lives and communities is essential, as is a holistic and inclusive approach that takes into account the perspectives and needs of the host community. This means that protection is central to this humanitarian response.
- 4. In 2017-2018, the Government of Bangladesh and humanitarian partners jointly coordinated to provide urgent and essential services.** These efforts must now be taken forward focusing on increasing quality aspects, in order to restore and enhance dignity, empower communities, provide specialized protection and humanitarian assistance to increase refugees' resilience, mitigate the onset of potentially harmful coping mechanisms and enhance community-based protection mechanisms; all with the aim of achieving sustainable protection and solutions.
- 5. Preparing refugees for solutions** in the short- and mid-terms by building their resilience and enhancing their confidence, for example, through opportunities to learn and develop portable skills is a key priority. Such programmes will combat potentially harmful coping mechanism while in Bangladesh and make future returns more sustainable. The Protection Framework for Humanitarian Response leverages refugees' capacities, who can contribute to their own protection and solutions through active participation and engaging of all members of the Rohingya community, including vulnerable groups and people with specific needs.

7. ISCG Secretariat, Sept. 2018, Mid-Term Review of the 2018 Joint Response Plan, Bangladesh. Available at: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/2018_jrp_mid_term_review_v28.pdf

8. A/HRC/39/64, 2018, Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, p.18, paragraph 100. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/myanmarFFM/Pages/ReportoftheMyanmarFFM.aspx>

6. **To mitigate the effects of the Rohingya crisis and ensure a strong humanitarian response the humanitarian actors have carried out integrated analysis across sectors**, recognizing that a number of key protection, child protection (CP) and gender-based violence (GBV) risks can be best prevented, mitigated and/or responded to through food security, access to livelihoods, health, WASH, education and camp management and development interventions.
7. **An inclusive and more participatory approach to assistance throughout the response will be prioritized to adequately address identified needs, and enable refugees to exercise their basic rights and enjoy their entitlements to equal humanitarian assistance.** This will be done by protection actors in close coordination with all service providers, the Site Management Sector and Camp-in-Charge (CiC) officials designated with camp management responsibility. The aim is to develop and strengthen community participation, ensuring inclusion and access to quality services through enhanced outreach and use of existing community-based protection mechanisms. The specific needs of children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, chronically or severely ill persons, persons living with HIV/AIDS, as well as female-headed households will be given special attention.
8. **Youth, men and women committees will be established to enhance refugees' direct participation** and community outreach volunteers will sensitize the community in order to achieve meaningful participation in decision-making related to humanitarian assistance. This should enable refugees' concerns related in particular to safety and security in the camps, healthcare services, food and WASH to be better analysed and responded to through increased inter-sector synergies. For example, the Protection Working Group will work closely with the Health Sector in strengthening accessibility and acceptability of healthcare services, including for persons with specific needs and those with disabilities and reduced mobility. Emphasis will also be placed on strengthening awareness-raising and emergency preparedness and response through a community-based approach and mobile protection teams, to ensure the impacts of seasonal weather-related risks and natural disasters on persons at heightened risk are minimized.
9. **Evidence-based protection monitoring programmes will be scaled up in order to deepen understanding and improve the analysis of risks, threats, vulnerabilities and incidents, as well as patterns and trends.** A more thorough and in-depth analysis, that seeks to unravel the multi-layered social complexities and dynamics, including through sociological and anthropological angles, will guide protection mainstreaming interventions across the entire response.
10. **Sustained advocacy efforts should continue to address the concerns of the Rohingya refugees**, based on regular consultations with representative male and female community members of different ages and background, and in close coordination with all competent government authorities. Refugee men, women, boys and girls should have access to all the information they need, and should be able to participate in all decisions that affect their lives and their future, including with regards to possible solutions, potential relocation and return movements. Protection, Site Management and Communication with Communities actors will play an increasing role in informing the response in this regard, in particular by sharing feedback from refugees more systematically with other actors at camp level. Community mobilization efforts need to be scaled up, including through the rapid establishment of inclusive camp governance structures, community-based child protection committees, the prioritization of community centres, recreational and protection spaces, including community centres, adolescent hubs, child-friendly spaces and safe spaces for women and girls, as critical infrastructures in the camps in order to empower and strengthen the resilience of the refugee community and mitigate risks of social tensions. The phased roll-out of elected committees in camps representing the community through a transparent and consultative process, will enable refugees to exercise their right to participate and influence the design and delivery of programmes at all stages of the response. Reinforcing the community-based approach is, therefore, a key strategic priority for 2019; it will put refugees at the centre of the response, ensure their voices are heard and enhance humanitarian actors' accountability to both refugees and host communities.
11. **To track and respond to the overall trajectory of child protection by key issue and geographical severity, a situation and alert system will be established** to enable child protection partners to receive alerts of any alarming changes in the situation for children from a range of actors. In addition, an integrated analysis, making use of available datasets including those from food security, education and health, will enable partners to make significant shifts in the programmatic response to boost efficiency, effectiveness and coverage. Across refugee and host communities, girls and boys with heightened protection risks should be identified and provided with specialized case management services, including regular assistance by the Government. For unaccompanied children, identification

and documentation, family tracing services, case management and provision of appropriate alternative family or community-based care will be scaled up and strengthened. The child protection actors will strive to support child survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in coordination with the GBV Sub-Sector. The capacity of social workers will continue to be built through learning strategies including case management training, mentoring and coaching.

12. **52% of Rohingya refugees are women and girls.**⁹ Many of them have been exposed to widespread and severe forms of sexual violence in Myanmar before and during their flight to Bangladesh. Following displacement, they continue to be at disproportionate risk of GBV, including domestic and intimate partner violence, forced marriage, exploitation and trafficking. For adolescent girls, the risk of GBV is exacerbated by a number of factors including cultural practices, insecurity within the camps, limited opportunities for self-development and portable skills development for families, and inadequate access to education. The conservative social and cultural norms create additional barriers to women's empowerment, freedom, access to, and control over resources. Promoting and embracing gender mainstreaming and prevention of GBV will be a priority for all sectors as well as within the humanitarian leadership at all levels.
13. **Family structures have been significantly disrupted by violence, separation and the struggle to cope with the adverse consequences of forced displacement.** As a result, the most vulnerable people, such as older persons and persons with disabilities, are often isolated. Older men and women, widows in particular, are at heightened risk of violence, abuse and neglect and often have inadequate access to essential information, services and protection support. Over 6,100 children have been separated from their primary caregiver as a result of the crisis. Persons with disabilities, who suffer from mobility and access difficulties, have greater and more specific needs than the overall refugee population and they may have suffered greater consequences of forced displacement, during and after flight, due to their physical and/or mental impairment heightening their vulnerability. The inclusion of older men and women and of persons with disabilities will be prioritized in all aspects of programming and service delivery.
14. **There is a strong need to provide specialized mental health and psychosocial support for refugees,** as psychological distress continues to be a salient concern for all refugees, including for children and other groups with special needs, many of whom experienced or witnessed violence in Myanmar. It is estimated that 17% of children are suffering severe mental health impacts. Beyond delivering high quality stabilizing support, there is an urgent need to scale up more structured and targeted psychosocial support while also creating conditions and innovative solutions to address aid-dependency, idleness, hopelessness and helplessness which have harmful impacts on individual well-being and community resilience.
15. **A situation of protracted statelessness imposed over generations has rendered the Rohingya people extremely vulnerable.** This vulnerability has been compounded by the recent severe traumatic experiences they went through before, during and after their flight to Bangladesh. There is an urgent need for the international community to support the Government of Myanmar in addressing the issue of legal status and documentation of the Rohingya people in Rakhine State, most precisely, restoration of citizenship, in order to end decades of deprivation and attain sustainable solutions. Sustained advocacy efforts are also required to recognize the legal status of refugees and address existing protection concerns, in line with the protection framework to mitigate risks of exploitation and abuse in particular.

9. RRRC-UNHCR Family Counting.

2019 RESPONSE STRATEGY

Strategic Objectives



SO 1. Collectively deliver protection to refugee women, men, girls and boys

Empower individuals and communities, and ensure that all aspects of the response contribute to an enabling environment for the rights and well-being of affected populations



SO 2. Provide life-saving assistance to affected populations

Improve quality and rationalize services to ensure equal access for women, men, boys and girls, mainstream disaster risk reduction and ensure preparedness for natural disaster

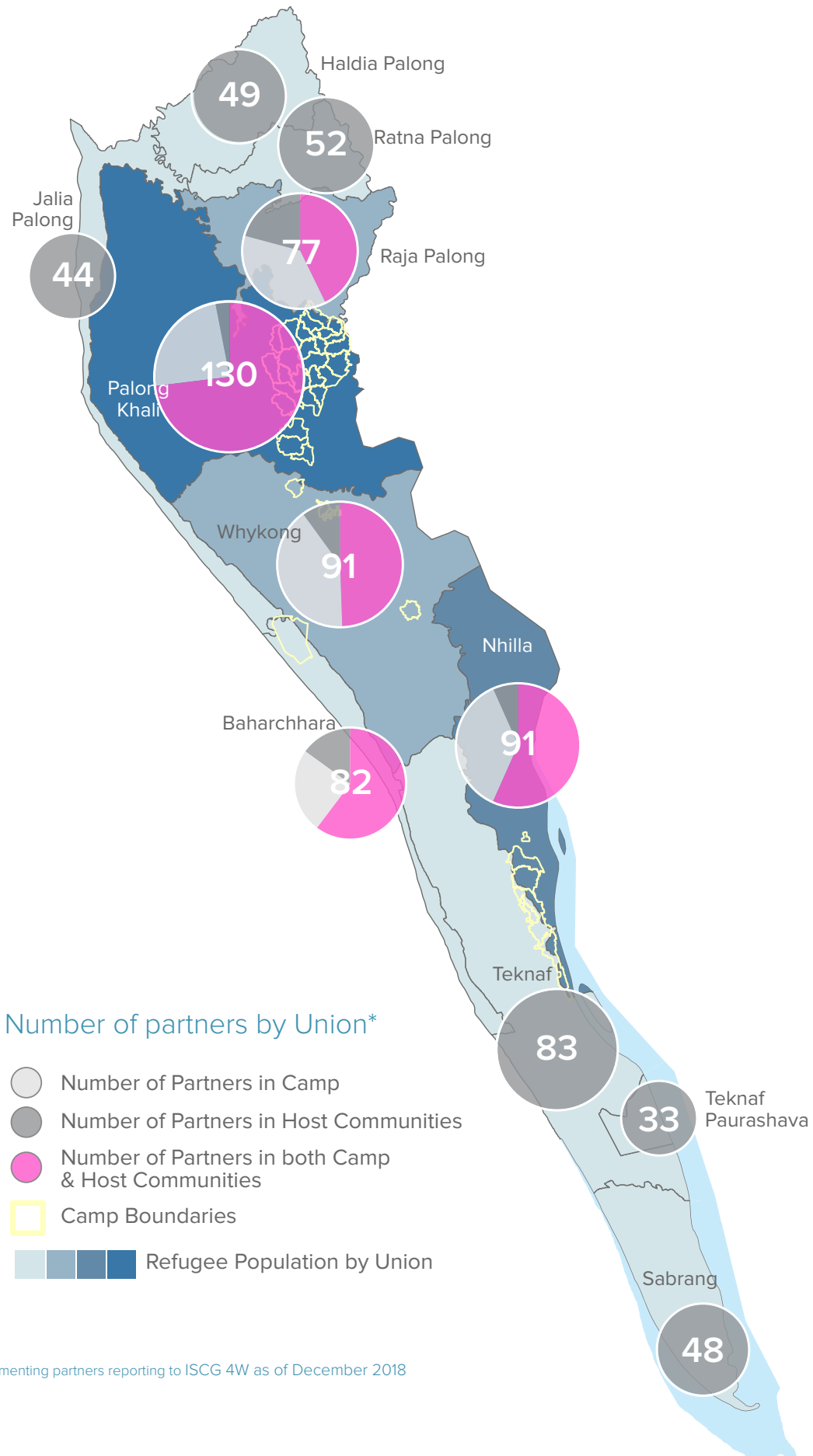


SO 3. Foster social cohesion

Stabilize and sustain the response in close collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, by ensuring access to quality services for affected populations including host communities, building resilience and strengthening capacities, and rehabilitating the environment and eco-systems

- 1. In 2019, the response to the Rohingya refugee crisis will be implemented in full partnership with the Government of Bangladesh,** while durable solutions are continuously sought for refugees. The Protection Framework for Humanitarian Response recognizes the need for both targeted activities by protection actors, such as specific protection interventions for children, as well as all humanitarian partners' commitment to protection and gender mainstreaming, which will continue to be integrated and improved across the sectors. The response will focus on enhanced access to services that meet minimum standards in all sectors, and for all targeted people in need. The plan includes priority interventions that are essential to saving lives and stabilizing the situation of the refugees.
- 2. The JRP targets affected populations and people in need in Cox's Bazar District.** This includes Rohingya refugees and heavily impacted host communities in the seven Unions in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District that are hosting the highest numbers of refugees.
- 3. The plan aims to ensure that refugees' voices will be heard,** which is essential to making protection central to the response, and living conditions including access to education and livelihoods will further improve, offering hope for sustainable, dignified lives. The response will sustain assistance for the refugee populations and work towards incremental achievement of minimum humanitarian standards. Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh efforts will also be made to strengthen essential service delivery mechanisms through specific projects (including, but not limited to, provision of medical supplies, training and staff to the District Health Complex) as well as the leveraging of development interventions (including, but not limited to, capacity support to the Bangladeshi Fire Service included in the ADB programming, and support to the Upazila administration). Disaster risk reduction and the considerations needed to ensure continuity of operations during the monsoon has been mainstreamed across sectors, and preparedness and contingency plans are already in place for a major cyclone or other natural disaster. In 2019, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness will build on both achievements and lessons learned during the cyclone and monsoon seasons of 2018. Across sectors, improved quality of facilities can enhance weather resilience and sustainability.
- 4. Within the Protection Framework for Humanitarian Response, the plan focuses on meeting the basic needs and restoring the dignity of the refugee population.** Rationalization of service delivery and new modalities of assistance will be necessary to increase aid efficiency and meet minimum standards. Sectors are joining efforts to find different and more creative ways of ensuring that the needs of children and youth are met, and that they are not left idle. Targeted interventions for identified vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, the chronically ill and those in need of mental of psychosocial support will be strengthened through the implementation of the verification exercise providing better data for targeting and through increased outreach activities in the camp.

5. **Improved quality and greater rationalization of services will be incrementally implemented across the response through macro-settlement and camp-level site planning.** Currently, there is an uneven spread of services in the camps, which has resulted from the dense and spontaneous character of the settlements, difficult terrain and extremely limited access during the initial response phase, when immediate needs had to be quickly met. Rationalizing the locations of different services, such as learning spaces, nutrition centres, and health posts, will help to ensure everyone can access what they need through effective use of the limited space available. A macro settlement planning strategy will be rolled out in 2019 that aims to maximize the resources available, under direct supervision and monitoring of the Government of Bangladesh.
6. **The macro-planning process aims to improve the layout of the camps for more effective access to services and improved living conditions. Services that can be consolidated into multi-use facilities will be identified, which will enable community valued public spaces to be identified and preserved.** Decongestion of the densest camps will be partially enabled, with the plan building on existing structures, including centres and markets in the camps. Emphasis will be given to rehabilitating the ecological system, strengthening and upgrading riparian corridors and protecting forest. Within 6,500 acres, a population density of 20m² per person should be achievable, though this remains well below the international minimum standard of 45m² per person. Based on the macro-plan, camp level plans will be developed for the progressive implementation of an improved living environment as far as possible within the current constraints. This will be done in close collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, including the Local Government Engineering Department and the Office of the RRRC and notably the CiC Officers (CiC). Site management will gradually transition into stronger Government ownership through the current system of CiCs overseeing the planning and camp management efforts.
7. **The Joint Response Plan will advance efforts to strengthen the sustainability of the response, including by exploring new ways of working with local and development partners.** A roadmap to localization will be developed in partnership with authorities, national NGOs and civil society, building on the outcomes from research and workshops organized by various national organizations in 2018. The roadmap will include strategies to pursue capacity-building for national partners in relevant areas such as Health and WASH services, as well as further collaboration to facilitate training for humanitarian actors and relevant government entities. Civil society has also been actively engaged in the development of the objectives of the JRP, both within the Strategic Executive Group as well as at the sector level in Cox's Bazar.
8. **Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by humanitarian workers is priority for the Rohingya response.** SEA undermines the integrity of humanitarian work, inflicting significant harm on vulnerable people, who we are mandated to protect under the principle of “do no harm”. Eradicating such acts represents a critical element of accountability to refugees and affected host communities. Towards this aim, the humanitarian community is implementing a PSEA Strategy approved by the Heads of Sub-Offices Group (HoSOG) and Strategic Executive Group (SEG) and disseminated to operational actors in the response. The implementation of the PSEA strategy will continue in 2019, focusing on enhanced community awareness as well as mapping of existing complaint mechanisms. Together with sectors and agencies, the PSEA Network will create community-based complaint mechanisms in the camps, strengthening referrals and inter-agency coordination, involving communities at each stage of the process. In addition, the Network will resume the finalization of a joint PSEA training (comprehensive of code of conduct and safeguards) for all the humanitarian actors and relevant authorities.
9. **Development actors will help build knowledge and strengthen capacities of national and local actors involved with service delivery.** Support will be provided to the RRRC, DC, and line Ministries to enable them to deliver on their functions and responsibilities. In particular, capacity-building support will be provided to the District Health Complex, the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), the RRRC and the CiCs responsible for Camp management, the law enforcement authorities, as well as the DC and Upazila Nirbahi Offices (UNOs) of Ukhiya and Teknaf.



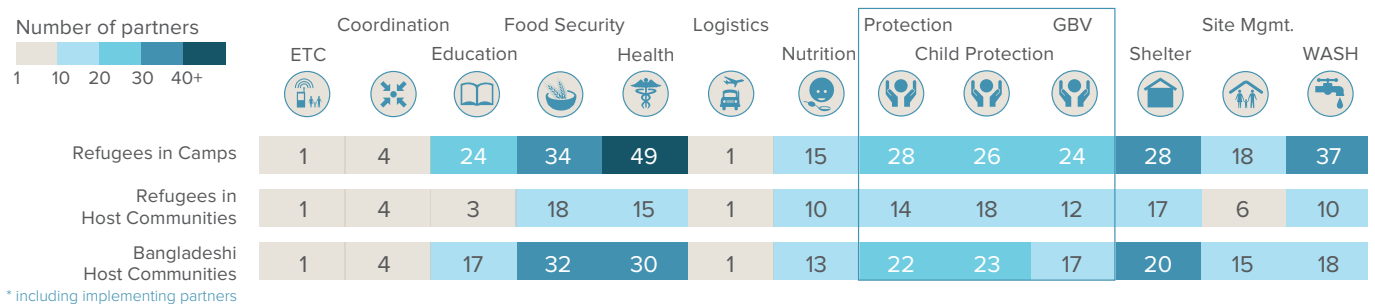
* Including implementing partners reporting to ISCG 4W as of December 2018

COORDINATION AND MONITORING

Coordination

- 1. With such a complex set of stakeholders, and with the urgency of the humanitarian situation, clear and effective coordination is essential.** Coordination will ensure the most efficient and harmonized use of resources, and quick identification of gaps, duplications, and operational challenges, so that assistance and protection reaches those who need them in a timely way.
- 2. The humanitarian response is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh,** which 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 including 29 Ministries and entities, which provides oversight and strategic guidance to the response. Following the influx, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, was mandated to provide operational coordination for all refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals*. The DC also continues to play the critical role, and has the primary responsibility for operational coordination of the response for Bangladeshi host communities including Disaster Risk Reduction.
- 3. For the humanitarian agencies, strategic guidance and national level government engagement is provided by the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in Dhaka, co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator, IOM and UNHCR.** At the District level, the Senior Coordinator leads the Inter-Sector Coordination Group, composed of thematic Sector and Working Group Coordinators who represent the humanitarian community, ensuring coordination with the RRRC and the DC (including with the Upazila Nirbah Officers (UNO) at the Upazila, sub-District level: this includes regular coordination meetings at the Upazila level co-chaired by UNOs and ISCG).
- 4. The Senior Coordinator has direct reporting lines to the three SEG Co-Chairs based in Dhaka and coordinates the response at the level of Cox's Bazar.** The Senior Coordinator 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 donor representatives based in Cox's Bazar. The Senior Coordinator also chairs and leads the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), and guides the response, with the support of a Secretariat. In 2019, in addition to the humanitarian response efforts in

Number of partners by sector



JRP appealing partners breakdown



JRP appealing partners breakdown with host community interventions



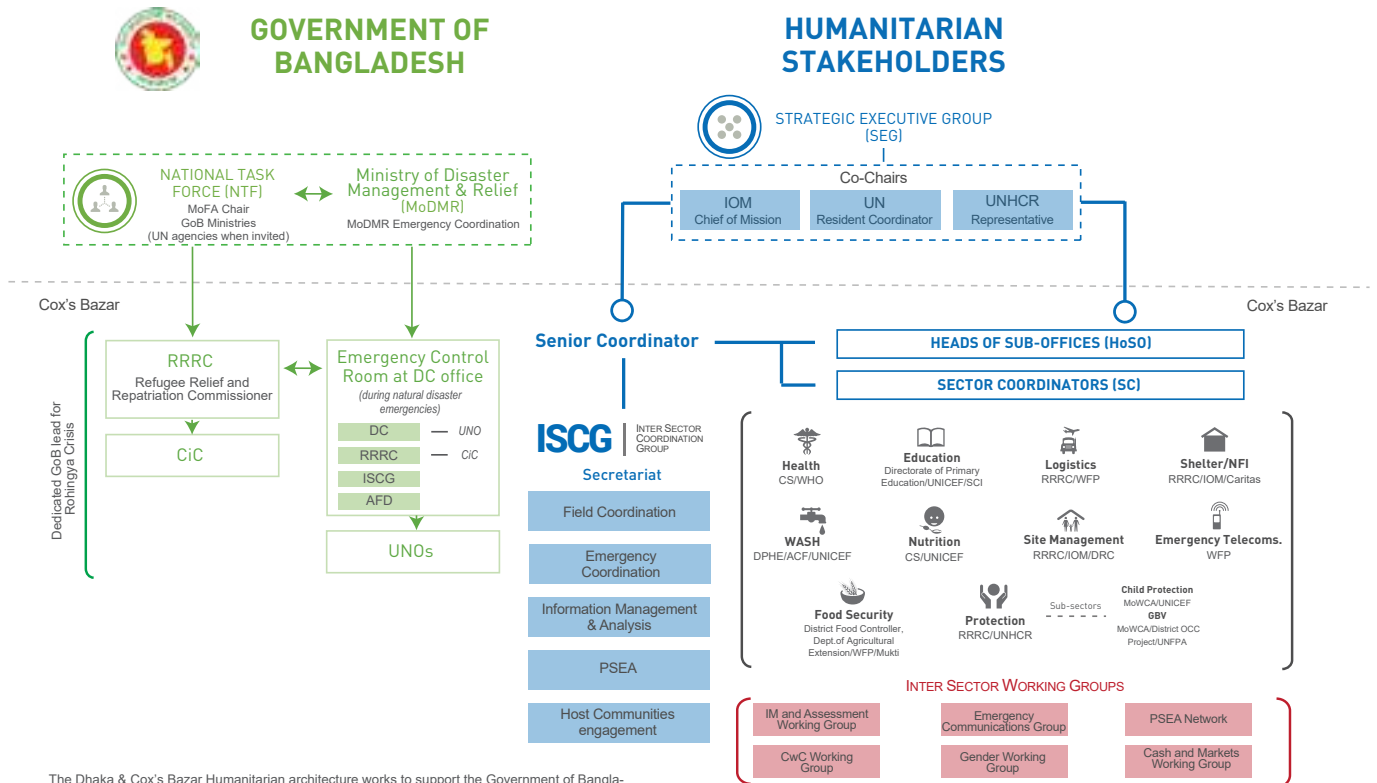
the camps, under the leadership of the Government, a coordination mechanism will also be established to promote peaceful coexistence between and within communities as well as address host community needs. This platform will be led by the Deputy Commissioner with support from the Senior Coordinator and the ISCG to ensure a cohesive response, also with the aim of strengthening representation and involvement by national civil society partners. The Deputy Commissioner also leads disaster risk reduction planning for the whole district.

5. **The Government provides overall leadership and coordination for the humanitarian response. In regards to operational coordination, the RRRC co-chairs Sector Coordinators meetings in Cox's Bazar on a regular basis.** At the sector level, relevant line Ministries and Departments guide the response, with the sectors supporting the mainstreaming of service delivery, as appropriate, by basing coordination teams in the relevant government offices.
6. **At the camp level, coordination is led by the Camp-in-Charge officials under the RRRC's office, who are mandated by the Government of Bangladesh to assume camp management responsibilities.** During the course of 2018, additional camps were formally demarcated, and boundaries drawn, enabling camp management oversight of the vast majority of the Rohingya settlements within a total of 34 formally designated camps at the end of the year. Under the auspices of the Site Management Sector, Site Management Support (SMS) Agencies have been deployed in all camps to support the CiC in managing the camps. CiCs chair regular camp level coordination meetings, attended by camp level Sector Focal Points. These focal points are operational staff of agencies delivering in the camps who oversee and coordinate service delivery in their specific technical areas within the boundaries of the camps, which is often delivered by multiple agencies. The CiCs liaise closely with all actors and monitor service delivery overall in the camps, ensuring gaps and duplications are identified and addressed.
7. **The Camp Management function also entails community outreach and participation, which is done in coordination with the Site Management and Protection sectors.** As part of the 2019 efforts by the Protection and Site Management partners, a new community representation model within the camps should progressively be implemented that includes grassroots community organizations and religious leaders. In addition, several community groups have been established by CiC, SMS agencies and other actors at the camp level to support service delivery and maintenance, and represent groups of the population.
8. **Capacity-building support for the RRRC and CiCs will be streamlined in 2019, in close cooperation with the Government.** Support will be provided to reinforce government leadership in camp-level coordination and to make the transition toward strengthened national leadership of site management, based on needs and requests.
9. **The ISCG Secretariat hosted an NGO liaison function in the initial phase of the response and subsequently fostered the independent Bangladesh Rohingya Response NGO forum which was established in June 2018.** The NGO Platform aims to bring together more than one hundred local, national and international NGOs to enhance coordination, advocacy and partnerships, as well as to help widen their humanitarian space in the response. The NGO Platform Coordinator participates in decision-making and agenda-setting in the coordination fora at all levels, including the Strategic Executive Group, the HoSOG and the ISCG. The NGO Platform regularly participates in government-led coordination mechanisms, including under the RRRC and the Deputy Commissioner, and helps coordinate with the Government's NGO Affairs Bureau.
10. **A gender hub will also become operational in 2019 and will support sectors and humanitarian actors to strengthen gender, GBV and PSEA mainstreaming through offering integrated training, awareness raising and technical support, building on analysis, tools and capacities in the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group,** the Protection Working Group, the GBV Sub-Sector and the PSEA Network. It will promote greater accountability to mainstream gender, GBV and PSEA, and concrete actions by sectors and humanitarian actors to address gender equality issues, GBV risks, and the need to further empower and support women and girls to be represented and have their voices heard within the communities. The Gender Hub will be led through partnership of UN Women with UNFPA and UNHCR.
11. **A country-wide coordination review, including a lesson learnt workshop and a review mission, was undertaken in late 2018.** The recommendations of the review will be implemented in 2019, in consultation with the Government, to ensure a coordination structure that is fit for purpose. The coordination mechanisms must ensure that adequate synergy is maintained between all the critical stakeholders, that accountability lines are clear, and that common issues of concern are identified and addressed. An overall coherent and cohesive humanitarian response and concrete support to various partners and sectors at the Cox's Bazar level is enabled through the collaboration of all partners led by the Senior Coordinator and supported by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group Secretariat.

Rohingya Refugee Response Coordination Mechanism

Dhaka

Dhaka



Monitoring

- A comprehensive monitoring framework for the JRP 2019 has been developed with partners to track implementation of the response plan.** Outcome statements have been defined against each of the Strategic Objectives, and the sector-level indicators aligned against them so that achievements and gaps can be clearly monitored, unnecessary duplications identified, and strategic direction of the Plan supervised. The framework will allow clear inter-sector analysis of the available information. Sectors will be responsible for tracking progress against their indicators which will be consolidated by the ISCG Secretariat with the Information Management Working Group (IMWG), and analysed in collaboration with the Sector Coordinators and Heads of Sub-Offices (HoSOG). The framework is included in the Annexes.
- The JRP will be reviewed at mid-term, with dashboards produced quarterly.** In June, a full mid-term review of the JRP 2019 will be undertaken to make the revisions and adjustments necessary based on the evolution of the situation on the ground. At the end of March and the end of September, a dashboard reporting on progress against the Plan, including Strategic Objectives and Key Sector Indicators will be produced.
- The Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG) will coordinate periodic multi-sector assessments in refugee and host communities to identify needs and gaps.** The first multi-sector needs assessment covering all Unions in Teknaf and Ukhiya, in order to underpin better targeting and coordination of host community response, was completed in 2018. Multi-Sector Needs Assessments will be coordinated by the ISCG Secretariat as Chair of the NAWG, with support from REACH, IOM and UNHCR. The ISCG Secretariat will ensure the harmonization of the different assessment methodologies, enhancing their efficiency. Results from more in-depth technical sector assessments (such as nutrition surveys or food security assessments), as well as the enhanced context analysis undertaken by UNDP and other development actors, will also be consolidated by the ISCG Secretariat. The aim is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the needs, gaps and the impact and outcomes of the response in order to inform strategic and operational decision-making.

4. **Funding against the JRP will be tracked on the Financial Tracking Service as well as at the sector level. In collaboration with the RRRC and other actors, funding through other channels will be tracked as well to underpin improved prioritization and allocation of resources.** Bilateral donations and non-traditional donors, among other actors contributing outside the scope of the JRP 2019, are also expected to continue to play an important role in the overall response. The ISCG Secretariat will support the RRRC in enhancing the tracking of funding resources across the response to enhance the efficiency of resource allocation, as well as tracking delivery and overall progress against the Strategic Objectives of the response.

The New Way of Working and the Humanitarian/Development Nexus

1. **The humanitarian community is trying to strengthen linkages to development actors to ensure that ongoing humanitarian interventions link to the longer-term development priorities of the Government of Bangladesh.** On the strategic level, this includes coordination at the Dhaka level with representatives of International Financial Institutions and donors.
2. **Given the urgent need to provide basic services, the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have proposed grant financing at the request of the Government of Bangladesh covering three years. In 2018, the World Bank President announced a grant of USD 480 million (including USD 80 million loan taken in charge by Canada) under its IDA18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities.** It is aimed to benefit both refugee and host populations in the main sectors of health, education and multi-sector interventions including livelihoods and infrastructure (such as cyclone shelters and roads). The first phase of the grant would amount to USD 240 million and includes a health services provision project, an education and skills training project and a multi-sector support project.
3. **The Asian Development Bank proposed USD 200 million grant financing. The first phase of USD 100 million approved in July 2018, supports investments for basic infrastructure to address the immediate needs of displaced persons.** These include water and sanitation, disaster risk management, energy supply, and road access to and within camps. The second phase of support would be subject to the progress of the first phase. Both the WB and ADB funds will contribute to stabilizing the situation as the Government and humanitarian actors are able to link the emergency response to the expertise of development actors.
4. **The humanitarian community will continue to support the Government of Bangladesh and liaise with development actors linked to development planning in Cox's Bazar District,** including the WB and ADB, to share clear priorities with a view to maximizing opportunities presented through different coordination bodies. It will be crucial to ensure alignment of interventions on the way forward as well as linkages between Dhaka and Cox's Bazar on the strategic, advocacy and programmatic levels.
5. **In 2019, the World Bank and ADB funds in addition to other ongoing programmes in Bangladesh, will provide critical support in the camps and surrounding host communities across several sectors.** The JRP 2019 requirements do not include contributions of the WB and ADB; however, they have been coordinated in partnership with the relevant sectors, and have been taken into account in the sectors' budgeting processes. Furthermore, resources from development funding streams will be an important contribution but are not intended to cover all the humanitarian needs of the target population in 2019.
6. **Other development donors are also making critical contributions and seeking synergies with their humanitarian funds for the whole of Cox's Bazar district.** In 2019, these linkages must be better mapped and maximized to ensure that strategic investments build upon the work already undertaken, and to move towards the sustainability of the response. The European Union is leading the mapping of ongoing efforts. The ISCG Secretariat will include an expert in 2019 to foster new partnerships and collaboration, working with the Strategic Executive Group on how to better link Bangladesh's development actors and networks that are primarily based in Dhaka, with the ongoing efforts by humanitarian partners at District level.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Key cross-cutting priorities will be advanced within and between sectors in 2019. Protection and gender mainstreaming, environment and eco-system rehabilitation, social cohesion, and natural disaster preparedness will be the focus of joint efforts. Inter-sector linkages formed during the course of 2018 to drive cross-cutting issues forward cohesively and effectively, notably the multi-sector Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (bringing together in particular the Site Management, Shelter and NFI, and Food Security Sectors) and the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group, will be further strengthened. Natural disaster preparedness and social cohesion efforts will build on the groundwork laid in 2018.

Further detail by sector, and across sectors, can be found in Annex 1.

Protection and Gender Mainstreaming

Protection and gender mainstreaming gaps, including enhanced Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), will be addressed across the response in 2019. This will include pursuing a standardized complaints and feedback mechanisms, gender sensitive distributions, queues and facilities, and collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data to inform better programming. Access to services for women, men, boys and girls, and for vulnerable groups including the elderly and persons with disabilities, will be strengthened. Empowerment and representation of women and girls will be sought, with respect to the culture and religion of the Rohingya and host communities, and with their protection central to all engagements. The Protection, GBV Sub-Sector, and Gender in Humanitarian Action working groups will provide technical support and guidance.

Environment and eco-system rehabilitation

The Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG), hosted under the Site Management and Site Development, Shelter, and Food Security Sectors, will continue to provide technical guidance on environment and eco-system rehabilitation. Joint programmes that emerged from this inter-sector coordination initiative in 2018 will continue and scale, including the provision of LPG as alternative fuel, combined with disaster risk mitigation such as slope stabilization, and reforestation to mitigate deforestation. Waste management (including sludge, solid and medical waste) will be enhanced. Water quality and the health of the aquifers will be closely monitored. In 2019, the response will establish common bamboo treatment plants, as well as common bamboo quality standards and control procedures to reject immature culms and avoid overharvesting. The poor quality of bamboo, resulting from inadequate procurement practices, has emerged as a critical concern for the environment and for the resilience of structures in the camps.

Natural Disaster Preparedness

Cox's Bazar has two cyclone seasons per year, with high likelihood of a cyclone, flood or other severe weather events. Preparedness and contingency must be in place for the 2019 seasons. Since 1960, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department has registered 33 cyclones in Bangladesh, of which 11 have directly impacted Cox's Bazar District: Bangladesh as a whole has registered on average one cyclone every 1.7 years, and Cox's Bazar in particular one cyclone every 5.7 years. Most recently, Cox's Bazar has been hit by a cyclone in 2004, 2015 and 2017. While the 2018 seasons were fortunately mild, with no cyclone or major flood, this may not be the case in 2019.

The 2019 Joint Response Plan includes preparedness to enable rapid frontline response, including distribution of a minimum support package, to a severe weather event within 72 hours for the targeted population in need. The Preparedness and Contingency Plan is based on a scenario in which a Category 1 cyclone makes landfall in Cox's Bazar, destroying the majority of the camps, with the majority of the targeted population affected and temporarily displaced. This includes adequate strategic prepositioning of key supplies, review and fine-tuning of response mechanisms at the District, Upazila and Camp levels including training of volunteer groups, and establishment of adequate mobile response capacity. The absence of adequate evacuation spaces and the additional challenges relating to the mechanics of evacuation of a significantly women and child population remain a critical concern. The mapping of existing cyclone shelters identified by the Government indicate that in Ukhiya, Seventy-five structures are to be used as cyclone shelters with capacity of 67,550 individuals, while in Teknaf 67 cyclone shelters have a capacity of 65,200 individuals. In 2019, several cyclone resistant Learning Spaces will be constructed within the camp boundaries, ongoing improvements of 59 educational structures to serve as cyclone shelters and the rehabilitation of 60 existing

shelters. The rehabilitation and constructions of cyclone shelters in Ukhiya and Teknaf by development partners, serving the host community, are not included in the JRP 2019 budget: the World Bank and ADB will cover a proportion of the need with 73 climate-resilient multi-purpose structures, but further funding will be required to rehabilitate all the shelters. Support will continue to be provided to the existing Disaster Management Committees at District, Upazila and Union levels.

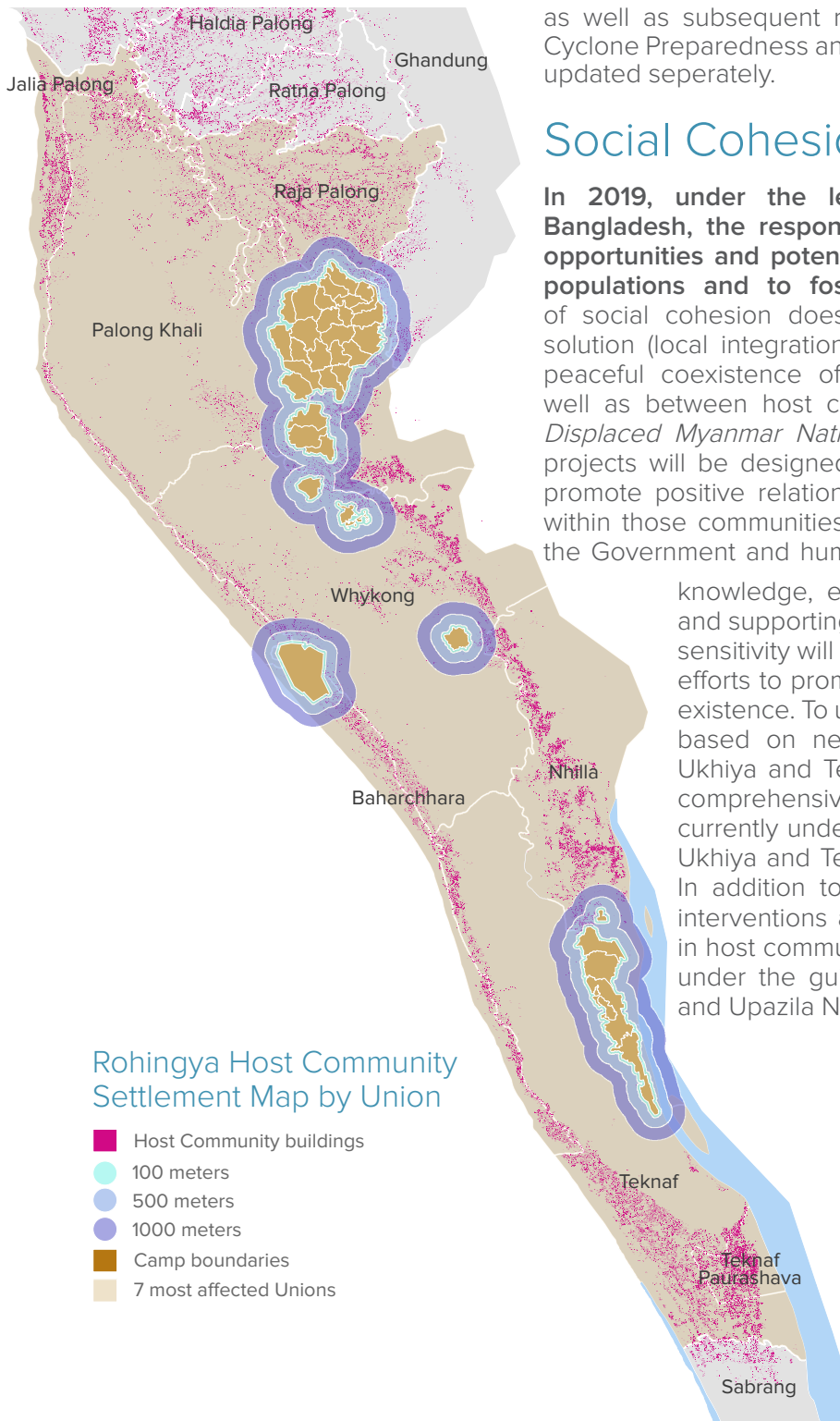
Depending on the severity of any actual weather event and on the results of joint rapid needs assessments, additional resources would need to be mobilized in collaboration with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) co-chaired by the UN and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, to cover needs thereafter, with appropriate resource mobilization strategies to be activated, if required. This may include dedicated appeals, emergency supply chains and surge capacity for the emergency response,

as well as subsequent recovery programming. The detailed Cyclone Preparedness and Contingency Plan is maintained and updated separately.

Social Cohesion

In 2019, under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the response will seek to better harness the opportunities and potential of the operation for all affected populations and to foster social cohesion. The concept of social cohesion does not by itself represent a durable solution (local integration), but recognizes the importance of peaceful coexistence of communities within the camps as well as between host communities and refugees / *Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals*. Therefore, programmes and projects will be designed in ways that mitigate tensions and promote positive relations (living side by side) between and within those communities, in line with the relevant policies of the Government and humanitarian actors. Sectors are sharing

knowledge, employing locally in their operations, and supporting local traders and producers. Conflict sensitivity will inform programming and coordination efforts to promote mutual respect and peaceful coexistence. To underpin better targeting of assistance based on need for people and communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas affected by the crisis, comprehensive multi-sector assessments are currently underway across all camps and Unions of Ukhiya and Teknaf, in coordination with all sectors. In addition to enhanced targeting and design of interventions across sectors, quick impact projects in host communities will be identified and delivered under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner and Upazila Nirbahi Officers.



PEOPLE TARGETED BY SECTOR (AGE AND GENDER DISAGGREGATED)

SECTOR		BY LOCATION			BY SEX & AGE		TOTAL
		Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities	Bangladeshi Host Communities	% Female % Male	% Children, adult and elderly	People Targeted
	Protection	899,349	7,163	335,930	52% 	55% 41% 4% 	1,242,442
	Food Security	899,349	7,163	335,930	52% 	55% 41% 4% 	1,242,442
	Education	339,862	2,707	120,331	51% 	99% 1% 	462,367
	Site Management	899,349	7,163	335,930	52% 	55% 41% 4% 	1,242,442
	Health	899,349	7,163	335,930	52% 	55% 41% 4% 	1,242,442
	Nutrition	252,108	2,397	44,254	70% 	84% 16% 	298,759
	WASH	762,251	6,071	284,174	52% 	55% 41% 4% 	1,052,495
	Sheter/NFI	899,349	7,163	125,000	52% 	55% 41% 4% 	1,031,512
	CWC	899,349	7,163	335,930	52% 	55% 41% 4% 	1,242,442

PART II: SECTOR STRATEGIES



Photo Credit: ISCG / Nayana Bose / 2018

- Protection
 - Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
 - Child Protection (CP)
- Food Security
- Education
- Site Management and Site Development (SMSD)
- Health
- Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)
- Communication with Communities (CwC)
- Logistics
- Emergency Telecommunications
- Coordination



PROTECTION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Monitor and advocate for access to territory, prevention of refoulement and respect for refugees' rights, whilst enhancing continuous registration and documentation for all refugee women, men, girls and boys. Related to SO 1
2. Promote a community-based approach to the response and provide services to persons at heightened protection risk, including girls, boys, women and men of all ages and with diverse needs and vulnerabilities. Related to SO 1 & 2
3. Support system strengthening, by supporting Government and local partners, promoting peaceful coexistence and enhancing social cohesion within and between refugee and host communities. Related to SO 1 & 3
4. Improve access to quality survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating GBV risks, and empowering women, girls and survivors of GBV. Related to SO 1 & 2
5. Provide specialized child protection services to children most at risk, including adolescents most at risk. Related to SO 1 & 2
6. Promote an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to protection. Related to SO 1, 2 & 3

PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED



POPULATION TARGETED¹⁰



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CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED



POPULATION TARGETED



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GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

FUNDING REQUIRED



POPULATION TARGETED



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NEEDS ANALYSIS

The Rohingya refugee crisis is a protection crisis at its core. Rohingya, who are stateless, have survived decades of deprivation and lack of recognition of their most basic human rights in Myanmar. Since August 2017, more than 745,000 refugees sought asylum in Bangladesh (out of which some 16,000¹² arrived in 2018), joining close to 170,000 others who had sought refuge before the 2017 influx. The refugees arrived to Bangladesh seeking refuge from continued persecution and violence; and the psychosocial distress many refugees suffered from was compounded by additional protection risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed in displacement. One-third of refugee families have at least one specific protection vulnerability that requires specialized protection attention.

While Rohingya refugees are resilient and rely on strong community-based protection and self-support mechanisms, there is a need to strengthen the presence of law enforcement agencies, and ensure refugees' access to justice and increase the measures taken to address risks of exploitation, trafficking in persons, and, drug trafficking. Protection monitoring findings through focus groups discussions uniformly indicate that women and girls, as well as men and boys, have identified needs for proper lighting (both street and portable lighting), more protection and gender sensitive infrastructures, and, more community centres and recreational facilities¹³.

Family structures have been significantly disrupted since the onset of the crisis, heightening the vulnerability of older persons, widows in particular, and persons with disabilities who are confronted with situations of isolation. Persons with specific protection needs due to their gender identity and sexual orientation have also been found at risk of discrimination, harassment including sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking. Meanwhile, the youth have specific needs and face more protection risks than other age-groups as they often do not benefit from targeted programmes and have inadequate access to education or employment opportunities leading to idleness in the camps.

Child Protection

Children represent 55% of all refugees and the majority are in need of immediate child protection assistance. Children face serious protection risks including

psychosocial distress, neglect, abuse, separation from caregivers, sexual violence, child marriage, child labour, and trafficking. Children are experiencing high levels of distress after witnessing extreme violence in Myanmar, as well as being exposed to continued stressful and uncertain living conditions upon arrival in Bangladesh. As of October 2018, some 6,100 unaccompanied and separated children have been registered and are at heightened risk of child trafficking, abuse and exploitation in the camps. Girls, who represent a larger proportion (57%¹⁴) of this vulnerable group, are particularly at risk of child marriage, sexual exploitation, abuse and neglect. There remains a high need for robust family-based alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children, as well as family tracing and reunification and the provision of support to foster care families¹⁵.

The need to provide mental health and psychosocial support for refugees of all ages and diversity groups is tremendous, as psychological distress continues to be a salient concern for all, including for children¹⁶. Child marriage is a negative coping mechanism with some girls marrying as young as 12. Boys are at heightened risk of child labour, exploitation and trafficking. Agencies continue to monitor the worst forms of child labour, involving children as young as 7 years old being recruited into abusive and exploitative work. Adolescents face specific risks, exacerbated by the absence of education, lack of life skills education and safe livelihood opportunities, and, by their limited participation in decision making. Overall, understanding and response timing for child rights violations needs improvement via a strengthened alert and monitoring system.

Gender-Based Violence

Out of the total refugee population, 52% are women and girls¹⁷. Many of them have been exposed to widespread and severe forms of sexual violence in Myanmar before and during flight and, following displacement, they continue to be at disproportionate risk of GBV, including domestic violence, forced/child marriage, and exploitation and trafficking. As of November 2018, only 43% of minimum service coverage has been achieved for urgently required GBV case management and psychosocial support for children and adults. Out of 34 camps, four are still not covered by essential minimum GBV services (case management, access to PSS, health, clinical management of rape (CMR), legal counselling and safe spaces for women and girls); five only have 25-50% of GBV service

DISAGGREGATED DATA

		Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)		
Rohingya	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Protection	471,386	435,125	81,586	81,586	99,716	108,781	63,456	63,456	208,498	163,172	18,130	18,130
CP	147,742	136,377	25,571	25,571	31,253	34,094	19,888	19,888	65,347	51,141	5,682	5,682
GBV	317,261	292,856	54,910	54,910	67,113	73,214	42,708	42,708	140,327	109,821	12,202	12,202

		Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)		
Bangladeshi	Total Female	Total Male	Female		Male		Female	Male	Female	Male
Protection	174,684	161,246	96,076		88,685		73,367	67,723	5,241	4,837
CP	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
GBV	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-

coverage¹⁸ and another eight camps have 25% service coverage. Additionally, accessibility of these services remains limited due to movement restrictions as well as fear of women and girls to move outside of their shelter. At least 115 additional GBV case management service entry points¹⁹ are required to achieve essential coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need, including host communities.

Access to essential health services for survivors of GBV is also severely limited, with nearly 56% of sites lacking required services. Expansion of CMR, in combination with other sexual and reproductive health services, is critical to prevent unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease and social stigmatization of women and girls. Meanwhile, intimate partner violence remains the most common concern reported by survivors of GBV. Efforts to strengthen the protective environment and support mechanisms must be approached through meaningful engagement of men, women, boys, and girls in GBV risk mitigation at the community level. Among the Bangladeshi host communities, approximately 85% of areas have severely limited access to GBV service provision.

Sustained advocacy efforts are required to recognize the legal status of refugees in Bangladesh and address important protection issues, especially with regard to civil documentation, access to justice, the right to education and access to livelihood, while at the same time pursuing sustainable solutions. Effective access to civil documentation for the most vital events, such as birth, marriage, divorce and death is a priority.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2019, protection partners will scale up their protection monitoring programmes and analysis of risks, threats, vulnerabilities and incidents at camp level and overall, in order to identify trends and key issues for advocacy and protection interventions. Particular attention will be paid to enhancing continued registration and documentation for all refugee women, men, girls and boys. As such, the joint Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR verification exercise will continue in 2019 in order to consolidate and update the existing unified registration database of the entire refugee population. This crucial exercise will provide documentation for refugees, whilst strengthening assistance delivery by all humanitarian actors. Regular border and settlement monitoring visits and protection advocacy at all levels for the promotion of respect for refugees' rights will continue in order to maintain protection space and create a conducive protection environment.

Building on the 2018 strategic approach to protection programming consisting in putting refugees at the centre, reinforcing the community-based approach to the protection response will continue to be a key priority in 2019. In parallel, strengthening coordination of interventions at the field level, closer to the refugee community and in support of protection and gender mainstreaming, will be prioritized. The network of camp focal points established with a bottom-up approach in 2018, will be reinforced and consolidated. In close consultation with the Camp-in-Charge Officials, their capacity to monitor and respond to needs, and, to provide advice and service delivery closer to refugees will be supported, through regular visits,

guidance and capacity building opportunities. Advocacy at all levels will be strategically paired with local efforts to improve access to national systems, including access to justice thereby contributing to safer camps by reducing impunity and social tension.

Given that the lack of access to education and portable skills development opportunities continues to expose refugees, especially women and adolescent girls, as well as youth in general, to protection risks and potentially harmful coping mechanisms, the response will strategically prioritize these age groups across all areas of protection interventions. Initiatives such as informal and portable skills development, education, tailored psychosocial support and recreational sport activities will be scaled up to address the situation of idleness and hopelessness in which many youth increasingly find themselves. Protection partners will work with Imams and other traditional leaders in the camp who are trusted by the community to improve the protection environment for all. For young women and girls in particular, capacity building, coaching on protection-sensitive leadership skills, self-determination and self-development will be carried out by specialized protection partners.

Given remaining gaps across the response, protection mainstreaming and a multi-sectoral approach to protection will be a key strategic objective next year. Key sectors will be prioritized such as Health, Food Security, WASH, Shelter and Site Management, and technical protection guidance will be provided in order to inform sectoral project planning and implementation.

In order to foster an inclusive and more participatory approach to assistance throughout the response, outreach programmes and existing community-based protection mechanisms will target all persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities, older persons, chronically or severely ill persons, persons living with HIV/ AIDS, and female headed households, among others. Protection and health actors will work together in strengthening accessibility and acceptability of healthcare services, including for persons with specific needs and those with disabilities and reduced mobility, both in terms of mobile outreach and access to the local healthcare system. The mobilization of mobile protection teams (PERUs) will be an important pillar of the emergency protection preparedness and response to seasonal weather-related risks and natural disasters. Given their role as key protection stakeholders in the response, the host communities' priority legal and public service needs will continue to be assessed and addressed, both through small-scale projects focusing on social cohesion and the strengthening of public systems and services aiming at increasing service access for both host and refugee communities.

Child Protection

The 2019 Joint Response Plan contains a dedicated objective, developed in coordination with the Department of Social Services (DSS), to strengthen the child protection system, including linkages to, and improved quality of, government-led service delivery. Based on collective analysis and planning, key operational frameworks pertaining to areas such as case management and alternative care will be harmonized, and joint learning

initiatives undertaken and extended to other key line ministries, such as the Ministries of Social Welfare, Women and Children Affairs and Justice. As key partners in ensuring quality and coverage, local child protection NGOs and civil society organizations will be engaged in partnerships that reciprocally strengthen technical and institutional capacity, through coaching, mentoring, and joint implementation approaches. To boost local partner participation in coordination, a revolving position will be made available for local partners to be attached to the coordination position as a form of mentorship, for periods of 3 months. CPSS will continue to strengthen child safeguarding measures and ensure that all interventions are safe for children, including providing mandatory training on child safeguarding, PSEA and code of conduct for all humanitarian actors.

To track and respond to the overall trajectory of child protection by key issue and geographical severity, a situation and alert system will be established to enable CP partners to receive alerts of any alarming changes in the situation for children from a range of actors. In addition, an integrated analysis, making use of predictable datasets as regards, for example, food security, education and health, will enable partners to make significant shifts in the programmatic response to boost efficiency, effectiveness and coverage.

Across refugee and host communities, girls and boys with heightened protection risks will be identified and provided with specialized case management services. This will include referrals to service providers including but not limited to medical, Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS), legal and cash-based assistance (provided by DSS) for refugee families with such children. For unaccompanied children, identification and documentation, family tracing services, including cross border where possible, case management and provision of appropriate alternative family or community-based care will be scaled up and strengthened. Child survivors of sexual and GBV will be supported in coordination with the GBV Sub-Sector. The capacity of social workers will continue to be built through learning strategies including case management training, mentoring and coaching.

The protective environment for children, including adolescents, will continue to be enhanced through Community-Based Child Protection Committees which monitor child protection risks and develop community-led response plans, including working to address social norms affecting levels of violence, abuse and exploitation, preventing trafficking and referring children in need to key services. Community-based mechanisms will be linked to service providers via predictable feedback mechanisms as a means to ensure accountability to affected populations. Investment will be made in strengthening the social workforce in both the refugee camps and host community in order to increase the quality of prevention, mitigation and response services for children, particularly those with

heightened protection risks. Communities, and specifically adolescents, will be engaged as partners and co-creators in assessment, analysis, programme design and monitoring of services and will be supported to participate in peer to peer activities including those that promote peaceful coexistence. A key shared initiative will be the development of adolescent and youth hubs, through which CP agencies will partner with other sectors such as Education to co-create and scale up solutions related to education and learning opportunities, skills for learning, employability, decent work (including entrepreneurial skills), and empowerment, with a focus on girls. Where possible, seed funding will be attached to each hub to facilitate adolescent-led initiatives.

Gender-Based Violence

Improved access to information and services for GBV response shall be achieved through expanding integrated service approaches for GBV case management and psychosocial support and the expansion of SSWG activities to include empowerment for women and girls. This shall be complemented by robust community mobilization strategies that aim to strengthen the skills and capacities of refugees to mitigate GBV risks. Case management service providers with GBV and CP specializations shall further strengthen care by expanding service options for child survivors of sexual violence. To ensure the provision of quality PSS and health services including CMR for survivors of GBV in a timely manner, the GBV Sub-Sector will:

- Increase the number of trained social workers and case managers to provide survivor-centric case management;
- Expand the capacity of CMR, together with other sexual and reproductive health services including training of medical staff and equipping health facilities with post rape kits and related medical supplies to deliver quality clinical management of rape;
- Sensitize the legal and security actors (police, judges and general prosecutors) to improve and facilitate survivors' access to justice and security services, addressing impunity of perpetrators, ensuring survivors of GBV have access to security, safety, material assistance and legal services treating them with respect and dignity, so that they are not exposed to further stigmatization and have immediate and effective access to justice;
- Reinforce community centred approach to ensure the participation of key partners (including women, girls, boys and men) through GBV prevention and response activities.

10. Protection: While specific objectives will have specific targets, the entire refugee population is in need of protection and will constitute the overall target.

Gender-Based Violence: A formula reflective of the capacity to reach the community with GBV services in 2018 was used, so as to represent the target population that the Sub-Sector will realistically be able to reach.

Child Protection: The Needs Identification and Analysis Framework (NIAF) by the global CP AoR was carried out and combined with other existing information source for its data analysis and interpretation. Information sources of the NIAF exercise included (i) UNHCR/RRRC Refugee disaggregated data (Family Counting), (ii) IOM DTM site assessment (iii) FS Household Survey; (iv) Health Household assessment; (v) Education needs analysis.

Through the NIAF process of data usefulness and complementarity, the Child Protection Sub-Sector developed a 'severity scale' to identify children in need and priority camps, as follows:

- a. Refugee Children In Need (CiN): 284,119 refugee children between 0 to 18 years are in need of acute and immediate CP assistance. This figure represents 31 % of the total population and 58% of children affected by the refugee crisis. The most affected and at-risk groups are: 1) 132,957 Children registered in households with special needs directly linked to CP responses; and 2) 45,870 children registered in households where at least one family member has special needs.
 - b. Most affected areas: 1) Camps with confirmed presence of child marriage: i.e. 01E/07 and 22. 2) Camps with confirmed presence of children contributing to HH livelihoods and who are engaged in child labour: i.e. 3/4/4Ext/5/8E/9/13, 01E/07 and 22. CiN living in these areas number 105,292
 - c. Host Community children in need: 107,162 host community children between 0 to 18 years are in need of acute and immediate CP assistance. This figure represents 58% of the total child population in the host communities.
11. Some refugees living in host communities and in other locations beyond camp boundaries may not have been counted.
 12. ISCG, 10 Jan. 2018, Situation Report Rohingya Crisis, Cox's Bazar. Available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/situation-report-rohingya-crisis-coxs-bazar-10-january-2019>
 13. UNHCR Camp settlement and Protection Profiles, April 2018, available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/63821>
 14. Child Protection Sub-Sector 4W.
 15. A recent study revealed that an overwhelming number of orphans or separated children have strong reasons to believe that their parent or caregiver died during the attack. Child Protection Sub-Sector, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, November 2018, 'Understanding family separation among Rohingya Refugees'.
 16. A recent assessment reveals that only 13% of Rohingya refugees had access to mental health and psychosocial services; which demonstrates that psychosocial and mental health support needs largely outgrow the current coverage of services
 17. According to UNHCR-RRRC Family Counting data.
 18. GBV Service coverage map, GBV Sub-Sector, August 2018.
 19. This figure is based on the ideal that one centre can cover approximately 6,000 individuals





FOOD SECURITY

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- 1. Ensure and sustain timely provision of life-saving food assistance for Rohingya refugees.** Related to SO 1 & 2
- 2. Promote portable skills development opportunities for Rohingya and enhance the livelihoods and resilience of host communities.** Related to SO 1 & 2
- 3. Address and mitigate environmental impact caused by Rohingya refugees' influx and support social cohesion through enhancement and restoration of natural resources.** Related to SO 1 & 3

FUNDING REQUIRED



USD 255M



POPULATION TARGETED²⁰



1.24M



906,512
Rohingya Refugees



335,930
Bangladeshi Host Community



22
Sector Projects



39
Sector Partners

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NEEDS ANALYSIS

Trends of food security indicators, suggest that overall food security amongst the Rohingya refugee population has improved, which is likely due to the regular and effective general food assistance programme through in-kind and voucher programmes. Under existing conditions, the refugee population remains 100% reliant on food assistance to sustain the minimum daily required kilocalories per individual and for diet diversification. This dependency is due to several factors such as: lack of opportunity for own food production, limited financial and physical access to food, movement restrictions, protection issues and limited access to cooking fuel and sources of energy. Thus, sustaining the food assistance of the population is paramount as breakage in the food supply pipeline could deepen the existing emergency and threatens the survival of the vulnerable Rohingya population. To address dietary diversity, response actors are moving forward with complementary activities to the general blanket food assistance through supplementary/fresh food vouchers and hot meals provision. However, the roll-out has been somewhat challenged by competing priorities of the immediate food needs and funding commitments.

There is an increased caseload in need of rapid food assistance, largely due to relocations and displacement related to weather hazards, inter-community tensions and new arrivals. Also, the tendency of the community to fragment families into smaller family units is also contributing to an increased household caseload.

The food and nutrition security of the poorest amongst the host community is a growing concern. Many have lost access to previously farmed lands (often government forest land) and have simultaneously lost work opportunities to cheaper refugee labour market. Forest products on which they previously depended are no longer available. It has also become increasingly clear that the response actors will need to increase their focus on host community food security, particularly in hard-hit communities. In addition, natural disasters and deforestation may prolong and worsen food insecurity situation for both host communities and Rohingya and exacerbate the likelihood of natural disaster and its impact on both communities.

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rohingya	471,386	435,125	81,586	81,586	99,716	108,781	63,456	63,456	208,498	163,172	18,130	18,130
		Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)				
		Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bangladeshi	174,684	161,246		96,076		88,685	73,367	67,723	5,241	4,837		

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Ensure and sustain timely provision of life-saving food assistance for Rohingya refugees: The Sector will continue blanket unconditional food assistance for all the current 906,512 refugees and new arrivals and continue transitioning of in-kind food distribution (GFD) to e-voucher system, market-based programming for basic food needs, allowing beneficiaries to choose from 19 food commodities²¹ that are available in the registered e-voucher shops in the camps, thereby improving their dietary diversity and choice of food items. This will, in addition, contribute to the strengthening of the local economy. The transition is systematic, 46,000 households have been enrolled and it is anticipated that by July 2019, all targeted households will have been shifted from in-kind food distribution to e-voucher.

The food items for GFD in-kind (rice, pulses and cooking oil) and value of e-voucher are based on the Sphere standard of 2,100kcal intake per person per day. Thus, blanket food assistance will be complemented with voucher for fresh food items²² and target the most vulnerable²³ categories and those with limited access to food, with an aim on enhancing diet diversity. As per ongoing strategy all new arrivals and displaced persons will continue to receive fortified biscuits and emergency food, before being enrolled on blanket food assistance. Additional stock will be pre-positioned as contingency for the monsoon season. Fortified biscuits will continue being provided to children attending education centres in the refugee camps. This will address short term hunger and support regular attendance. Cooked food (Khichuri)²⁴ will continue to be provided as an emergency response for new influx, displaced persons in case of natural disaster and on an ongoing basis to persons with special needs (elderly, disabled, people at risk of malnutrition such as; young children, pregnant and lactating mothers). The Food Security Sector will continue to coordinate closely with Nutrition Sector for monitoring and responding to special nutrition cases. Also, the Sector will continue running community kitchens to compliment the hot meals intervention.

Promote portable skills development for Rohingya refugees and enhance the livelihoods and resilience of host communities: The Sector will support portable skills development programmes within the camp through activities that promote socio-economic empowerment such as vocational trainings, multipurpose women and youth centres, and micro-gardens (for own consumption and income). The Food Security Sector will target youth who are not able to access learning activities. The Sector will coordinate closely with the Education Sector to identify areas of coordination/collaboration to ensure enhanced

impact. The Sector will also provide incentives to refugees (for economic access to food) to participate in activities such as tree planting, slope stabilization (through terracing and planting tuff), and improvement of roads and bridges. This activity is being coordinated with other actors, through the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group to ensure complementarity. For the host communities, the Sector will implement programmes aiming to increase access to sustainable livelihoods and resilience by supporting income generating activities, skills development and enhancing food production (crop production, fisheries, small ruminants, poultry) complemented with value addition, market linkages. Market capacity enhancement will be a focus of implementation modality. Where feasible, cash for work or food for work will be used as a modality for community disaster resilience, infrastructure development/restoration, forest restoration and natural resource management.

Address and mitigate environmental impact caused by Rohingya refugees' influx and support peaceful coexistence through enhancement and restoration of natural resources: The Sector will support land restoration, reforestation, rehabilitation and enhancement of watersheds to address the severe environmental impacts in the area around the camps, reduce associated disaster risks (such as landslides and flash floods) and enhance resilience of both host communities and refugees. Such impacts are of common interests to both communities, which will be jointly addressed through such activities and will contribute to peaceful coexistence. In this context incentives, associated inputs and community sensitization and mobilization, will be adopted wherever feasible. The Disaster Risk Reduction planning and implementation will complement and support the Government of Bangladesh and MoDMR-led strategies and activities.

20. Under existing conditions, the refugee population remains 100% reliant on food distribution to sustain the daily minimum required kilocalories per individual. Thus; the Sector will target the whole refugee population with emergency food assistance. The projected population of Teknaf and Ukhiya is 548,474 individuals. While not all of them need support, considering the high level of poverty and the impact of the Rohingya influx, it is assumed that at least 60% need livelihood support; which means 335,930 host community members to be supported next year

21. Rice-atap, red lentils, iodized salt, fortified soybean oil (Rupchada-polypack), fortified soybean oil (Fresh/Teer-polypack), sugar, fresh spinach – kalmi, fresh spinach - lal shak, potatoes, onion, garlic, chili (green, red, powder), turmeric powder, egg, lemon, YSP, pumpkin.

22. Vegetables, eggs, fish, spices.

23. Households with children under 5, people with disabilities/chronically ill/elderly/pregnant and lactating mothers

24. Mixture of rice, pulse, oils, spices, vegetable, egg or meat (beef or chicken).

EDUCATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Expand and strengthen immediate access to equitable learning opportunities, in a safe and protective environment, for crisis-affected refugee and host community children and youth (3-24 years).** Related to SO 1 & 2
2. **Improve the quality of teaching and learning for refugee children and youth, aligned with Education Sector standards, and increase teaching-related professional development opportunities, and supporting relevant improvements to education for host community children.** Related to SO 1 & 2
3. **Increase refugee and host community participation and engagement in the education of children and youth.** Related to SO 3

FUNDING REQUIRED

 **USD 59.5M**



POPULATION TARGETED²³

 **462,400**

 **342,569**
Rohingya Refugees

 **120,331**
Bangladeshi Host Community

 **13**
Sector Projects

 **24**
Sector Partners

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Government of Bangladesh
Directorate of Primary Education

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Despite progress in providing immediate access to learning opportunities for Rohingya refugees, over 39% of children 3-14 years and 97% of adolescents and youth aged 15-24 years are not attending any type of education facility. Around 2,000 additional facilities are needed to improve access to learning activities for children 3-14 years²⁶. Limited space in the camps and the need to provide for more urgent life-saving provisions, contributed to the insufficient allocation of spaces for learning facilities. An additional 68 acres of land would be required to build the learning facilities required. Learning facilities have suffered from a lack of standardized and relevant teaching and learning materials and recruitment of sufficiently educated Rohingya learning facilitators remains a challenge.

Socio-cultural beliefs and practices, along with protection concerns have impacted participation. 40% of parents of adolescent girls and 33% of parents of adolescent boys reported that education is not appropriate for their children, indicating a gap in sensitization on education and rights of children. This is partly linked to social norms which restrict mobility for girls after puberty. Perceived safety threats in learning facilities is also concern, particularly for young learners aged 6-14 years (32% for girls and 25% for boys) more so than for ages 15-18 years (32% for girls and 18% for boys).

The recent refugee influx has increased fragility in the district of Cox's Bazar. Even before the refugee influx, Cox's Bazar was one of the lowest education performing districts in Bangladesh with a net intake rate for the first grade of primary school at 72.6% for boys and 69.1% for girls, compared to the national average of 98%. Overall, host community school infrastructure is underprepared for environmental risks and urgently in need of upgrading. Bangladeshi para-teachers have left host community schools for higher paid work in the camps learning facilities, increasing student-teacher ratios in the schools, and leading to tensions over the impacts of the Rohingya influx²⁷.

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rohingya	171,285	171,285	27,342	27,342	99,716	108,781	38,961	38,961	796	670	-	-
	Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)					
	Total Female	Total Male	Female		Male		Female	Male	Female	Male		
Bangladeshi	62,580	57,751	62,450		57,646		130	105	-	-		

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2019, the education sector will work with the authorities, including the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) as well as the Cox's Bazar District Primary Education Office to provide learning opportunities for refugee children and youth and support school infrastructure and capacity in the host community.

Quality: The quality of teaching and learning interventions are poor partly due to a lack of standardized teaching and learning materials for refugees. Against this background, to maximise the available space and to enable differentiated learning, a range of approaches may be applied, including an increase in contact hours²⁸ for learners and clustering of learning centers by grouping 4-6 learning centres in each cluster. Learners will be grouped according to competency level.

To mitigate the effects of the influx on the host community, system strengthening efforts will be undertaken, as well as rehabilitation of school infrastructure, provision of education supplies, and professional development of para-teachers working in host community schools. The development of a comprehensive and continuous teacher professional development scheme by the Education Sector will build the capacity of refugee instructors and eventually reduce the reliance on Bangladeshi teachers leaving host community government schools.

Access: The focus will be to provide unenrolled children and youth with learning opportunities while sustaining existing interventions for enrolled students (including learning facilities and services that are already in place). Access to learning will be provided through constructing new learning facilities with gender-segregated WASH facilities, as well as through alternative learning modalities such as home-based learning spaces that utilize community WASH facilities. Mobile learning and other outreach services, including youth tutors, will help rationalize space and align with 2019 macro-planning efforts by the Site Management Sector.

To prioritise the provision of learning facilities, the Sector is guided by a gap analysis highlighting the camps with the greatest need. This is supplemented by assessment findings to ensure that the most vulnerable children and youth are reached, including those with disabilities and those exposed to risks such as early marriage, child labour, and delinquency. The Education Sector will continue to strengthen the capacity and engagement of camp level education focal points to ensure effective coordination of priority interventions.

Youth and community participation: In collaboration with the Protection Sector, including sub-sectors,

the Education Sector will develop programming for adolescents and youth to ensure learning progression and enable opportunities for developing transferable skills. Adolescent and youth programming will support assessment and placement into age-appropriate learning pathways to improve literacy, numeracy and life skills. Other sectors, including Food Security Sector, will support youth with vocational training opportunities.

Promoting participation and community building will be a priority in 2019 in both refugee camps and in the host community. To improve the participatory engagement by the community in learning, School Management Committees and Community Education Committees will be strengthened on a number of topics including school management and Disaster Risk Reduction. Furthermore, caregivers (including adolescent caregivers) will participate in parenting education to support their child's learning, development, and well-being.

25. Target for refugees: 3-14 yrs (100%); 15-18yrs (60%); 19-24yrs (7%). Target for host communities: 3-5yrs (70%); 6-14 yrs (55%); 15-18yrs: (30%), 19-24yrs: (6%).³⁰

26. Cox Bazaar Education Sector, Joint Education Needs Assessment: Rohingya Refugee in Cox's Bazar, June 2018. Available here: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/cxb_jena_assessment_report-180607.pdf and Education Sector Gap Analysis; REACH/HCR MSNA.

27. USAID, 18 October 2018, 'Rapid Education and Risk Analysis (RERA)', preliminary results sharing.

28. Defined as the number of hours a child/student spends in a class with a teacher/learning facilitator.



SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Support the Government of Bangladesh Camp in Charge Officials (CiC) in managing the Camps, ensuring equitable and safe access of refugees to standardized and monitored assistance and protection, against agreed standards, coordinating multi-hazard preparedness and community engagement and representation. Related to SO 1
2. Holistically upgrade the settlement areas and their immediate surroundings, through community-participatory and mid-term macro planning, linked to construction and maintenance works that enable safe, dignified and resilient living conditions. Related to SO 1, 2 & 3
3. Support informed humanitarian decision-making and synergized identification of needs, access to services and gaps among the refugees. Related to SO 1 & 2

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD **98.7M**

POPULATION TARGETED²⁹

1.24M

906,512
Rohingya Refugees

335,930
Bangladeshi Host Community

07
Sector Projects

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Sector Partners

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Government of Bangladesh
RRRC

NEEDS ANALYSIS

At the end of 2018, the majority of Rohingya refugees (99.3%) are settled in 34 camps in the Cox's Bazar District, across two Upazilas, including 23 camps forming the Kutupalung-Balukhali expansion site hosting more than 600,000 refugees. The over-congestion and lack of planning of the spontaneous camps present serious protection risks, with density as high as 10m² of land per person in camp 3 or 11m² in camp 1W, compared to the initial target of providing 20m² (while the international standard is 45m²). Similarly, improving access, mitigating environmental risks, and installing and maintaining essential infrastructures for basic service provision are rendered very challenging by the topography and environment of the camp area consisting of steep slopes and flood-prone low-lying ground, although significant construction and mitigation efforts have been made in 2018 with 10,800m of auxiliary roads and 143,888m of drainage built. The proximity of shelters creates fire hazards and continued risks of spread of communicable disease while deforestation has exacerbated risks of landslides and flooding in spite of 26,638 refugees among the ones most at-risk of landslides having been relocated to safer ground as of mid-November 2018. The Sector identified the need to efficiently and holistically plan the development of the camps, including retrospective reorganization and decongestion of existing camp areas, to reach minimum standards. Based on calculations of population density and site analysis of land habitability, it is estimated that, if reorganized and planned, the camp area should be able to accommodate all current refugees with an average 20m² per person. The current camp living conditions reportedly intensify psychosocial and mental distress and increase community tensions and prevalence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

Competition for resources between refugees and host community is exacerbating tensions due to perceived loss of livelihood and deteriorating living conditions in the immediate surrounding of the camps, despite some assistance aimed at host communities. Community representation is limited in most camps. Aside from committees established in the registered refugee camps, Shalbagan and camp 4 extension, the main community leaders, mahjjs, are mostly appointed men, with

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rohingya	471,386	435,125	81,586	81,586	99,716	108,781	63,456	63,456	208,498	163,172	18,130	18,130
	Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)					
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male				
Bangladeshi	174,684	161,246	96,076		88,685		73,367	67,723	5,241	4,837		

limited or no inclusion of women, youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities. Accountability and Communicating with Communities initiatives including complaints and feedback mechanisms are yet to be scaled up and extended to all the refugee population. With the ongoing mapping of facilities, undertaken under the leadership of the ISCG in coordination with all sectors, there will be a need to ensure enhanced and updated camp-based service mapping to identify key gaps and ensure an equitable and harmonized service delivery across all camps.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2019, the Sector will extend its support to the Government of Bangladesh notably the Office of the RRRC, Armed Forces Division, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Rural Electrification Board.

Site management support to CiC will continue across the 34 camps, with a focus on enhancing the engagement and resilience of the refugees, enabling a protective and dignified camp environment, notably throughout the monsoon season, and continuously strengthening the capacities of actors involved in site management and partners, aiming at reinforced localization and sustainability, notably through capacity building. UNHCR will continue to provide staffing and equipment support to the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and CiCs in 2019. Site management support, provided by humanitarian agencies, will consist of the reinforced coordination and monitoring of services and facilities, including identification of gaps and needs in coordination with all sectors. Enhanced communication with communities and accountability will be implemented in 2019, in partnership with the Communication with Communities (CwC) working group, notably reinforced complaints and feedback mechanisms in the camps, as well as increased community engagement and establishment of a community representation system, in coordination with the Protection Sector, Gender in Humanitarian Action and CwC working groups. The Sector will continue advocating for adequate living conditions in the camps, while mainstreaming protection and gender throughout its response. Building upon lessons learnt from 2018, SMS agencies will consolidate multi-hazard preparedness and response camp plans and involve the targeted populations in community-based risk assessments and mitigation activities as well as continue carrying small scale hazard-related incidents assessments, continuously inform the communities about the risks and coordinate emergency preparedness and response efforts at camp-level.

Macro-planning: Working under the leadership of the Site Planning Taskforce chaired by the RRRC, the Sector will also aim to improve the physical living conditions in the camps by defining joint and equitable approaches at the macro (settlement), meso (camp) and micro (community) scales to be implemented in 2019 and beyond. The macro settlement strategy established in 2018 will be the roadmap for the reorganization of the camp areas in 2019, underpinning the quality improvement and rationalization of services across the camps, and sector members will support its implementation in coordination with other sectors and actors such as LGED, that will be the recipient of

the recently allocated World Bank and Asian Development Bank funds to build infrastructure in the camps. Community-participatory camp-based site plans will be developed for targeted upgrading, enhanced accessibility and better distribution of service as well as agreed minimum space standards and mitigation of hazards.

Site development, site improvement, environment and lighting: Another priority will be to ensure the construction and maintenance of infrastructures at both the camp and community scale, notably through the Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP) and partners, using a combination of machinery and incentives, learning lessons from existing projects, designs, construction methods and seasonal constraints, and improving techniques as well as using more durable materials. These works will include all weather safe pedestrian networks, bridges, slope stabilization and drainage that respond to the needs to include all groups of populations. Environmental protection will also be at the heart of the Sector strategy in 2019, in coordination with the Food Security Sector. There will be a concerted effort to better link these works to livelihood creation and skills development through cash for work schemes involving both refugee and host communities. In addition, the Sector will maintain a uniform street lighting coverage, targeted at key locations determined by community focus groups and site planners' guidance and based on the recommendation of the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG), to ensure a protective environment.

Assessments and monitoring of the camp living conditions will be regularly conducted, in coordination with the Protection Sector and ISCG, to support response planning and implementation for the refugees. This will include refugee population counting, site profiling and service coverage analysis in camps, multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analysis, facilities mapping as well as capacity building. Efforts to harmonize data collection and reporting will continue.

29. The Sector will target the entire refugee population for monitoring and assessments activities and half of the host communities for Disaster Risk Reduction, cash for work, social cohesion, protection of environment and improvement activities.



SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Improve equitable access to and utilization of quality lifesaving and comprehensive primary and secondary health services for crisis-affected populations with special focus on sexual reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health; mental health and psychosocial support; and non-communicable diseases.** Related to SO 1, 2 & 3
2. **Ensure the prevention and timely response to outbreaks of diseases with epidemic potential and prepare for other health emergencies including monsoon and cyclone.** Related to SO 1 & 2
3. **Encourage healthy living, improve health seeking behaviour and utilisation of essential service package among refugees and host populations through community engagement, with special attention to gender considerations and vulnerable groups.** Related to SO 1, 2 & 3
4. **Strengthen health sector coordination and information management with a focus on rational and accountable health service delivery systems, including monitoring of minimum standards and the quality of the services provided.** Related to SO 3

FUNDING REQUIRED



POPULATION TARGETED



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Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health)

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Health facility utilization is within the normal range of 2-4 consultations per person per year, however each functional 24/7 primary health care center serves 54,000 refugees (the standard is 1:25,000). Marginalized and vulnerable groups are not accessing health services. Temporary health infrastructure challenges continuity of services and adherence to minimum standards for services and staffing and quality of care in health facilities is a concern. Availability of treatment for non-communicable disease, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services and specialized services (eye-care, geriatric care, oral healthcare and services for people with disabilities and palliative needs) remain limited. Community outreach requires harmonization. Support is needed to strengthen host community facilities and a mechanism is needed to cover referral costs to avoid burden on government facilities.

There is a need to support the Ministry of Health to extend regular national health programmes to cover the Rohingya population and to streamline health coordination particularly at Upazila and camp level. Access to non-communicable diseases treatment and essential comprehensive reproductive, maternal and new-born health services remain a major concern. There is a need to strengthen sexual and reproductive health, including access to safe, voluntary family planning and maternal and new-born health services. Just 43% of deliveries among the affected populations occurred in facilities reflecting both demand and access issues. Newborn care is poor, especially at community level and referral linkages need to be improved. The SRH needs for high-risk and special need populations including sex workers, survivors of gender-based violence and adolescents are yet to be addressed. Progress was made in routine immunization, but coverage remains insufficient in some areas. The highest proportional disease morbidity is for acute respiratory infections; unexplained fever and acute water diarrhea; surveillance needs to be maintained and supported by laboratory services. Ensuring facility-based readiness for monsoon and cyclone season, including risk of outbreaks, requires substantive investment. Existing information management systems need to be evaluated and streamlined for improved monitoring of health status of affected populations and health service delivery. Protection services and linkages with health facilities need strengthening.

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rohingya	471,386	435,125	81,586	81,586	99,716	108,781	63,456	63,456	208,498	163,172	18,130	18,130
	Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)					
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male				
Bangladeshi	174,684	161,246	96,076	96,076	88,685	88,685	73,367	67,723	5,241	4,837		

RESPONSE STRATEGY

WHO co-chairs the Health Sector response with the the Civil Surgeon of the district of Cox's Bazar (Ministry of Health) with support of the coordination centre under the Directorate General of Health Service. In 2019, the Sector will adopt a systems strengthening approach to programming, in which localization of response actors and decentralization of the response will be a major focus. To improve equitable access to and utilization of lifesaving and comprehensive primary and secondary health services for crisis-affected, the Sector will strengthen provision, quality and utilization of essential primary health care service packages at health posts and primary health centers (in line with defined minimum package of primary health services) as well as at government primary health facilities (in line with essential package of services). In 2019, the Sector will ensure that sufficient facilities remain operational including overnight; will consolidate and rationalize health services, and will strengthen monitoring through a robust field coordination structure and improved information management systems, including community based surveillance, to continuously identify gaps and areas requiring improvement.

Expanding utilization of health services, particularly for vulnerable groups, requires attaining full coverage of standardized community outreach activities to allow for timely risk identification, consistent referral, defaulter tracing and continuous health promotion activities. Community engagement is critical to supporting affected populations to live healthy lives and provides a valuable entry point to address health seeking behavior particularly among vulnerable groups such as elderly and disabled people, persons living with chronic diseases, and mental health conditions. Efforts to address demand side barriers must be met by improvement in availability, accessibility and continuity of care for non-communicable diseases and mental health and psychosocial support services at primary health centres and at community level. The Sector will integrate mental health support into primary health centres.

Regarding sexual reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, the Sector will expand the services from Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) to comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) including health response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), by strengthening existing health facilities to provide 24/7 Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) with stronger referral pathways. The Sector will ensure provision of continuous supply of SRH supplies, and will coordinate capacity building efforts for healthcare providers. Minimizing loss of life cannot be achieved without strengthening the referral systems and funding mechanism for emergency and specialized health care services. The sector will strengthen Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Review for emergencies. Referrals to protection services will also be strengthened through improved dissemination of protection referral pathways, including for gender based violence.

Sustaining support for the field hospitals is a priority for the Health Sector, to ensure surgical needs are met and to reduce the strain on government hospitals. Public health/preventive measures must also be sustained and the Sector is committed to scaling up routine immunization among both Rohingya and host community children and pregnant women. Investments in disease early warning and surveillance will persist in 2019, alongside strengthening of district public health laboratories, to facilitate preparedness for and early detection of eventual disease outbreaks. WASH in health facilities will be supported and a system for medical waste management needs to be implemented as a priority. The Health Sector will also work closely with the district health authorities to extend regular national health programmes (including TB and HIV) to cover Rohingya population. Linkages with the Nutrition Sector will be built to reduce the referral gap between Nutrition and Health Sector facilities and address the chronic and acute nutritional needs of the Rohingya refugees and host communities.





SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. To reduce excess mortality and morbidity among boys and girls under 5 years old, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and other vulnerable groups through provision of life-saving interventions to treat Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition. Related to SO 2
2. To reduce the burden of malnutrition among boys, girls, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and other vulnerable groups through the strengthening and scale up of malnutrition prevention interventions. Related to SO 2
3. To strengthen the collective Nutrition Sector response through timely collection and analysis of nutrition data, information management and effective coordination. Related to SO 1, 2 & 3

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD **48.1M**



POPULATION TARGETED³⁰

298,759

254,505
Rohingya Refugees

44,254
Bangladeshi Host Community

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Sector Projects

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Sector Partners

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Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health)

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The Nutrition Sector partners provide lifesaving interventions and scale up nutrition services across all camps to prevent mortality and ensure nutrition wellbeing of the target population.

The overall malnutrition rate is below the WHO emergency threshold of >15%, but within the serious category according to the SMART nutrition surveys conducted in April/May 2018. The findings indicated a decline of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in makeshift camps from 19.3% October/November 2017 to 12.0%, while remaining almost unchanged from 14.3% to 13.6% in Nayapara Registered Camp (Nayapara). Anemia among children 6-23 months (>50%) and stunting (low height for age) among children 0-59 months (>40%) remains a major concern.

Negative contributing factors are poor dietary diversity due to limited options in food security interventions and livelihood opportunities. Only 7.3% of children (6-23 months) in the makeshift camps and 29.7% in Nayapara were reported to have received minimum acceptable diets. Sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices are reported in makeshift camps with at almost 50% children (0-6 months) in the makeshift camps and 26% in Nayapara not exclusively breastfed and 45% of infants in the makeshift camps and 24% in Nayapara not timely introduced to breast feeding at birth. Though modest gains were observed in the reduction of diseases burden among children >5 years the negative impact of the monsoon season led to potential elevated incidences of water related infections. The nutrition problems among the Rohingya population require to maintain, further scale up and improve quality of nutrition services and effective multi-sectoral collaboration.

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)	
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rohingya	178,861	75,645	72,679	75,645			64,453		41,729	

	Children (0-17 years)			Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)	
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bangladeshi	22,451	21,803	20,948	21,803	1,503		-

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Nutrition Sector strategy and activities are led by the Civil Surgeon's office in Cox's Bazar, in cooperation with the Institute of Public Health Nutrition under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Sector will continue operating facilities and services established in 2018, ensuring that malnourished children under 5, PLW and other vulnerable persons will be identified, effectively referred for treatment and followed up after completion of their treatment. In 2019, there will be more focus on improving quality of nutrition services, including outreach, referral and follow-up services. Fragmentation of services will be tackled and the Nutrition Sector aims to ensure stronger integration of nutrition services as well as with other sectors. A restructuring of facilities is planned to ensure continuum of care by integrating Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP) and Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and other nutrition facilities. Strengthening of services will continue through the application of standardized tools, roll out of training and regular re-training for all staff in all facilities, as well as supportive supervision and coaching to ensure that knowledge, skills and confidence of all staff will enable them to provide high quality services.

In addition, the Nutrition Sector will significantly strengthen preventive actions to reduce the risk of children under 5, PLW and other vulnerable groups to become malnourished. It will include the provision of BSFP, a stronger focus and strategy for the effective application of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) services at household levels (dissemination of information, etc.), through community groups and/or meetings to inform about hygiene, behavioral and other issues affecting nutrition. This will be planned and implemented in cooperation with other sectors such

as GBV, Protection, Child Protection, Education, etc. wherever possible. Finally, one-on-one IYCF counseling to be provided in all OTPs and TSFPs.

Other activities will address micronutrient deficiencies through Vitamins A campaigns, the provision of Iron and Folic Acid or micronutrient supplementation to adolescent girls and de-worming activities, in coordination with the Health Sector.

The Nutrition Sector will continue to strengthen coordination and collaboration of sector partners to ensure high-quality services are available and easily accessible to the beneficiaries, and to remove overlaps or gaps. In addition to coordination and technical working group meetings in Cox's Bazar, the Nutrition Sector will strengthen camp level coordination of nutrition partners, and continue to support the integration of facilities and services in the camps.

Improvement of monitoring and data analysis tools and the regular collection of evidence will continue, including a number of assessments, to guide the sector response. The Nutrition Sector will study the perceptions, knowledge, attitude and behaviors of the communities, establishing a better understanding of the relevant socio-cultural, religious and other factors that influence their understanding and behavior. Based on this knowledge existing IYCF and other materials might be revised and the communication approach with the communities modified. The Nutrition Sector will establish feedback and communication mechanisms, enabling the communities to have a voice in planning and monitoring of the quality and effectiveness of nutrition services.

30. The people in need for each specific nutrition interventions; acute malnutrition treatment, micronutrient supplementation, Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP) and promotion of appropriate Maternal, Infant and Young Child feeding (MIYCF) practices through counselling were calculated based on the estimated proportion of targeted population, prevalence of acute malnutrition based on round 2 SMART survey results plus the anticipated incidence. In determining the overall people in need, the highest number for each target group was considered in order to ensure that all the targeted population is reached through the nutrition interventions.





WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

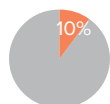
SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure effective, sufficient and equitable provision of life saving water and sanitation services for targeted men, women, boys and girls. Related to SO 2 & 3
2. Ensure that all targeted women, men, girls and boys have the means and are encouraged to adopt individual and collective measures increasing health seeking behaviors to mitigate public health risks for the well-being of the affected population. Related to SO 2
3. Ensure that all WASH assistance promotes protection, safety and dignity of targeted men, women, boys and girls with focus on sustainable resilience-building approaches. Related to SO 1 & 3

FUNDING REQUIRED



USD **136.7M**



10% Disaster Preparedness
90% Regular

POPULATION TARGETED³¹



1.05M



768,321
Rohingya Refugees



284,174
Bangladeshi Host Community



22
Sector Projects



38
Sector Partners

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Government of Bangladesh
Department of Public Health and Engineering

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Equitable access to safe water: 73% of hand pumps are functional, with a ratio of 1 water point to 47 persons. While this is well within the standard of 1 water point to maximum 250 persons, water quality issues, highly uneven coverage (with many people having to travel long distances to reach the waterpoints), water trucking in the Teknaf camps, yield and quality of shallow tube wells mean that overall target standards for water supply have not yet been met, and much remains to be done in 2019. Some 56% of households have water access challenges, including distance and queuing time with significantly higher rates in the Teknaf camps. Tubewells are vulnerable to floods and landslides. Evidence shows that high contamination levels of water are found at the tube well spout, and at household level which likely occurs during transport, and storage. 25% of water samples from the source and 70% from households are contaminated. Water stress during the dry season has been recorded where families access less than 15 liter per day (l/p/d) especially in the Teknaf area where there is little or no groundwater.

Access to sanitation: There is still an insufficient amount of safe and dignified sustainable sanitation facilities. 53% of households have access challenges including distance, overcrowding, location, and overflowing. 49% of girls and 40% of women reported feeling unsafe using latrine facilities, 40% and 34% respectively for bathing facilities. Women and girls are adopting coping mechanisms in the form of makeshift bathing areas within their living shelters and not using latrines at night. The terrain, construction limitations, available usable space and the unplanned nature of settlements have compounded the constraints in number and size of pits, emptying, transportation, management and treatment of fecal sludge from the thousands of latrines across the camps. About one third of the population dispose of solid waste in an indiscriminate manner and waste often ends up in the main drains resulting in blockages/flooding.

Hygiene and community engagement: Hygiene practices remain low as evidenced by the lack of soap for hand washing (35% of interviewed households) and evidence of open defecation, especially by children (65% of households). This is compounded with a high population density and overcrowding which increase the risk of disease. The coverage of hygiene promoters, particularly females, across the population remains low due to, among other factors, the skills and language

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rohingya	399,527	368,794	69,149	69,149	84,515	92,198	53,783	53,783	176,714	138,298	15,366	15,366
	Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)					
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male				
Bangladeshi	147,771	136,404	81,274		75,023		62,063	57,289	4,434	4,092		

required to communicate and engage the Rohingya communities. The coverage of hygiene top-up kits (consumable items like soap) and menstrual hygiene management materials remains sub-optimal.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Under the leadership of Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), the Sector has developed its needs analysis and strategy taking into consideration the best practices from the 2018 emergency interventions. Work will continue with area focal agencies, camp focal points in coordination with site management and CiCs for service improvement, preparedness and response measures, consolidation and rationalization. The strategy focuses on life saving WASH assistance, resilient building, community engagement, safety, dignity and ownership with specific focus on the consultation and interest of women and girls. Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) and other communicable diseases remain key concerns for the Sector.

Improved water services: The sector will prioritize installation of new deep tube wells and production wells with pipe networks in 140 water distribution zones as well as expanding small and medium-scale surface water systems with monitoring of aquifers and testing of water quality at source and household levels. Community engagement will be integral during design and implementation of any water distribution system.

Improved environmental sanitation: There is a need to significantly invest in improving the quality and sustainability of latrines, focusing on gender-sensitive construction and community consultation. Further investment will be directed towards sustainable, technical and culturally appropriate designs for latrines and bathing facilities, improved sludge management (sewer networks) requiring

about 100 acres and on-site fecal sludge treatment options for lower operations burden of latrines. Attention will go to activities that manage solid waste in camps and host communities and assessment of motivational factors to segregate waste at household and disposal sites, operation and maintenance of landfill.

In the host communities, modified Community-Based Total Sanitation approaches will be scaled up to construct household latrines while overall programming will balance service provision with cash based modalities where feasible.

Adaptation of individual and collective health-seeking behaviours: The sector will support significant capacity building for WASH actors in hygiene promotion; a comprehensive mapping of hygiene promoters at each camp level will identify gaps and ensuring minimum standards are met. The sector will continue to support the Core Facilitators Team as a capacity building modality, training key individuals from WASH actors in topics such as behavior change theories and approaches, community engagement and participation and cross-cutting issues like protection and gender. Additional capacity building will focus on children and on provision of awareness on menstrual hygiene management. In collaboration with CwC and Health, the WASH Sector will design a mechanism for monitoring behavior change, including health seeking behaviors and disease indicators.

31. The Sector targets all people in need. The WASH sector has the capacity to reach the population and respond to all needs in terms of water sanitation and hygiene services of one sort or another.





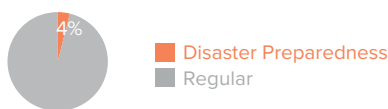
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Provide lifesaving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by natural disasters or other shocks.** Related to SO 2
2. **Improve living conditions, contributing to reduced suffering, disaster risk reduction, and enhanced protection, dignity, and safety.** Related to SO 1 & 2
3. **Improve social cohesion and enhance resilience.** Related to SO 3
4. **Promote use of sustainable solutions to reduce impact on the environment.** Related to SO 3

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD 128.8M



POPULATION TARGETED

1.03M

906,512
Rohingya Refugees

125,000
Bangladeshi Host Community

16
Sector Projects

28
Sector Partners

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Government of Bangladesh
RRRC

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Camps and sites remain congested seriously impacting physical and psychological well-being, especially of children, women, and persons with disabilities. The round 12 Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) report indicates an average area of 18.76 m² per person, significantly lower than the Sphere standard recommended for site planning of 45m² per person. Accordingly, most shelters do not adhere to the covered living space of 3.5m² per person. Moreover, the lack of adequate lighting in shelters and public spaces was reported as a top safety concern followed by danger or violence when collecting firewood. Female key informants highlighted that the recent monsoon season had weakened the shelters. Bamboo has also deteriorated due to beetle infestation, resulting in a situation in which shelters can easily be broken into. Several such cases resulting in thefts were reported. Female key informants also emphasized the discomfort in existing shelters due to humidity, especially during the hottest portions of the day. Over 22 million bamboo culms have been used by humanitarian agencies during the last year³². The push to address urgent humanitarian needs, at the peak of the response and for monsoon preparedness, has meant that much of the bamboo used is poor quality with limited durability. Exacerbating this, nearly all structures have been constructed using untreated bamboo in direct contact with the ground, creating perfect conditions for pests and rot. The above factors mean that the vast majority of bamboo within the camps will need to be replaced within the next 0-20 months, a much shorter time frame than expected. Extensive pest damage can already be seen throughout the camps, particularly in culms harvested while still immature or during the monsoon season (which are particularly attractive to pests).

The Shelter/NFI Sector partners carried out a shelter survey in July and August³³ of 2018 to further guide the Sector's interventions. The findings align with the Shelter and NFI needs raised by the NPM Round 12 Report³⁴. The shelter materials and disaster risk reduction training provided to the refugees in 2018 are insufficient for protection against adverse weather conditions. Refugees' main concerns regarding their current shelters were related to strength of shelters, quality of materials, lack of private cooking and bathing spaces, and lack of ventilation and

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rohingya	471,386	435,125	81,586	81,586	99,716	108,781	63,456	63,456	208,498	163,172	18,130	18,130
	Children (0-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)							
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Bangladeshi	65,000	60,000	35,750		33,000		27,300	25,200	1,950	1,800		

privacy. Some refugees in Teknaf indicated the possibility of landlords increasing rent due to potential durable shelter interventions. It was reported that:

- More than 78% of households assessed had purchased additional bamboo, tarpaulin and rope.
- 62% of shelters visited during technical visits had no ventilation.
- 76% of households paying rent in Teknaf assume that rent would increase if shelter size increases. Some 23% of households paying rent in Teknaf assume that they will not be allowed to carry out durable improvements while 24% of households assume the rent would increase.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Office of the Refugee, Relief, and Repatriation Commission (RRRC) is the Sector's government counterpart. The RRRC's office plays a vital interlocutor role between the Government policies and the Sector's strategies. The RRRC continues to advocate for improving the living conditions of the refugees.

Emergency Shelter/NFI Preparedness and Response: Going forward, emergency Shelter/NFI preparedness and response remains high priority. The Cox's Bazar district, situated on the Bay of Bengal, has witnessed devastating cyclones over the past decades. The existing shelters in the camps, excluding transitional and mid-term shelters, are predicted to resist wind speeds up to 40km/h. In 2018, Cox's Bazar district witnessed mild wind gust speeds relative to 2017, 2016, and 2015 wind gust speeds of 65 and 130 and 148 km/hr respectively. Bamboo provided in upgrade shelter kits in 2018 is deteriorating, further reducing the overall strength of shelters.

The first quarter of 2019 will therefore prioritize the inspection of tie-down kits (TDK) provided in 2018 prior to the first cyclone season. It is important to ensure tie down ropes are properly fastened to resist uplifting forces. An additional TDK can be provided based on household needs assessment. In addition to TDK inspection, partners are highly advised to distribute wall-bracing kit (WBK) in areas with greater wind exposure. The WBK can increase the wind resistance of existing shelter by 50%, from 40 to 60 km/hr. Technical assistance to refugees and post distribution monitoring by partners will ensure effective TDK and WBK interventions.

Improving shelter – 2019 will be a pivotal year for rationalizing shelter response in consultation with the Government, taking into account considerations as regards safety, durability, cost and dignity. The shelter strategy will centre on sourcing and treating of bamboo and providing footings and rope to improve weather resistance. Transitional shelter assistance will be provided to households who previously received upgrade shelter kits (USK). This will include in-kind core items, a voucher system for optional items, and technical assistance to provide resilience against adverse weather shocks. The

majority of the refugee caseload will be targeted with transitional shelter assistance.

As a part of a structured site plan, mid-term shelters will be constructed in newly developed camps and less congested existing camps where the covered living space standard can be met. A mid-term shelter option is the construction of new shelter that meets minimum standards and requires skilled labour. This is not a final product but one step closer to reaching an improved structure.

Sustainable Supply Chain of Bamboo: A bamboo supply chain assessment will be conducted at least twice in the year to inform the Sector on the available and prospective supply of mature bamboo over the five-year shelter construction period. The Sector will continue to advocate for the increased use of diverse bamboo species as well as other durable materials to spread the environmental load across different bamboo species and construction materials. The Sector also plans, with the help of the Bangladesh Forestry Research Institute (BFRI), on supporting bamboo plantations in host communities to help improve the bamboo stock as well as the livelihoods of the individuals.

The Shelter/NFI Sector will explore alternative approaches to in-kind NFI distribution. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) interventions and solar light home systems will continue to be provided in-kind as the market is not yet able to offer items with the required specifications and in needed quantity. The Sector will facilitate access to items available in the market. A full-fledged NFI needs and market assessment will therefore be required to further guide partners' programming. NFI interventions will be informed by Post-Distribution Monitoring Mechanisms.

32. Shelter/NFI Sector, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Humanitarian Benchmark Consulting (HBC) and Humanitarian Bamboo, Humanitarian Bamboo Technical report: Increasing durability of Bamboo in the Rohingya Camps in Cox Bazar, Bangladesh, September 2018. Available here: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/bamboo-inception-technical-reports>

33. Shelter/NFI Sector Bangladesh, Shelter Survey, August 2018. Available here: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/shelter-survey-august-2018>

34. IOM-NPM, Site Assessment: Round 12, October 2018. Available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/assessment/needs-and-population-monitoring-npm-bangladesh-round-12-site>

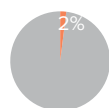


COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- 1. Strengthen coordination and advocacy towards the integration and reinforcement of Communication with Communities capacities and community engagement to ensure comprehensive accessibility to life-saving information and knowledge on rights and available resources by affected populations, across sectors.** Related to SO 1, 2, & 3
- 2. Establish and reinforce needs-based, actionable, two-way and multi-sectoral communication resources and strengthen dissemination and access to information.** Related to SO 1, 2, & 3
- 3. Strengthen participation of, and accountability to affected women, men, girls and boys through effective community engagement, participatory approaches and functional feedback and complaint response mechanisms.** Related to SO 1, 2 & 3

FUNDING REQUIRED



■ Disaster Preparedness
■ Regular

POPULATION TARGETED



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RRRC

NEEDS ANALYSIS

In 2018, efforts by the CwC WG members have contributed to improving access to information, with 75% of respondents of latest studies demonstrating that access to information got easier in the last six months³⁵. However, significant gaps remain in the dissemination, use of these materials across sectors/members as well as community engagement, particularly for vulnerable people.

Despite progress made, more work needs to be done to meet the full needs for quality feedback and accountability mechanisms. Some mechanisms for collecting feedback or complaints and responding to them have already been put in place, especially by Site Management and CwC actors, but they are not standardized across all camps. Many organizations still rely on complaint boxes which are inaccessible to illiterate population and partners need further support to close the feedback loop by delivering trustworthy and actionable information back to the community. There is a distinct need to improve quality and extend the support through community facilities, e.g. info hubs, for providing a localized and reliable source of information, communication and accountability means. The most trusted information channeled for both men and women are community members or representatives and other in-person channels. However, there is need for much greater effort to make the info hubs more reliable³⁶.

Support is further required to ensure a consistent and dedicated approach to address language barriers. Only 31% of Rohingya people found that aid workers speak in a language that is understandable to them, and more than one-third of Rohingya refugees cannot understand a basic sentence in Chittagonian³⁷. This confirms the importance of ensuring that general information tools and materials targeting the displaced population are presented in Burmese or Rohingya language.

There remains a significant gap in communication means and an over-reliance on top-down communication through single channels. Community leaders still act as gatekeepers to information in camps. A more coordinated CwC response and greater advocacy for community engagement and accountability across sectors can benefit both refugees and the host communities. Assessment of communication needs for affected host communities is crucial to articulate a comprehensive understanding of the situation and address any tensions with the displaced population to promote peaceful coexistence both between and within different communities. Moreover, as the context shifts, more research or studies or assessments are required to fill in the changing information needs and knowledge gaps.

DISAGGREGATED DATA

			Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)	
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rohingya	471,386	435,125	81,586	81,586	99,716	108,781	63,456	63,456	208,498	163,172	18,130	18,130
			Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female		Male		Female	Male	Female	Male		
Bangladeshi	174,684	161,246	96,076		88,685		73,367	67,723	5,241	4,837		

RESPONSE STRATEGY

CwC actors will continue to support the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner's office and relevant partners to continue addressing the information and communication needs of both the Rohingya community and host community, with the following priorities, objectives and activities.

Meeting the Complex Needs for Information: All involved agencies will adapt programming approaches to meet the changing information needs and communication preferences of all members of refugee and host communities. CwC workers will continue to support innovative methodologies to deliver clear, accessible and context appropriate content, language- appropriate audio, video, and pictorial IEC materials. These tools, which will be in Burmese, Rohingya, Chittagonian and English language, will be easily accessible through the CwC online database Shongjog. Consistent with government policy, information for refugees / *Forcibly Displacement Myanmar Nationals* will not be presented in Bangla, the national language. The info hubs will be regularly equipped with updated CwC materials through continuous coordination with all sectors. CwC members will also engage in technical capacity building support for field staff, interpreters, volunteers and community representatives to communicate effectively and to ensure appropriate use of pictorial materials such as flash cards and animation. The

Content Development and Sharing: In close consultation with government and district authorities relevant agencies will continue to develop community-led, tested and language- appropriate audio, video, and pictorial IEC materials. These tools, which will be in Burmese, Rohingya, Chittagonian and English language, will be easily accessible through the CwC online database Shongjog. Consistent with government policy, information for refugees / *Forcibly Displacement Myanmar Nationals* will not be presented in Bangla, the national language. The info hubs will be regularly equipped with updated CwC materials through continuous coordination with all sectors. CwC members will also engage in technical capacity building support for field staff, interpreters, volunteers and community representatives to communicate effectively and to ensure appropriate use of pictorial materials such as flash cards and animation. The

challenge of poor radio network coverage, in the camp areas can be mitigated through on-going practice of off air listener groups. Advocacy will continue to improve the enabling environment and network coverage to ensure more real-time information sharing.

Strengthening Feedback and Accountability Systems: Building on existing capacity on feedback and accountability mechanisms and in coordination with the SMSD Sector, the CwC WG will focus on establishing a standardized process including one-stop centres (at least one in each camp) by operationalizing the CwC Accountability Manifesto, developed in 2018. Through the info hubs (89 existing under the CwC WG and Protection and SM Sectors and around 50 planned) the one-stop centres will be operated to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to - and feedback/complaints collected from women, men, boys and girls in both refugee and local communities on different concerns including PSEA using multiple channels and subsequently effective resolution of the received feedback/complaints by the respective agencies.

Coordination: CwC WG will continue advocating and coordinating with diverse partners and stakeholders across sectors for wider integration and usage of CwC principles and reinforcement of effective communication and community engagement capacities. Provision of timely, accurate and relevant information would dispel rumours, and address misinformation both in camps and host communities.

35. BBC Media Action, Cox Bazar, Bangladesh, Sept. 2018, A Common Service Evaluation. Available at: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/research_report_csp_evaluation_study.pdf. 75% of the respondents shared that access to information got easier in the last six months.

36. Ground Truth Solution (GTS), August 2018, Cox's Bazar Bulletin #1 Needs & Service, August 2018. Available at: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/bangladesh_bulletin_needs_services_082018.pdf

37. Translators Without Borders, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, Oct. 2018, Language comprehension in the Rohingya Refugee response. Available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/language-lesson-what-we%E2%80%99ve-learned-about-communicating-rohingya>





EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Increase the existing telecommunications capacity in the response areas to facilitate the safe, effective delivery of aid and strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capabilities of humanitarian actors.** Related to SO 2 & 3
2. **Collaborate with inter-sector initiatives to improve affected communities' access to vital information and communication services by implementing technical solutions and capacity building partners.** Related to SO 1 & 2
3. **Increase the effectiveness of the humanitarian response through technical assistance, coordination, information sharing and facilitation activities.** Related to SO 2

FUNDING REQUIRED



ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED



342,569
Rohingya Refugees



120,331
Bangladeshi Host Community



01
Sector Projects



01
Sector Partners

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RRRC

NEEDS ANALYSIS

The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) has upgraded the security radio infrastructure to cover all of Cox's Bazar, the Kutupalong-Balukhali expansion site and all other camps during 2018 and is negotiating for the allocation of additional frequencies and the permission for NGOs to import very high frequency (VHF) radio equipment, so that NGOs can access VHF radios on an ETS provided backbone. As there is uncertainty regarding the mobile network coverage in the camps, the network should be maintained and the capacity increased to support operational use in 2019.

As the humanitarian operations stabilize, the desire to coordinate closer to the camp level has been discussed and emerged as a need to support the decentralization of the response, requiring improved data connectivity and support in the operational areas including at the CiC offices.

There is a need to strengthen the emergency telecommunications disaster preparedness and response capacity, as there are currently no prepositioned spares for the repeaters and a lack of prepared VHF handsets which can be deployed rapidly to support responders in the event of an emergency-systems redundancy and the skills of humanitarian actors to effectively use telecommunications tools to respond to a disaster needs to be improved.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government telecommunications regulator, Bangladesh Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, manages the licenses of telecommunications equipment and frequency spectrum. ETS will liaise with the Government to find reasonable ways to support field operations by maintaining the VHF network and increase the channels available in the operational areas by deploying telecommunications equipment and training for users. Telecommunications assets will be prepositioned for rapid deployment with the capacity to establish a mobile emergency coordination centre.

Connectivity will be maintained in the two common humanitarian hubs established by the Logistics Sector at Madhur Chara and Leda. Internet services at the information hubs will be maintained and a point-to-point network will be deployed around the camp to provide connectivity for humanitarian actors and the CiC officers.

In continued collaboration with the CwC WG, Services for Communities activities in the form of connectivity, audio visual and power equipment for the information hubs will continue to be supported in 2019.

The ETC Connect app will be maintained as a lightweight feedback and reporting platform with case tracking functionality, additional development to tailor the back end according to the needs of the users will be carried out to provide a platform for complaints management and referral from the field to the office.

Further work to increase the telecommunications capacity of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) through technical advisory, equipment support and liaison with, and improved links to, the government disaster coordination mechanisms will be made to better connect all actors working in the response.





LOGISTICS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- 1. Improve logistics operations based on incentivized and supported joint operational efforts and shared use of key logistics resources through the facilitation of coordinated efforts and strengthening of local logistics capacity.** Related to SO 3
- 2. Collect, produce and share timely and accurate data and information in support of humanitarian logistics operations, and to ensure transparency of all Logistics Sector activities.** Related to SO 3
- 3. Assess, design and implement logistics services to address commonly identified gaps and bottleneck in the supply chain, and enhance the humanitarian response through supplementary logistics support.** Related to SO 3

FUNDING REQUIRED

 **USD 2.8M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED³⁸

 **60**



342,569
Rohingya Refugees



120,331
Bangladeshi Host Community



01
Sector Projects



01
Sector Partners

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RRRC

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Logistics remains a major operational challenge in the Cox's Bazar response. While Bangladesh has a well-established business environment with the availability of suppliers, transporters and storage capacity in large centres (e.g. Dhaka), logistics assets increasingly become scarce downstream in the chain.

There is a continued need for increased logistics capacity within Cox's Bazar. Warehouse space within the area of operation around the camps remains an immediate response gap impacting the humanitarian community's capacity to effectively plan and deliver activities due to the lack of space available for new warehouses and the limited availability of an established storage network within Cox's Bazar district. Storage capacity is a key variable in supply chain continuity due to its limited resilience to natural hazards.

Moreover, Bangladesh has a typically effective inter-modal transport network including tarmac connection between major cities and a port structure that handled around 2.6mi TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent unit) in 2017, without additional impeding security risks. However, with the expansion of camps across Cox's Bazar over the past year, heavy road congestion continues to be a limiting factor in the timely and reliable delivery of supplies along key routes. Secondary transport infrastructure in camps has been established as part of the response, however traffic limitations such as tonnage regulation and infrastructure bottlenecks remain a constraint to supply delivery, and a major challenge for balancing inbound/outbound movements.

Finally, natural disasters such as cyclones are a likely event, and the yearly monsoons, whose severity and impact are critically important for the logistics operation, are a certainty. Both the continued access to and delivery of humanitarian relief items due to damaged infrastructure and restricted road access are a potential limiting consequence of a natural event. These hazards, which will remain an issue throughout the 2019 cyclone and monsoon seasons, have the potential of straining even further the local logistics capacity, such as the storage facilities which are used for humanitarian cargo.

In summary, the major logistics constraints limiting humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazar District currently are:

1. Lack of available last mile storage capacity;
2. Congestion along road infrastructure leading to refugee settlements and makeshift sites;
3. Poor and insufficient vehicle access within refugee settlements and makeshift sites; and
4. Minimal availability of logistics facilities, assets, infrastructure and expertise capable of remaining fully functional throughout the year.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In support of the Bangladesh government-led response, Logistics Sector aims to support humanitarian logistics and supply actors in addressing the above-mentioned challenges, the Logistics Sector operation is designed to provide:

1. Dedicated coordination cell to strengthen horizontal cooperation among organizations and synchronization of effort and monitoring of supply chain challenges that may require joint advocacy or capacity building, remarkably, supporting organizations with the rationalization of their cargo handling/clearance process and training in relevant logistics gaps;

2. Strength the attraction of local actors, such as national humanitarian organizations, to coordination forums and the use of common services;

3. Establish and maintain Information Management (IM) support to collect, consolidate, analyse and share key information products on local, regional and national logistics capacities and the operating environment to ensure informed decision making based on the preparation of timely and accurate IM products such as the Logistics Capacity Assessments and Access Constraint maps;

4. Assess gaps, design and implement common services for the handling of humanitarian cargo in Cox's Bazar District whenever the gap is the result of a systemic limitation to address such gaps through individual efforts.

Currently, these gaps are related to storage availability in the district which the Sector intends to continue addressing with its common storage services;

5. Develop stand-by logistics asset capacity as part of natural disaster preparedness and supply chain continuity effort and assess and prepare for disruption risks in key logistics infrastructure;

6. Support organizations - on bilateral or multilateral level-to strengthen their operational capacity through capacity building such as training (e.g. basic humanitarian logistics courses) and simulations (e.g. cyclone preparedness drill) or direct advisory in technical aspects of the operation.

In line with the Logistics Cluster global vision and goals, Cox's Bazar Logistics Sector will continuously aim at enhancing the logistics response through the preparation of locally driven logistics systems, the incentives to local level actors' engagement and synchronization, provision of services in commonly identified gaps and shared information and best practices. Particularly, the Logistics Sector will actively direct its operation to avoid redundancy and long-term dependency of common services upon on an expected improvement of logistics capacity concomitant to the maturity of the operation.

38. The number of organizations reported by the sector as organizations in need is 140. The number to be shared is organization targeted by activities, this is 60 organizations based on two indicators





COORDINATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

- 1. Support Rohingya refugee response leadership and coordination to ensure an effective response.** Related to SO 1, 2 & 3
- 2. Promote a common understanding of context, needs, priorities, response progress and gaps.** Related to SO 1, 2 & 3
- 3. Lead advocacy and resource mobilization efforts for the Rohingya refugee response.** Related to SO 1, 2 & 3
- 4. Promote an integrated and multi-sector approach to protection and gender mainstreaming.** Related to SO 1

FUNDING REQUIRED



USD 4.2M

NEEDS ANALYSIS

At national and Cox's Bazar levels, the response for Rohingya refugees and affected host communities in Cox's Bazar is led and coordinated 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) at the Dhaka level, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), and including 29 Ministries and entities, which provides oversight and strategic guidance to the response. The RRRC, under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), is in charge of operational coordination of the refugee response at the District level.

POPULATION TARGETED



1.24M



906,512
Rohingya Refugees



335,930
Bangladeshi Host Community



05
Sector Projects



05
Sector Partners

To support the Government of Bangladesh in managing and responding to the crisis, humanitarian actors currently coordinate under the leadership of the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) at the Dhaka level, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, IOM, and UNHCR. The response is currently coordinated through a sector-based structure in collaboration with the RRRC, Deputy Commissioner, and relevant line ministries, which includes responding humanitarian actors: United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, donors and other stakeholders.

To ensure timely and efficient response, humanitarian access, a common analysis of needs, and a voice for the refugees and affected host communities, consistent and efficient information management, coordination (including coordination mechanisms at the upazila and camp level), communications and advocacy is needed. At the district level, support is currently provided by the Senior Coordinator who leads the Heads of Sub-Offices Group (HoSOG) and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). This is to ensure a multisectoral approach with close synergies among all these diverse actors, and with the core objective of timely, needs-based, and evidence-driven humanitarian assistance, efficient use of resources and avoiding duplication.

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While significant efforts have been made to strengthen coordination and to identify, address and solve critical issues, much more needs to be done in 2019 to clarify an efficient, fit for purpose coordination mechanism in order to adequately support

DISAGGREGATED DATA

	Children (0-4 years)		Children (5-11 years)		Children (12-17 years)		Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)			
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Rohingya	471,386	435,125	81,586	81,586	99,716	108,781	63,456	63,456	208,498	163,172	18,130	18,130
	Children (0-17 years)				Adult (18-59 years)		Elderly (>59 years)					
	Total Female	Total Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male				
Bangladeshi	174,684	161,246	96,076	96,076	88,685	88,685	73,367	67,723	5,241	4,837		

humanitarian actors and the Government of Bangladesh, and to meet the emerging coordination requirements based on the evolving context and needs.

In 2019, further clarification and strengthening of an efficient, fit for purpose coordination structure for the Rohingya refugee response will be undertaken to move towards an informed, evidence driven response, more integrated planning, and stronger prioritization.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2019, coordination activities will focus primarily on the following:

- Support SEG coordination work with the NTF, the donor and partner communities as well as other stakeholders in Dhaka.
- Manage the response programme cycle: needs overviews and analysis, strategic planning and appeals (including contingencies), and response and needs monitoring.
- Monitor and analyse access constraints, and engage relevant stakeholders to address them.
- Manage data and information in support of humanitarian decision-making, advocacy and public information, resulting in regular information products. Continued work towards complementary databases such as multi-sector needs assessments, facility mapping and an assessment registry, for example.
- Work with sectors and humanitarian partners to strengthen accountability and understanding of community capacities and preferences.
- Advance efforts towards a roadmap to localization including through building the capacity of national partners to ensure sustainability of the response.
- Galvanize agency and sector capacity in gender and protection to ensure mainstreaming across the response during all stages of the programme cycle.
- Support the development of a Centrality of Protection Action Plan in collaboration with the Protection Sector/actors and ensure it is regularly monitored.
- Ensure adequate cyclone preparedness and contingency planning with sectors and humanitarian partners, including SIMEX prior to the cyclone seasons.
- Liaise with key stakeholders inside and outside Bangladesh, including authorities, humanitarian partners, donors, and representatives of neighbouring countries, with a view to mobilize resources, promote humanitarian access, and advocate respect for international law.
- Reinforce and operationalize decentralized coordination mechanisms through the continued management of the humanitarian hub in Ukhiya, and support to Upazila level coordination.



ANNEXES

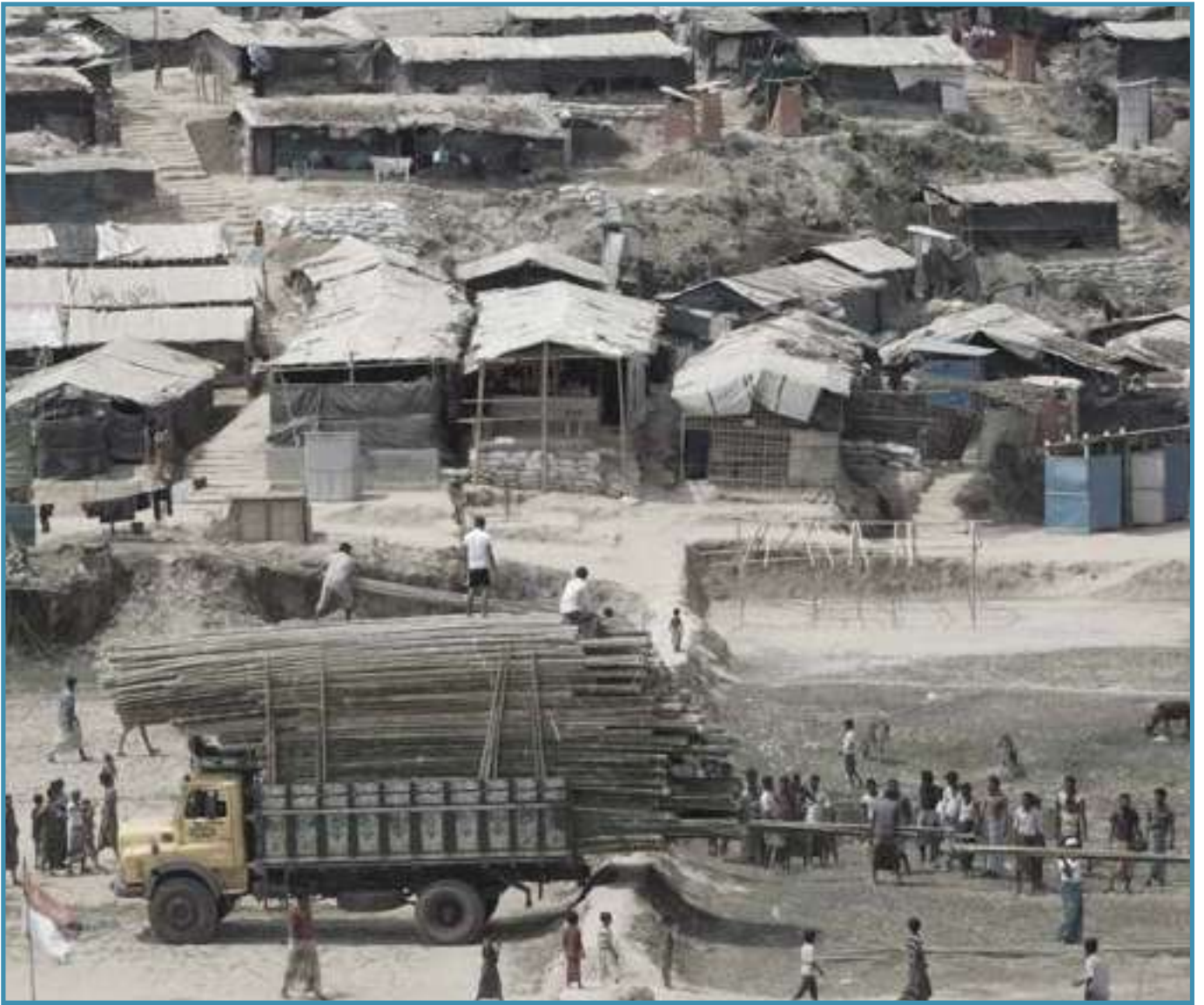


Photo Credit: ISCG / Nayana Bose/ 2018

- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Monitoring Framework
- Organizations and Funding Requirements

ANNEX I

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

This Annex elaborates in detail on how key cross-cutting priorities will be advanced within and between sectors in 2019. Protection and gender mainstreaming, environment and eco-system rehabilitation, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, and natural disaster preparedness will be the focus of joined up efforts in 2019.

Protection and Gender Mainstreaming



Protection

To strengthen the quality of essential services delivered by sectors and agencies, a comprehensive training, monitoring and evaluation work plan, focusing on mainstreaming protection, gender and accountability to affected population across the response, will be annexed to the Protection Sector strategy for 2019. Non-protection staff at field and operational levels will be trained on protection principles, including gender and accountability, GBV and child protection mainstreaming, Code of Conduct and PSEA. A system of protection focal points participating in other sectors, with structured ToRs and clear responsibilities, will be created in order to maintain continual dialogue and provide regular technical support to the various sector teams. Checklists, tip-sheets and other tools will be jointly produced with Sector Coordinators to guide their partners' implementation. At policy and leadership level, the initiated sensitization and advocacy will continue to steer decision-making across sectors placing, and keeping protection at the centre of the response, as per the Protection Sector's strategic objective number six. Protection mainstreaming efforts will focus on promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in the provision of humanitarian aid, and, equal and meaningful representation, participation and leadership, in coordination with the Site Management Site Development (SMSD) Sector, which is still a severe gap in the Rohingya refugee response with only four camps currently having a participatory and elected camp committee. The equal involvement of women in decision making, their representation and empowerment paired with protection safeguards will be monitored. In terms of accountability, specific feedback and complaint mechanisms already in place will have to be extended to services and areas where they are either not present yet or ineffective. Innovative accountability and feedback mechanisms will be developed with communities and by the communities in coordination with the Communication with Communities Working Group and SMSD Sector. Among these, on PSEA specifically, the Sector will continue its participation and support to the PSEA Network, including by using a community-based approach in identifying a one-stop complaint shop in each camp.

Child Protection partners will document and share good practices in participatory approaches that engage boys, girls and their caregivers in planning and monitoring interventions to meet their differentiated needs. The unique risks and barriers to participation experienced by adolescent boys and girls will be addressed through the formation of 'Adolescent and Youth Hubs', where young people will lead in monitoring, reporting, planning, delivery and evaluation. Partners will promote the recruitment and participation of female community volunteers in leadership structures and community mechanisms, and will train community-based groups, peer educators and adolescent clubs to inform children and caregivers on where to access key services, via accessible referral pathways. Appropriate child-centred complaints and feedback mechanisms will be put in place in all partner organizations, where they do not already exist, and all partners will monitor service usage disaggregated by sex, age and disability, as standard practice. Actors in other sectors will be trained on child protection mainstreaming and action plans agreed and monitored.

In late 2017, hundreds of thousands of women, men, girls and boys took refuge in Bangladesh in a very short period of time and there was insufficient time to plan and design camps through an Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming lens. There is currently limited access to gender sensitive services. As such, in 2019 protection and gender mainstreaming will be at the forefront of the response in all sectors with support provided by the Protection Sector. It is known that the needs of the most vulnerable people may not be met if humanitarian interventions are not planned based on prioritizing gender needs. Women and girls should have the opportunity to voice their challenges and concerns and influence decision-making. As such, mainstreaming protection and gender sensitive approaches across all sectors is a key priority.



Food Security

The Food Security Sector will improve physical access to distribution points and limit exposure to protection risks. The use of volunteers, porters, water points, availability of breastfeeding corners and gender sensitive crowd control have been adopted. Portable skills development, and other initiatives to build their capacities, will continue to target the most vulnerable who are at risk of marginalization - women, elderly and people with disabilities. The programmes include female-headed households and single mothers in both Rohingya and host communities as priority beneficiaries.

Protection principles of safety and dignity, meaningful access, accountability, participation and empowerment will form the basis for portable skills development and related programmes. Strong monitoring systems have been put in place to document the impact of food assistance, advise continuous improvement of processes and inform targeting of the most vulnerable. Monitoring will include consideration of protection risks to adopt the most appropriate approach and modality (including voucher system) to prevent GBV and other forms of violence. Increased access to food will reduce adoption of irreversible protection related coping strategies including early and forced marriage and other form of exploitation.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms have been put in place to address issues with food assistance including those that are gender related. Moving forward, the Sector will integrate gender and age analysis in project monitoring and reporting. In coordination with the Shelter and NFI and Site Management Sectors, the Food Security Sector is promoting alternative fuel distribution programmes to mitigate the need for women and children to collect or pay for firewood. This important programme greatly reduces the strain on households, particularly women, brought on by the consistent hunt for cooking fuel. In addition, it reduces their risk of their becoming victims of violence.



Education

Newly constructed Education Sector learning facilities will increase accessibility for learners and staff with disabilities, and to gender-segregated WASH facilities. While education partners are engaging increasing numbers of female facilitators to support learning for refugee children and youth, a balanced gender ratio is necessary to ensure learning outreach for boys and girls. Education Sector will focus on increasing meaningful female participation and decision-making across Community Education Committees and Learning Centre Management Committees.

A participatory approach to teaching and learning material development for life skills and general education will be applied to ensure the content and approach is gender, cultural, and conflict sensitive. Teaching and learning materials will strengthen gender equity and protection principles, including child and adolescent rights, civic education, and accessibility to critical services through child protection and GBV referral systems. Outside of learning facilities, sessions will be provided to caregivers to increase knowledge of child rights, parenting and gender-sensitivity at the household level.

Data collection to inform programming implementation will utilize participatory methods tailored to children and adolescents (beyond traditional focus group discussions). Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector and Education Sector will conduct joint mapping exercises to highlight risks and increase the safety of children by using shared spaces for regular programming and during emergencies if needed.



Site Management and Site Development (SMSD)

The SMSD Sector will continue to enhance community participation and empowerment, in coordination with the Protection Sector. It will also reinforce two-way communication with refugees through the establishment and maintenance of gender-sensitive complaints and feedback mechanisms, in coordination with the Protection Sector and CwC working group.

The Sector will ensure that basic and essential services are in place, according to standards, and accessible to all, including vulnerable groups, notably by collecting and providing information on needs, gaps and service coverage, through regular assessments conducted in the camps. Furthermore, the macro-planning strategy is designed to ensure a greater inclusiveness and safety for refugees, and its implementation in 2019 should result in a reinforced protective environment.

Site improvement and site development activities will continue to be designed to help promote gender equality and a safe environment for all refugees, while programmes will be designed to maximize inclusion. The Sector will observe the differences in problems/issues faced by women, girls, boys, and men in more and less densely populated places and advise the appropriate sectors for response. The installation and maintenance of solar street lights across all camps will also contribute to ensuring safety.



Health

The Health Sector is committed to mainstreaming protection and gender into its 2019 programming, building on linkages with the Protection Sector and important feedback from protection monitoring activities. The Health Sector has placed dedicated protection officers in the mobile medical teams, to facilitate protection-related referrals in case of any emergency (e.g. monsoon or cyclone related), which will continue in 2019. The Protection Sector is drafting guidance with the Health Sector on how to mainstream protection in health; and this will be rolled out to all health partners. Furthermore, joint field visits are planned to assess the current status of protection mainstreaming at health facilities.

Gender considerations are central to all health interventions; but the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs for high-risk and special need populations (e.g. sex workers, male and female adolescents and young people, and survivors of GBV) are critical and need to be integrated into the overall reproductive health care response. Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) will be collected to understand the needs and challenges of adolescent girls and boys. According to the minimal initial service package (MISP) calculation based on the ISCG population estimate, 6,555 women and girls are estimated to be at potential risk of sexual violence in the next 12 months among those reproductive aged women and girls. The Health Sector works closely with the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Sector; and will continue to collaborate further in the implementation of the Health Sector action plan for GBV.



Nutrition

The Nutrition Sector has a strong focus on pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children. The partners will ensure that attending nutrition facilities will be safe, and also that outreach activities provided by female staff will be carried out in a manner that it will not jeopardize their safety. The Nutrition Sector plans to work more closely in 2019 with GBV, Protection and other sectors to ensure that women and girls will receive relevant information and messages and will be enabled to access nutrition services that they need.

Surveys to explore the socio-cultural, religious and other factors affecting understanding, but also utilization of nutrition services by females, will further help to reduce barriers and improve access to important information and services. Existing feedback mechanisms will be made more responsive to the limitations faced by Rohingya women and girls (such as their low literacy rates) to encourage receipt of feedback on nutrition and other humanitarian services.



WASH

The WASH Sector will continue its coordination with the Protection Sector and the GBV Sub-Sector to improve the responsiveness of WASH actors to protection and gender related issues, including ensuring facilities are improved and adapted to the cultural and protection needs of Rohingya women and girls. Efforts will be made to increase camp level coordination on issues surrounding access to and safe use of WASH infrastructures especially for women, girls and people with disabilities. Mapping and supporting groups for increasing women's participation in decision making at camp level as well as strengthening of feedback and complaints mechanisms will remain integral parts of the response.

For accountability to affected populations, WASH partners reaffirm their commitment to implement the five minimum commitments for safety and dignity developed by the Global WASH Cluster. These commitments, centred on people, aim at improving the quality and efficiency of the WASH response programmes, and at ensuring that key issues are taken into consideration by all partners, such as gender, GBV, CP, disability and age.



Shelter/NFI

All Shelter/NFI related activities fall under the overall umbrella of refugee protection. Mainstreaming protection and gender is key for effective Shelter/NFI programming. The Shelter/NFI and Protection Sectors will continue to build on the close collaboration initiated in 2018. The Shelter/NFI Sector will ensure housing and shelter initiatives specifically link to efforts to reduce domestic violence/GBV. Responding to the refugees' feedback, the Sector will continue to ensure that locks are included in new shelter interventions.

More durable materials will be used for shelter assistance in 2019, providing better overall safety and well-being for women, children and men. The Sector will also prioritize rolling out and scaling up of LPG interventions, to reduce danger of collecting firewood, and improved solar light home systems, to reduce safety concerns in dark areas.

As a portion of refugees are currently paying rent while residing on private, leased, and even public land in Teknaf sub-district, the Shelter/NFI and Protection sectors will provide counselling on housing, land, and property (HLP) issues to refugees receiving durable shelter assistance.



CwC

Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) will be collected, used and analysed with support from and in coordination with ISCG Secretariat and sectors. Continuous efforts will be made to ensure equal and rationalized access to services, participation and engagement in decision making. Empowerment of women and girls will be a key consideration in all interventions. CwC initiatives will continue to uphold the process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in all interventions and strategies. The core protection criteria will be maintained: participation; empowerment; do no harm; meaningful access by all age, gender, diversity and accountability.

Providing needs based information on rights and entitlements through multiple channels, establishing and upgrading provisions for collecting feedback and complaints and ensuring a culture of effective and responsive feedback and complaints mechanisms will be the focus. Info hubs, radio, video and audio messages, posters, fliers, leaflets, face-to-face sessions even door-to-door outreach activities all contribute to this. Content, materials and messages will be developed through a consultative process for ensuring relevance and do no harm. The Accountability Sub-Group under CwC working group will continuously put special effort into maintaining this.

Environment and eco-system rehabilitation



Protection

Environmental protection and conservation has a direct impact on human security and protection, with a multiplier effect in large human agglomerates like refugee camps. The lands in and around the refugee camps are characterized by soil erosion and degradation. This coupled with monsoon rains, and climate prone disasters puts refugees' physical security at risk, especially refugees with specific needs. Mitigation and awareness raising activities should therefore be further strengthened. Youth, women and other community groups have been engaged in sensitization campaigns on sanitation, reforestation, environmental protection and tree plantation in 2018. Together with energy and environment partners, and in coordination with other relevant sectors, protection actors will, in 2019, continuously sensitize humanitarian staff and refugees on protecting the environment in and around the camps. The Protection Sector will also advocate for the implementation of sustainable and clean energy programmes that have a direct or indirect impact on mitigating the risks of GBV. For example, encouraging the use of LPG and solar lights.

Across all programming, CP Sub-Sector partners promote environmental sustainability, encouraging refugees and staff to participate in environmental efforts in camps and host communities. Children and adolescents that are covered by the on-going CP programme, including those targeted in this proposed initiative, will participate in camp-wide tree planting drives that are generally run on a quarterly basis and in community sanitation activities. CP Sub-Sector partners will also plan for an appropriate environmental analysis of the rehabilitation work (for the CP/CFS facilities). This analysis will evaluate the impact of the inputs and outputs of this project and whether they will have a significant impact on the well-being of the community economically, socially and environmentally.



Food Security

The Food Security Sector's alternative fuel, fuel conservation and environmental protection programme, coordinated with the Shelter/NFI and Site Management sectors, will significantly contribute to the reduction of deforestation. Activities will include training Rohingya and host communities in the production and use of improved cookers, and increasing knowledge on fuel conservation practices for food preparation.

With the technical guidance of the Energy and Environment Technical working group (EETWG), hosted under the SMSD, Shelter and Food Security sectors, the Food Security Sector will support environmental protection activities such as tree planting and reforestation, soil stabilization, water catchment protection and restoration, drainage, solid waste collection and associated food/cash for work.

Reinforcement of distribution sites and access roads through DRR/ Food Assistance for Assets, DRR/Food for Work activities, the reinforcement of the kitchens and procurement of additional cooking equipment to increase cooking capacity will support DRR.



Education

Environmental awareness and principles will be integrated into life skills and science in sector-approved teaching and learning materials. The emphasis will be on encouraging environmentally friendly habits such as waste management and recycling to reduce pollution and deforestation. To promote behaviour change in and outside of learning facilities, awareness campaigns and activities will target caregivers and teachers through Community Education Committees and Learning Centre Management Committees. To increase environmental preservation as well as social cohesion, community gardens will be established and maintained as a joint learning facility and community activity (including tree-planting which can mitigate the impact of monsoons by supporting soil absorption of water).



SMSD

With the technical guidance of the EETWG, hosted under the SMSD, Shelter, and Food Security sectors, coordinated planting activities and nature conservancy initiatives (including landscape restoration) will be implemented to minimize the environmental degradation of the area, in line with the Government's policies and seasonal considerations. In addition to vetiver grass, Jarul, Rattan, Kadam, Gamar and Akashmo will be planted under the technical guidance and assistance of the EETWG. Bio-engineered land stabilization solutions will be applied in camps in coordination between the EETWG and the Site Planning and Site Development working group, under the SMSD Sector.

Conservation efforts will include supporting the 46 elephant response teams established in the camps and the construction of new elephant watch towers. There will also be environmental education programmes in the schools adjacent to the camps to promote environmental awareness.



Health

For the Health Sector, the main environmental consideration is ensuring the safe disposal of medical waste. Health care waste management is energy intensive, and if managed poorly can result in infectious and noncommunicable disease risks as well as environmental impacts. Currently, there is no single system for managing medical waste from the camps resulting in sub-optimal attempts at disposal such as burying waste or burning waste. A system is urgently needed for the safe processing, disposal, diversion and containment of organic materials and other health care waste management including sharps and other metals. While ideal solutions may not exist given the context, a strategy will be devised and implemented in 2019 to minimize the impact of waste and emissions on both human health and the environment.



WASH

The WASH Sector will monitor the extraction of ground water and continuously evaluate replenishment and recharge capacity as well as intrusion of salt water to minimize any major impact on the water table and productive ecosystem. Design and management of fecal sludge sites will take into consideration the environmental impact of the processes and final product from the sludge treatment. The WASH Sector will integrate mitigation measures against climate and environmental constraints in all design of WASH infrastructure.



Shelter/NFI

With the technical guidance of the EETWG, hosted under the SMSD, Shelter and Food Security sectors, Shelter/NFI partners will continue to scale up the provision of LPG as an alternative fuel to mitigate deforestation. In 2019, the Sector plans to reach the entire refugee caseload alongside a substantial host community caseload.

The Shelter/NFI Sector will initiate a Bamboo Technical Working Group to investigate durability, treatment, and livelihood options to ensure environmentally friendly use of bamboo in the response. The Shelter/NFI Sector partners have initiated the establishment of bamboo treatment plants that will prolong the life span and durability of bamboo utilized for shelters, reducing the need to source immature bamboo in future years.



CwC

The CwC workig group will maintain and strengthen coordination with other sectors including SMSD, Shelter, and the EETWG to mainstream considerations on environment preservation and rehabilitation. Messages, content and materials will be developed, reviewed and disseminated.



ETS/Logistics



Renewable energy sources such as solar will be used where technically feasible, in order to move away from a reliance on fuel for powering telecommunications equipment and logistics facilities and to reduce recurring costs.

Social Cohesion



Protection

In order to enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, protection activities which mitigate social tensions and benefit both refugees and host communities will be prioritized, primarily in the form of facilitated inter-community dialogues and quick impact projects.

CP partners will be encouraged to participate in an inter-agency training on conflict sensitive programming, including the analysis of connectors and dividers throughout the programme cycle. The training will be led by a local NGO with expertise on the issue and experience in the local context. Existing programming will therefore be strengthened and scaled up through the delivery of modules on peaceful coexistence and peacebuilding to adolescent and youth clubs, and, increased access to shared protection services in host community areas surrounding refugee camps. Recreational activities between refugee and host communities will also be initiated. Tensions related to equitable access to services will be mitigated through clear messages delivered to communities directly and through government counterparts, on humanitarian funded service provision, in particular on support provided to strengthen the overall CP systems and alignment of key services, such as case management and alternative family-based care in both refugee and host communities.

As Bangladeshi women and girls also face heightened risks of GBV, GBV services will be expanded to the host community. Women friendly services will be provided in the host communities and joint initiatives and encounters among women groups will be supported to foster peaceful coexistence and cohesion.



Food Security

Livelihood support will be extended to host communities, with extensive reforestation activities that will have a positive and direct impact in mitigating tensions and conflict prevention between Rohingya refugees and the local population.



Education

Social cohesion will be forged through extra-curricular participation targeting both inter- and intra-social relations in host and refugee communities. With limited recreational space in the camps, learning facilities, will serve as platforms for festivals and celebrations during after school hours to preserve Rohingya cultural identity and heritage.

Since the beginning of the response, co-teaching in learning facilities by host community and refugee educators has introduced cross-cultural dialogue and comradery between the two groups.

Similarly, participation of host community teachers alongside refugee instructors and parents in CECs and LCMCs has strengthened these interactions.

Inter-community relations may be further enhanced by having host community teachers act as ambassadors for peaceful coexistence in their communities, initiating recreational activities that bring refugee and host community children and youth together in the camps outside of learning time (such as through sports tournaments, dance lessons or competitions).



SMSD

When engaging with the refugee population in the daily coordination of activities in the camps, partners will encourage peaceful coexistence within camps and with host communities, through the promotion of peaceful coexistence, including through the process of establishing elected community representation.

Partners will also be engaging in minimizing the impact of the camps on neighboring communities through the maintenance of infrastructure and risk mitigation activities in host communities, and joint programming enabling the participation of host communities in cash-for-work programmes alongside refugees. The possibility of developing formal forums in which the host community and refugees will regularly meet to dialogue will also be explored, in coordination with the Protection Sector.



Health

Peaceful coexistence implies a state of mutual respect between the Rohingya refugees and host community population as well as within the Rohingya population. Strong social cohesion is an important component of well-being, with implications for mental and/or psychosocial support. In view of this, the Health Sector is committed to attaining cohesiveness through ensuring universal health coverage among both Rohingya and host community. Ensuring equity in access to quality health services is an important mitigation of social tension, and as such, the Health Sector standards for health among the Rohingya are aligned with the Government standards for host community. In addition, the Health Sector will continue to invest in the District health complex in 2019.



WASH

Under the specific focus of ensuring mutual respect, trust and equity between host and Rohingya communities, the WASH Sector will continue to respond through a do no harm lens with consideration for sustainable and equitable assistance. Significant resources will be dedicated to ensuring host communities benefit from WASH interventions.

Both piped water networks and waste management facilities will benefit both refugees and surrounding host communities. The design of water networks consider host community locations, while any sewerage treatment plant or solid waste landfill will benefit both host community and refugee populations.



Shelter/NFI

Through the Bamboo Technical Working Group, the Sector intends to establish and optimize bamboo treatment operations and share the knowledge with host community members living nearby the camps, as well as bamboo cultivators away from the camps. The knowledge sharing should also initiate livelihood opportunities for host communities. The activities carried out by the Sector's partners will pave the way for development actors to initiate longer term programming, possibly with the private sector.



CwC

Ensuring peaceful coexistence is a continuous process to which the CwC working group will continue to contribute by maintaining sensitivity in messaging and balancing service provision for both refugees and host communities. CwC actors will work hand in hand with SMSD and Protection Sectors, GiHA WG and with the Government to reach and support the host community.

Natural Disaster Preparedness and Contingency



Protection

Nearly all refugees will continue to be at high risk of the impact of cyclones in 2019, without a viable and practical physical protection solution consisting in the evacuation of the entire refugee population to safety. In case of cyclone, heightened vulnerabilities and risks are expected, namely loss of lives and increased psychosocial needs, loss of documentation, family separation, weakening of community protection mechanisms, inaccessibility of protection service points, risks of GBV, risks of trafficking, spontaneous or organized relocations into community or emergency spaces/shelters, etc.; all with potential increased protection risks for women, girls, older persons and persons with disabilities in particular.

In a natural disaster-prone area and with the current set-up, the strategy seeks to pragmatically integrate DRR and emergency preparedness response into regular programming, and to reinforce preparedness before high risk period. Strengthening awareness raising on risks linked to natural disaster and mitigating measures, DRR and emergency preparedness through a community-based approach, are essential and unique ways to prevent harm and loss of lives.

In preparation for emergencies, jointly with the CwC working group and SMSD Sector, protection partners will focus on dissemination of harmonized messaging to: 1) raise awareness on means to reduce risks; 2) inform on service points and on the importance for the community to protect and help the most vulnerable households and individuals; and 3) mitigate protection risks and reduce rumors (family separation, trafficking). Regarding GBV preparation, Protection Emergency Response Unit (PERU) composes of protection members including GBV Sub-Sector members who provide training for frontline people during an emergency. The frontline team provides psychological first aid, referral to emergency, case management services and outreach to the community (women, men, boys and girls) in order to improve information and access of vulnerable communities to emergency services and protection messages.

In terms of CP preparedness specifically, risk assessment and mapping of CP facilities at risk will continue to identify strategies to prevent family separation during disasters and pre-identify the temporary/emergency care meeting points in the camps and strengthen/rehabilitate the existing CP facilities including CFS/adolescents' space to cater for cyclones. Cohorts of CP volunteers will also be trained to provide support to vulnerable families in need of relocation, should a cyclone result in massive population movements. Community-based CP groups will be trained on how to monitor CP risks and develop community-led disaster response plans, how to support in identification of children separated from families during disasters.



Food Security

The Sector will ensure proportionate, appropriate and timely food security responses. The Sector will reinforce, enable and maintain the current food assistance through general food distribution (GFD) and e-voucher, and in parallel prepare the response in case of emergency and according to the event, to cover the most vulnerable or those temporarily unable to cook their food or cut off from distributions sites. Stockpiling of ready to eat food in strategic positions within the camps will be in place in case of people being isolated.

Stocks of dry food will be placed in the Madhur Chara Logistics Hub in case of interruption of the road between Cox's Bazar and the camps. Another central aspect of the response will be the use of a "helper system" (already in use at distribution points) as support for most vulnerable people, and for cooked meals distribution to the most in need and the mobilization of volunteers that can support the deliveries of food in case of major access issue in two ways: a) bringing food to the distribution points; b) bringing food to the most vulnerable/isolated/internally displaced. Approximately 4,000 helpers per month may be mobilized according to the needs and access issues.



Education

The Education Sector will pre-position education supplies (including learning supplies and emergency kits) and allow for repairs for 12% of learning facilities (approximately 580 learning facilities) that are the most disaster prone across the camps. In preparation for a cyclone or flood, education staff, including teachers and sector camp focal points, will participate in simulations, DRR training and awareness of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and community key messages. The mapping of learning facilities in high-risk locations will be updated prior to monsoon and cyclone seasons to ensure the temporary or permanent closure of learning facilities that pose a safety risk for children. Alternative and mobile learning approaches, such as space sharing with CFS or home-based learning will be encouraged in the event of an emergency, if safety permits.

New learning facility designs are under development in collaboration with the Government, including hazard-resilient models that can potentially be used as multifunctional spaces including as cyclone shelters. With the current absence of cyclone shelters for refugees, construction of these buildings will be a major step forward for cyclone preparedness.



SMSD

The Sector will coordinate preparedness and contingency efforts at camp level through SMSD Sector agencies in support of the CiC, notably through the engagement of the Bangladesh Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers and continuous support to respond to capacity building needs, with a last group of CPP volunteers to be appointed and trained in January and February 2019.

Additional support to the maintenance of early warning systems in case of cyclone, communication with communities about the risks jointly with the CwC working group and Protection Sector, and contingency plans will continue to be developed.



Health

For the Health Sector, contingency planning for disasters encompasses preparedness for weather related emergencies, as well as large scale disease outbreaks among the Rohingya and/or host community. To address this, the Health Sector must ensure availability of mobile medical teams and other surge mechanisms to sustain essential health services (including isolation for infectious diseases) in the event of facility disruptions from weather related events; ensure systems and resources are in place for emergency referrals in case of a mass casualty event, including contingency for emergency telecommunications; ensure functional SOPs exists for outbreak response including management of infectious dead bodies in the event of a large-scale infectious disease outbreak; and procure, store and distribute life-saving and essential medicines and supplies (including pre-positioning supplies such as emergency kits and outbreak investigation materials).

The Health Sector must ensure emergency lifesaving SRH services by contingency planning for MISP, pre-positioning of commodities such as clean delivery kits, and identifying Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) facilities and referral pathways.



Nutrition

The Nutrition Sector has developed a strong Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) covering floods, storms and cyclones, identifying clear triggers for sector partners to initiate response activities, based on specific impacts. During the monsoon season of 2018, which saw only localized impacts, the activities proved to be effective and sufficient to ensure continuity of nutrition services or enabling partners to re-establish them within 72 hours or less. The approach includes the provision of services through mobile nutrition teams, if facilities are damaged or not accessible; the provision of extended rations to caretakers in case that nutrition services might be inaccessible for a number of days; ensuring that supplies and commodities are stored in the facilities or storage points close to the camps to address disruptions of transportation and the closure of all facilities 24-72 hours prior to landfall of cyclones, including the transfer of inpatients in stabilisation centres to cyclone-resistant health facilities.



WASH

The WASH Sector will continue to improve capacity to respond effectively and be better prepared for future shocks including simulation exercises and the prepositioning of contingency stocks. In the event of any emergency the WASH Sector will mobilize a response based on the strategic guidance of the national disaster management institutional framework and agreed concept for the camps.

In the event of an AWD outbreak, WASH responses will be intensified by all partners in line with the joint WASH and Health AWD preparedness and response plan.



Shelter NFI

The Sector will continue to preposition emergency Shelter/NFI kits for at least half of the target population. Contingency stock is mapped down to the level of warehouses and containers in the camps, and updated monthly. The Sector's emergency focal points at sub-district and camp-levels have been selected. Appointed Sector emergency focal points are trained to respond to emergency incidents and will receive refresher sessions prior to cyclone and monsoon seasons.

The Sector has also collaborated with the Education Sector to design learning centres-cum-cyclone shelters, which could offer protection for refugees during cyclone events once implemented in sufficient quantity.



CwC

In addition to the continuous work to strengthen access to multi-platform early warnings and disseminating disaster preparedness information, the CwC partners will, in the lead-up to a cyclone, support existing partners in accelerating the delivery of multi-platform early warnings to communities, track rumors, and relay community concerns to decision-makers. In the immediate aftermath of a severe disaster, CwC partners will assess damage to CwC facilities and disruptions of activities, and identify and implement interim solutions for information sharing and feedback reporting until conditions allow re-establishment of regular activities.



ETS / Logistics



The Logistics Sector, in preparation for a severe cyclone event, will prepare and maintain a reliable information management system to facilitate the rapid update of road conditions and operational gaps; consolidate infrastructure assessments to facilitate a prioritization system of clearance and access in case of logistics constraints; maintain standby storage capacity in case of a rapid increase of storage demand or disruption on the existing system; and preposition an additional 20” General Purpose Containers inside and around the Camps for weatherproof storage. The Sector will additionally ensure risk mitigation measures – including capacity building - at warehouses to ensure safe storage in severe event conditions.

In case of urgency, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector will assess, repair and maintain the connectivity and communications of humanitarians in the operational areas. The Sector will procure and preposition equipment to be in place before the event occurs.

Host Community Engagement – building on achievements in 2018

Host community support under the Joint Response Plan is aimed at promoting social cohesion by reducing impact on the environment as well as improving access to quality services and skills development for the most affected populations. Important elements of the host community support planned for 2019 include strengthening livelihoods and education opportunities and mitigating environmental degradation.

Key host community accomplishments under the 2018 JRP

Environment and eco-system rehabilitation – Deforestation is a major concern. JRP partners are working together to mitigate deforestation by scaling up planting activities. In 2018, some **340,174 tree saplings** were planted in camps and the most affected surrounding communities. In addition, a coalition of organizations is increasing the distribution of LPG cooking sets and cylinders with a plan to cover **240,000 households** in the refugee and host community.

Education – **59,913 students** (100 primary schools and 14 secondary schools) were supported through grants to improve the quality of learning materials and to support retention of students. A total of **2,469 teachers** were trained.

Health – **27 Government health facilities**, including community clinics, union-level facilities and hospitals were assisted to cope with the increased patient volumes. In particular, the Sadar District Hospital benefitted from human resources support (nurses, medical officers and medical specialists) as well as various types of supplies and equipment.

WASH - **144,250 individuals** benefitted from **449 new deep wells and hand pumps** and from **144 rehabilitated deep wells and hand pumps**. **130 blocks of latrines** and **325 hand washing facilities** were constructed. The Bangladeshi’s Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) Water Laboratory was upgraded to better serve the affected host communities. **Non-Food Items** such as jerry cans, and other materials were also distributed.

Shelter/NFI – **2,230 households received LPG Starter Kits** with kitchen stoves and relevant training. 13,000 households also benefitted from **Shelter/NFI support and tarpaulins**, blankets, solar lamps were distributed during monsoon season.

Food Security – **64,000 households (320,000 individuals) received some form of livelihood support**, including capacity building in improved agricultural practices and home gardening and vocational skills for income generation. **70,000 landless farmers** also received food production assistance.

Site Management/Site Development – **65,000 individuals benefitted** from Cash for Work initiatives in **construction** works, disaster risk mitigation activities, including the 10-kilometer canal dredging works by SMEP. **Other capacity building initiatives** targeted local disaster management actors to develop their capacity in mitigating disaster risks.

Protection/GBV/Child Protection – 62,113 individuals benefitted from 40 quick impact projects on GBV prevention and response. 186 government officials participated in training on protection principles. **10 community-based committees** were established to promote safer environment for children and **4,000 adolescents from 90 youth clubs** benefitted from life-skills programmes, awareness raising on child protection and GBV prevention, reporting and referral of cases.

Host Community support in the 2019 Joint Response Plan

The majority of the above-mentioned activities will continue in 2019 with a greater focus on promoting social cohesion/peaceful coexistence, localization, and participation by both refugees and host communities.

The results of the ongoing Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) will facilitate tailor-made programmes to respond to the prioritized needs of the affected host communities.

Further emphasis will be made to support environmental rehabilitation, including through scaling up distribution of LPG Starter Kits as well as extensive reforestation activities in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh.

Host communities will also increasingly benefit from the development of voucher-based mechanisms to assist the refugee population, resulting in significant levels of procurement of diverse agricultural products in the local market.

In 2019, the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) support to the Government of Bangladesh will strengthen provision of basic services through infrastructure works such as the rehabilitation of roads and cyclone shelters, health and education support to address longer-term needs in host communities surrounding the camps. The 2019 Joint Response Plan activities will aim to complement these significant contributions.



ANNEX II

ROHINGYA JRP MONITORING FRAMEWORK 2019

A comprehensive monitoring framework for the JRP 2019 has been developed with support from the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) and Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) to track the implementation of the JRP 2019. The monitoring framework aims to demonstrate the impact of the Response in 2019 by constantly generating evidence of reach, progress in delivery, and quality of services. The framework aims at demonstrating change, and detailing how progress towards targets will be measured.

In order to clearly track progress against the Strategic Objectives, which requires strong inter-sector analysis, outcome statements have been defined against each of the Strategic Objectives, and sector-level indicators have been aligned against them. The Strategic Objectives and outcome statements are captured below. The objectives of the monitoring framework are:

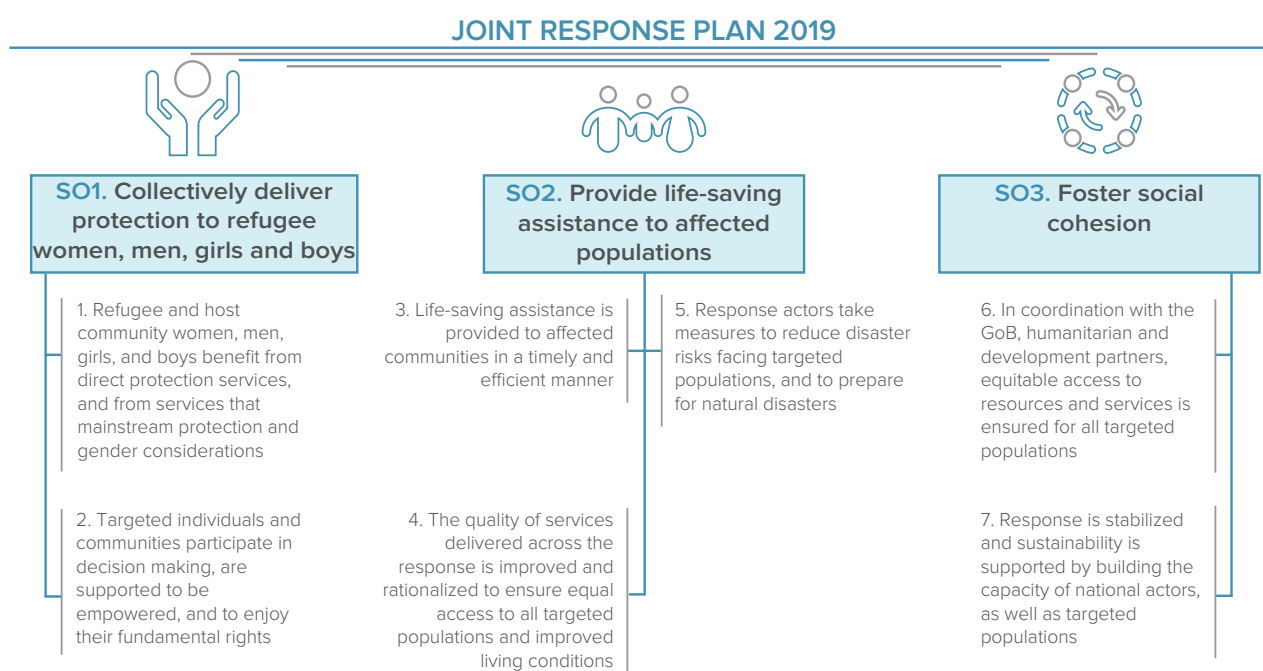
- To ensure timely collection, analyses and dissemination of data on key indicators;
- To ensure that gaps are noted early in order to inform ongoing advocacy and operational decision making;
- To ensure that quality information on response progress is presented to stakeholders including the Government of Bangladesh, donors, and operational agencies;
- To strengthen inter-sector analysis.

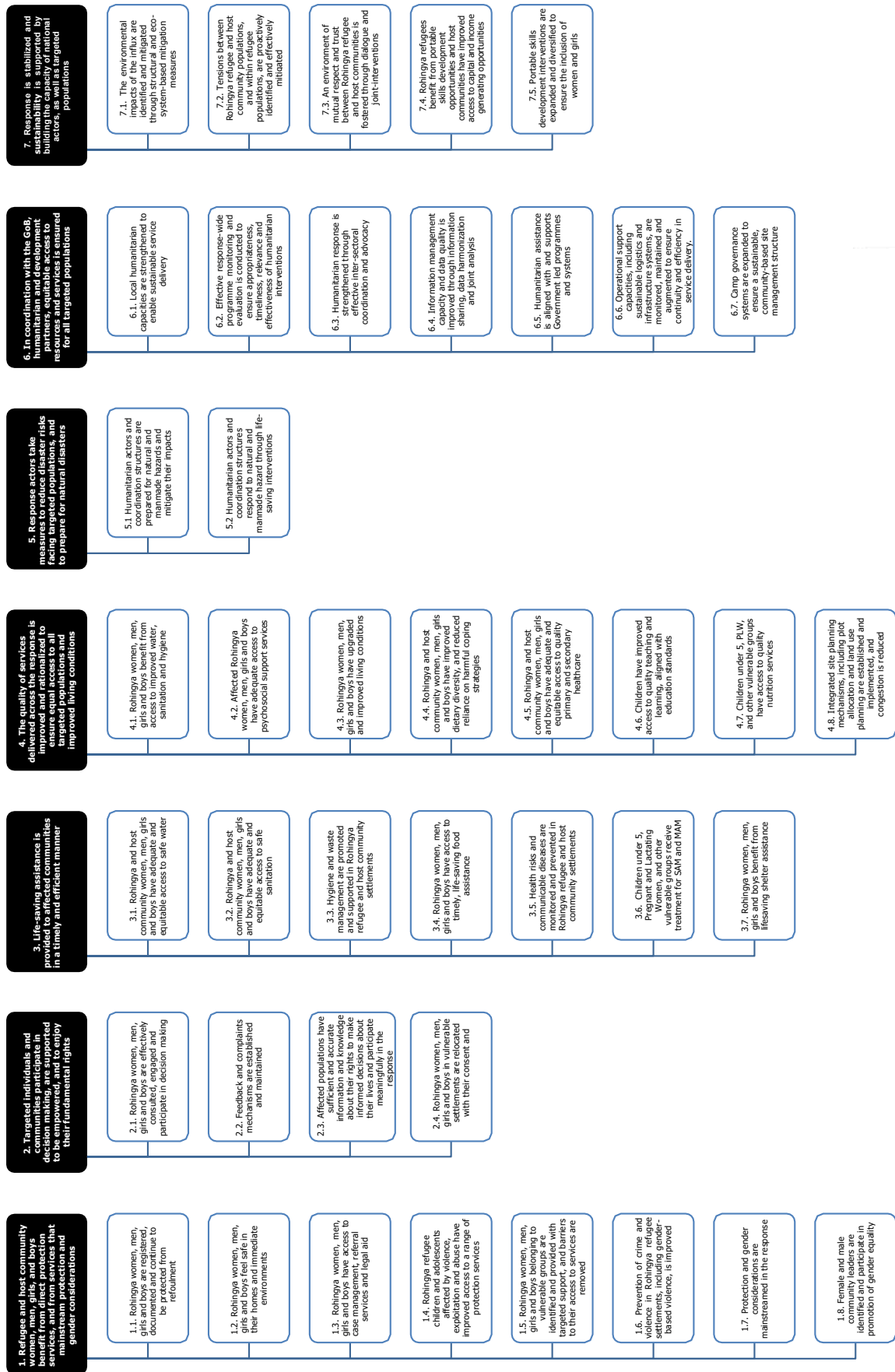
Sectors will be responsible for tracking progress against their indicators. Progress against indicators will be consolidated by the ISCG Secretariat with the Information Management Working Group (IMWG), and analysed in collaboration with the Sector Coordinators and HoSOs.

The Plan will be reviewed at mid-term, with dashboards produced quarterly. Data for most indicators will be consolidated every month through 4Ws. In June 2019, a full mid-term review of the JRP 2019 will be undertaken to make the revisions and adjustments necessary based on the evolution of the situation on the ground. At the end of March and the end of September, a dashboard reporting on progress against the Plan, including Strategic Objectives and key sector indicators will be produced.

The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) will coordinate periodic multi-sector assessments in the refugee and host communities to identify needs and gaps. The first multi-sector needs assessment covering all Unions of Teknaf and Ukhiya, in order to underpin better targeting and coordination of host community response, was completed at the end of 2018. Multi-sector needs assessments will be coordinated by the ISCG Secretariat as Chair of the NAWG, with support from REACH, IOM-NPM and UNHCR. Combined with the more in-depth technical sector assessments (such as nutrition SMART surveys and Food Security REVA), and the enhanced context analysis to be undertaken by UNDP, results will be consolidated by the ISCG Secretariat and analysed to monitor the status of the targeted populations, the impact and outcomes of the response overall in order to inform strategic and operational decision-making.

Under the Strategic Objectives are 7 Outcome Statements:





SECTOR MONITORING INDICATORS

PROTECTION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Monitor and advocate for access to territory, prevention of refoulement and respect for refugees' rights, whilst enhancing continuous registration and documentation for all refugee women, men, girls and boys

Related to Strategic Objective 1

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of situational protection reports produced by the Protection Working Group (PWG), based on protection monitoring, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and camp protection profiles findings of border monitoring briefs produced	0.92M	0	3 situational protection reports	PWG coordination team, UNHCR, partners' protection monitoring reports	PWG co-ordination team	Quarterly for protection monitoring
			12 border monitoring briefs	PWG Coordination team with inputs from UNHCR		Monthly for border monitoring brief
# of advocacy interventions for the promotion and protection of refugee rights	0.92M	70	70	PWG, Sector 5W, specific communications documented in writing	Sector/SS Coordinators, PWG partners	Monthly
# of cases supported with legal aid and related services including victims of trafficking, and exploitation by age and sex	0.92M	2319	2,000	PWG, 5W	PWG partners	Monthly
% of persons of concern for whom data disaggregated by sex, age, location and specific needs is available and updated	0.92M	100%	100%	RRRC/UNHCR family counting/Joint Verification	UNHCR	Monthly
% of persons of concern provided with individual documentation based on comprehensive and unified database disaggregated by age and sex	0.92M	100%	100%	RRRC/UNHCR Family Counting/Joint Verification	UNHCR	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Promote a community-based approach to the response and provide services to persons at heightened protection risk, including girls, boys, women and men of all ages and with diverse needs and vulnerabilities

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of people reached by community-led messaging on key protection risks	0.92M	550,000	600,000	5Ws	PWG	Bi-weekly
# of community-led initiatives supported by humanitarian actors	0.92M	N/A	60	5Ws	PWG/CPSS	Quarterly
# of adolescent and youth development hubs established and supported who lead on participatory assessment, design and monitoring	0.92M	50	50	5Ws	CPSS	Bi-weekly
# of people at heightened risk identified and supported through protection case management mechanism (not including CP and GBV)	0.92M	9,5312	80,000	4Ws	Protection partners, PWG	Bi-weekly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Support system strengthening, by supporting Government and local partners, promoting peaceful coexistence and enhancing social cohesion within and between refugee and host communities

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of other sectoral service providers trained on protection principles, including GBV response, child protection, PSEA and CoC, by sex	N/A	2,400	3,200	4Ws	PWG	Biweekly
# of dedicated protection staff trained on enhanced technical protection skills	N/A	5,200	5,500	4Ws	PWG	Biweekly
# of initiatives with government officials that build capacity, to protect and deliver quality services	N/A	N/A	60	4Ws	PWG	Biweekly
# of joint initiatives that foster social cohesion between refugees and host community (see page 63 for details)	1.3M	40	50	4Ws	PWG	Biweekly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 4 : Improve access to quality survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating of GBV risks, and empowering women, girls and survivors of GBV

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of persons benefitting from awareness activities that include general info on GBV, locations for services and the benefits of service for survivors (by age, sex, diversity)	610,117	101,560	243,744	5W template	GBV SS partners	Every 2 weeks
# of individuals benefitting from structured PSS services that meet minimum standards (by age, sex, diversity)	610,117	111,907	390,000	5W template	GBV SS partners	Every 2 weeks
# of women and girls benefitting from structured skills and empowerment programming (by age)	541,217	N/A	81,182	5W template	GBV SS partners	Every 2 weeks
# of service providers and other humanitarian actors trained (GBV minimum standards, GBV mainstreaming, case management, GBVIMS, CMR, GBV IASC Guidelines, etc.)	N/A	3,191	7,658	5W template	GBV SS partners	Every 2 weeks
# of individuals successfully referred to Safe Spaces for services within 48H (by identity, age, sex)	610,117	N/A	N/A	5W template	GBV SS partners	Every 2 weeks
% of survivors supported with needed services (including PSS, health, legal, empowerment programmes, etc.)	610,117	N/A	N/A	GBVIMS + GBV SS monthly data collection template	GBVIMG DGOs + additional GBV SS partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 5 : Provide specialized child protection services to children most at risk, including adolescents most at risk

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of children, including adolescents, identified in need who are receiving structured PSS services	Refugee children 284,119 Host community 107,162	114,387 in 430 CFSSs/adolescent spaces	Refugee children 284,119 Host community 107,162	Activity report, Sector 5W	CPSS Partners	Monthly

# of identified children at risk who received individual case management services to meet his/her unique needs	24,870	11,403	24,870	Case management database/CM records + CPIMS	CPSS partners	Monthly
# of children in alternative care who are receiving regular follow services	6,000	1,263	6,000	Case management database CPIMS	CPSS Partners	Monthly
# of adolescents and youth receiving services, including portable skills development activities (10 - 14 & 15 - 18)	For portable skills development 74,900 VT – 3,000	36,286	74,900	Activity report	CPSS Partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 6 : Promote an integrated multi-sectoral approach to protection

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of sector specific protection mainstreaming assessments conducted	N/A	N/A	6	One-to-one meetings between coordinators Qualitative reports will illustrate examples from each sector	Sector Coordinators	Quarterly
% of other sector members whose staff have been trained in protection mainstreaming capacity building (50%)	N/A	N/A	50%	Individual meetings with Sector Coordinators	PWG	Quarterly
# of sectors whose work plan/strategy includes the development of programming tools which mainstream protection	N/A	N/A	9	One-to-one communications and meetings between coordinators Qualitative reports will illustrate examples from each sector	PWG, Sector Coordinators	Quarterly

FOOD SECURITY

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Ensure and sustain timely provision of life-saving food assistance for Rohingya refugees

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of refugees receiving regular and emergency food assistance through in-kind or e-voucher disaggregated by age and sex	906,512	1	5	Stakeholder feedback	WFP	Quarterly
% of people accessing at least three items of fresh food through voucher	100% (906,512 refugees)	N/A	60%	Voucher redemption records	Implementing Partners	Monthly
% of targeted people with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100% (1,242,442)	67%	85%	End line surveys Refugee Vulnerability Assessments	Partners Food Security Sector	Midterm and end year
# of meetings held by/with camp FSS focal point	12	N/A	12 (at least one per month)	Meeting records/Minutes	Food Security Sector	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Promote portable skills development opportunities for Rohingya and enhance the livelihoods and resilience of host communities

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of host community households receiving livelihoods support disaggregated by sex and age	67,200	N/A	67,200	Beneficiary records	Implementing Partners	End of year
% of people receiving portable skills development packages disaggregated by sex	207,000	N/A	80,000	Beneficiary records	Implementing Partners	End of year
% of households not applying extreme coping strategy disaggregated by sex	100%	N/A	50%	End line surveys Refugee Vulnerability Assessments	Partners	Mid-term and end year

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Address and mitigate environmental impact caused by Rohingya refugees' influx and support social cohesion through enhancement and restoration of natural resources

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of hectares covered/rehabilitated through environmental restoration activities	335,930	N/A	150% 100 acres	Field observations, geographical surveys/measurements	Implementing Partners	End of year
% of targeted host community population participating in environmental awareness and planning activities	100% 336,000	N/A	80%	Project monitoring reports	Implementing Partners	Monthly and end of year report
# of sites rehabilitation initiatives undertaken, including reforestation, land stabilization and watersheds rehabilitation	336,000	N/A	200	Field observations, project reports	Implementing Partners	End of year

EDUCATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Expand and strengthen immediate access to equitable learning opportunities, in a safe and protective environment, for crisis-affected refugee and host community children and youth (3-24 years)

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of children and youth benefiting from access to learner-friendly environments, including life skills and resilience programmes in refugee and host communities (disaggregated by age, gender)	696,400	242,448	462,460	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly
# of safe and equipped learning facilities with gender segregated WASH facilities in refugee camps	4,827	2,404	2,423	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly
# of schools benefitting from school/latrines rehabilitation (host community)	230	N/A	230	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Improve the quality of teaching and learning for refugee and host community children and youth, aligned with Education Sector standards, and increase teaching-related professional development opportunities, and supporting relevant improvement to education for host community children

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of teachers/learning facilitators from the host and refugee community who participate in basic/foundational training	8,288	4,593	3,695	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly
# of continuous professional development (PD) sessions for teachers/learning facilitators (PD on at least one unique topic per month)	2,842	N/A	2,842	5W	All active partners	Monthly
# of learners receiving adequate education materials, supplies and equipment aligned with Education Sector standards (in refugee and host community)	696,400	171,101	462,460	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Increase refugee and host community participation and engagement in the education of children and youth

Related to Strategic Objective 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of School and Community Education Committees (CECs) trained on learning facility/school management, Disaster Risk Reduction/Preparedness & Response, and participatory engagement of the community (women, men, girls, boys) (with 50% female participation).	5,027	1,517	3,000	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly
# of caregivers (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host community) sensitized on child/youth rights, protection and parenting	200,000	70,547	200,000	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly
# of refugee and host children, youth and community members (disaggregated by sex and age) engaged in social cohesion initiatives (extra-curricular activities)	696,400	87,420	200,000	5W	All active partners	Fortnightly

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Support the Government of Bangladesh Camp in Charge Officials (CiC) in managing the Camps, ensuring equitable and safe access of refugees to standardized and monitored assistance and protection, against agreed standards, coordinating multi-hazard preparedness and community engagement and representation

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of refugees living in camps where a community representation system is in place.	100% (899, 000)	8% (72,000)	100%	Site reports, meetings and 4W	SMS agencies	Fortnightly

% of refugees living in camps where a functioning service monitoring system is in place.	100% (899,000)	N/A	100%	Site reports, meetings and 4W	SMS agencies	Fortnightly
# of sector members and partners trained in site management	N/A	992	100%	Capacity building reports	Area coordination and SMS agencies	Fortnightly
% of refugees living in camps with a multi-hazard plan developed and applied	100% (899,000)	N/A	100%	Camp-based plans	SMS agencies	N/A

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Holistically upgrade the settlement areas and their immediate surroundings, through community-participatory and mid-term macro planning, linked to construction and maintenance works that enable safe, dignified and resilient living conditions

Related to Strategic Objective 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of refugees safely living within acceptable space standards and with rationalized access to services (site planning)	100% (899,000)	0	50%	Site planning and site development reports, meetings and 4W	Site planning agencies	Fortnightly
% of refugees living within 300m of year-round vehicular access roads and 50m from durable, year-round pedestrian pathways	100% (899,000)	N/A	70%	Site planning and site development reports, meetings and 4W	Site development and site improvement agencies	Fortnightly
% of individuals living in camps and communities where natural hazards have been comprehensively mapped and reduced through DRR activities to acceptable levels as defined by the sector	100% (1,074,476)		80%	Environment and DRR reports, meetings and 4W	DRR and environment agencies	Fortnightly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Support informed humanitarian decision-making and synergized identification of needs, access to services and gaps among the refugees

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of refugees whose needs and access to service are regularly assessed	100% (906,000)	100%	100%	NPM and REACH reports and assessments	Assessment and monitoring agencies	Monthly

HEALTH

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Improve equitable access to and utilization of quality lifesaving and comprehensive primary and secondary health services for crisis-affected populations with special focus on sexual reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health; mental health and psychosocial support; and non-communicable diseases

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of Primary Health Centres providing services 24/7	36 (covering 906,512 refugees)	17	36	Health Facility Registry	Health Sector	Monthly

Coverage of Pentavalent among <1-year olds (disaggregated by sex and Upazila)	100% (30,175 (children <1)	67%	>95%	Concurrent monitoring	DGHS/WHO/ UNICEF	Bi-annual
% of deliveries assisted by a skilled birth attendant	100% (among 325,000 Women of Reproductive Age)	43%	>55%	DHIS-2/Community Surveillance	Health Sector/Community Health WG	Bi-annual
% of Primary Health Centres with at least one health care provider trained on MhGAP	100% (covering 906,512 (refugee population)	N/A	100%	MHPSS 4Ws	MHPSS WG	Bi-annual

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Ensure the prevention and timely response to outbreaks of diseases with epidemic potential and prepare for other health emergencies including monsoon and cyclone

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of diarrhoea treatment beds available in case of an outbreak	250 (covering 1,242,442 refugees and host community)	233	250	Health Facility Registry	Health Sector	Quarterly
% of verified and confirmed EWARS alerts investigated within 48 hours	100% (covering 1,242,442 refugees and host community)	100%	100%	EWARS	WHO	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Encourage healthy living, improve health seeking behaviour and utilisation of essential service package among refugees and host populations through community engagement, with special attention to gender considerations and vulnerable groups

Related to Strategic Objective 1 , 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of pregnant women reported to have attended an NGO or government clinic at least once since the start of their pregnancy to get advice or treatment related to the pregnancy	100% (of approximately 22000 pregnant refugee women	72% among refugees	100%	MSNA (or other population survey)		Bi-annual
# of trained Community Health Workers/Volunteers	1,208 (covering 906,512 refugees	503 (fully trained)	1,208	Community Health Working Group	REACH/UN-HCR	Quarterly
# of group sessions held by CHW/V (1 per CHW/V per week)	62,816 (covering 906,512 refugees)	N/A	47, 112 (75% of need)	Community Health Working Group Community Health Working Group	REACH/UN-HCR	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 4 : Strengthen health sector coordination and information management with a focus on rational and accountable health service delivery systems, including monitoring of minimum standards and the quality of the services provided.

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
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% of primary health centers; health posts and field hospitals who received supportive supervision by health sector at least twice per year	100% (covering 906,512 refugees)	100% of health facilities visited at least twice/year	100% of health facilities visited at least twice/year	Monitoring checklist	Health Sector	Bi-annual
# of health sector coordination meetings held at upazilla and district level according to monthly schedule (3/month)	36 (covering 1,242,442 refugees and host community)	29 (80% of need)	29 (80% of need)	Monitoring checklist	Health Sector	Monthly
# of camps with camp health focal points	34 (covering 906,512 refugees)	34	34	Health sector contact list	Health Sector	Monthly

NUTRITION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : To reduce excess mortality and morbidity among boys and girls under 5 years, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and other vulnerable groups through provision of life-saving interventions to treat Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition

Related to Strategic Objective 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment	38,390	0	34,551	Monthly reports	Sector partners	Monthly
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months with MAM newly admitted for treatment	95,191	0	80,981	Monthly reports	Sector partners	Monthly
% of discharged SAM & MAM cases who recovered ≥ 75%	≥ 75%	0%	≥ 75%	Monthly reports	Sector partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : To reduce the burden of malnutrition among boys, girls, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and other vulnerable groups through the strengthening and scale up of malnutrition prevention interventions

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months reached with Vitamin A supplementation	225,876	0	191,074	Vitamin A campaign reports	UNICEF	Semi-annually
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months reached with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes	179,348	0	161,413	Monthly reports	Sector partners	Monthly
# of new PLWs receiving Maternal Nutrition and IYCF counselling	61,540	0	55,544	Monthly reports	Nutrition sector	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : To strengthen the collective nutrition sector response through timely collection and analysis of nutrition data, information management and effective coordination

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
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% of JRP agencies regularly participating in sector coordination meetings	N/A	70%	≥75%	Meeting minutes	Nutrition Sector	Monthly
# of assessments/surveys conducted in 2019	N/A	5	4	Survey/Assessment reports	Nutrition sector	Bi-annually
Proportion of Camps having regular camp level nutrition sector coordination meetings	N/A	10%	≥75%	Meeting minutes	Nutrition Sector	Quarterly

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Ensure effective, sufficient and equitable provision of life saving water and sanitation services for targeted men, women, boys and girls

Related to Strategic Objective 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of targeted people in camps benefiting from at least 20 l/p/d safe water for drinking and other domestic purposes	906,511	607,600	100%	Infrastructure mapping	REACH	Monthly
				4W	WASH Partners	
				Water quality monitoring	DPHE / WHO	
				Key informant interviews	IOM NPM / UNICEF/UN-HCR	
# of targeted people disaggregated by sex and age in camps who are benefiting from functional and appropriately designed latrines	906,511	602,750	906,511	Infrastructure mapping	REACH	Monthly
				4W	WASH Partners	
# of targeted people in host communities who are benefiting from water and sanitation services (disaggregated by sex)	355,930	130,100	355,930	4W	WASH Partners	Monthly
				Water quality monitoring	DPHE / WHO	
				Key informant interviews	IOM NPM	
				Household survey	UNICEF	

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Ensure that all targeted women, men, girls and boys have the means and are encouraged to adopt individual and collective measures increasing health seeking behaviors to mitigate public health risks for the well-being of the affected population

Related to Strategic Objective 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of targeted people disaggregated by sex and age) able to demonstrate at least 3 critical hygiene practices	N/A	TBD	70%	KAP Survey	REACH	Every 3 months
				Household Survey	WASH Partners	
				Key informant interview		
				NPM		
% of targeted women, men, boy and girls (1.2 million) who have received and are satisfied with the hygiene related information shared	N/A	TBD	80%	Satisfaction Survey	CWC	Every 3 months
				Feedback/Complaints mechanisms	WASH Partners, REACH	
				NPM		

# of targeted households in need who have received a WASH Hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months	248,488		248,488	4W		WASH partners	Monthly
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SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Ensure that all WASH assistance promotes protection, safety and dignity of targeted men, women, boys and girls with focus on sustainable resilience-building approaches

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of targeted people disaggregated by sex and age including older people and those with disabilities who are satisfied with the WASH response	N/A	TBD	80%	Satisfaction survey Feedback and complaints mechanisms NPM	WASH Partners, REACH	Every 3 months
% of targeted women and girls of reproductive age who have their menstrual hygiene needs met	281,865	TBD	60%	Satisfaction survey Feedback and complaints mechanisms NPM,	WASH partners,	Monthly
% of WASH partners respecting the five minimum commitments regarding safety and dignity of affected population in WASH programming	N/A	TBD	75%	Survey (5 minimum commitments tools developed by GWC)	WASH Sector coordination platform	Every 3 months

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Provide lifesaving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by natural disasters or other shocks

Related to Strategic Objective 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of HH receiving emergency Shelter/NFI assistance post natural disaster or shock	N/A	100%	100%	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Bi-weekly
# of emergency Shelter/NFI kits prepositioned	N/A	113,320	90,000	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Improve living conditions, contributing to reduced suffering, disaster risk reduction, and enhanced protection, dignity, and safety

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of HH benefitting from transitional shelter assistance	180,000	0	145,000	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Bi-weekly
# of HH benefitting from mid-term shelters	180,000	0	35,000	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Bi-weekly
# of HH benefitting from improved HH level lighting solutions	180,000	0	180,000	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Bi-weekly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Improve social cohesion and enhance resilience

Related to Strategic Objective 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of host community HH benefitting from Shelter/NFI assistance	TBC	3,550	25,000	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Bi-weekly
Develop and adhere to a Cox's Bazar customized HLP strategy	N/A	0	1	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Quarterly
# of HH benefitting from HLP assistance	N/A	0	13,980	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Bi-weekly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 4 : Promote use of sustainable solutions to reduce impact on the environment

Related to Strategic Objective 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of HH benefitting from the use of LPG for cooking.	180,000	28,407	180,000	Shelter/NFI Sector Partners	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Bi-weekly
Bamboo TWiG (durability, treatment, and livelihoods) is set up and operational.	N/A	0	1	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Quarterly
A nation-wide bamboo supply chain assessment is developed and updated semiannually.	N/A	0	1	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Shelter/NFI Sector Team	Quarterly



COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITES

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Strengthen coordination and advocacy towards the integration and reinforcement of Communication with Communities capacities and community engagement to ensure comprehensive accessibility to life-saving information and knowledge on rights and available resources by affected populations across sectors

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of women, men, girls and boys who report that they have comprehensive access to relevant lifesaving information	100%	4%	65%	IAssessments, Study, Research, Baseline/mid-line/Evaluation (with SADD)	CwC Members, ISCG, IOM NPM, Other research agencies	Quarterly
# of agencies, sectors and platforms using services and tools produced by CwC Working Group members	113	44	75	Assessments, Study, Research, Baseline/mid-line/Evaluation	CwC WG, CwC Members, ISCG	Half yearly
# of cyclone information sharing/orientation sessions prior to each cyclone season	1,020	309	1020	4W, Assessments, Study, Research (with SADD)	CwC Members, Site Mgt Agencies	After each cyclone season

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Establish and reinforce needs-based, actionable, two-way and multi-sectoral communication resources and strengthen dissemination and access to information

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
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# communication resources (info hubs and CwC materials) are established and reinforced/functional	450	360	450	Info-Hub database, content mapping	CwC members, Site Management Agencies	Quarterly
% of women, men, girls and boys reporting communication resources as relevant to their needs	80%	45%	75%	Assessments, Study, Research, Baseline/mid-line/Evaluation (with SADD)	CwC Members, ISCG/NPM, Other research agencies	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Strengthen participation of, and accountability to affected women, men, girls and boys through effective community engagement, participatory approaches and functional feedback and complaint response mechanisms

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of women, men, girls and boys who consider feedback mechanisms accessible	80%	42%	75%	Assessments, Study, Research, Baseline/mid-line/Evaluation (with SADD)	CwC Members, ISCG/NPM, Other research agencies	Quarterly
% of women, men, girls and boys who report being consulted on decision making that affect their lives	80%	52%	75%	Assessments, Study, Research, Baseline/mid-line/Evaluation (with SADD)	CwC Members, ISCG/NPM, Other research agencies	Quarterly



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Increase the existing telecommunications capacity in the response areas to facilitate the safe, effective delivery of aid and strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capabilities of humanitarian actors

Related to Strategic Objective 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
Emergency telecommunications equipment kits prepositioned	1	0	1	Physical asset	WFP	Quarterly
Connectivity to common humanitarian areas within the camp via a wireless point to point network	1	2 humanitarian hubs with internet access	10 points of connectivity	Mapping of connected areas	WFP	Quarterly
# of NGOs utilising telecommunications services	7	0	7	Stakeholder feedback	WFP	Quarterly
# of meetings held by/with camp FSS focal point persons		N/A	12 (at least one per month)	Meeting records/Minutes	Food Security Sector	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Collaborate with inter-sector initiatives to improve affected communities' access to vital information and communication services by implementing technical solutions and capacity building partners

Related to Strategic Objective 1 & 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of organizations using ETC Connect app as a feedback mechanism	N/A	2	6	Application	WFP	Quarterly
# of information hubs supported with service and audio visual and power equipment	37	29	37	Information Hub partners	CwC working group	Quarterly

# of Inter-agency, NGO and Government organizations trained on ETS services	14	7	14	Training attendance sheets	WFP	Quarterly
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SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Increase the effectiveness of the humanitarian response through technical assistance, coordination, information sharing and facilitation activities

Related to Strategic Objective 2

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of communication resources (info hubs and CwC materials) are established and reinforced/functional	450	360	450	Info hub database, content mapping	CwC members, Site Management Agencies	Quarterly
% of women, men, girls and boys reporting communication resources as relevant to their needs	80%	45%	75%	Assessments, Study, Research, Baseline/mid-line/Evaluation (with SADD)	CwC Members, ISCG/NPM, Other research agencies	Quarterly

LOGISTICS

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Improve logistics operations based on incentivized and supported joint operational efforts and shared use of key logistics resources through the facilitation of coordinated efforts and strengthening of local logistics capacity

Related to Strategic Objective 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of Logistics Sector partners' satisfaction feedback rated as "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied" in regard to coordination initiatives	n/a	88%	88	Stakeholder Survey	Logistics Sector	6 months
# of organizations actively participating in coordination meetings	n/a	40	40	Meeting Minutes	Logistics	Bi-annual
# of logistics staff attending training activities	n/a	58	75	Training Attendance Sheets	Logistics Sector	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2: Collect, produce and share timely and accurate data and information in support of humanitarian logistics operations, and to ensure transparency of all Logistics Sector activities

Related to Strategic Objective 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of Logistics Sector partners' satisfaction feedback rated as "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied" in regard to IM products	n/a	73%	85%	Stakeholder Survey	Logistics Sector	6 months
# of Logistics Capacity Assessment updates	n/a	1	15	DLCA Website	Logistics Sector	Quarterly
# of access to Logistics Sector - Bangladesh website	n/a	8,559	8,559	Google Analytics	Logistics Sector	Quarterly/yearly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Assess, design and implement logistics services to address commonly identified gaps and bottleneck in the supply chain, and enhance the humanitarian response through supplementary logistics support

Related to Strategic Objective 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
% of Logistics Sector partners' satisfaction feedback rated as "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied" in regard to common logistics services	n/a	94%	94%	Stakeholder Survey	Logistics Sector	Quarterly
% of storage service requests delivered in full (accepted, storage provided and released)	n/a	100%	90%	Relief Item Tracking Application	Logistics Sector	Quarterly
# of organizations using common logistics services	n/a	21	20	Relief Item Tracking Application	Logistics Sector	Quarterly

COORDINATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1: Support Rohingya refugee response leadership and coordination to ensure an effective response

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of people in need disaggregated by sex and age receiving multi-sector assistance	1,242,442	906,512	disaggregated	Sector reports/Sitreps/Mid-Term Review	Sectors/Secretariat	Bi-weekly/Monthly
# of functional SEG, Inter-Sector Coordination and district HoSO meetings held and minutes shared	n/a	134	134	Meeting minutes	Secretariat/RCO	Quarterly
# of partners using the coordination hubs	n/a	40	45 partners	Hub Reports	Secretariat	Quarterly
# of priority thematic and operational coordination meetings held and minutes shared (Cash WG, GiHA WG, CMCoord, local authority meetings focused on social cohesion at Upazila and DC level)	n/a		108	minutes	Secretariat/GiHA WG	Quarterly
# of contingency plan and SIMEX for cyclone/natural disaster response conducted in timely manner with all relevant stakeholders	n/a		2	SIMEX reports	Secretariat	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2: Promote common understanding of context, needs, priorities, response progress and gaps

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of sitreps produced and shared, which include detailed sex, age and diversity disaggregated data, situation and gender analysis from all sectors, and clearly identify gaps	n/a	36	12 SitReps	SitReps	Secretariat	Monthly

# of 4W and other IM products released that are comprehensive and actively used for operational and strategic decision making	n/a	36	12 4Ws	Products	Secretariat	Monthly
# of coordinated multi-sector needs assessments conducted and released for affected populations (host communities and refugees)	n/a		2 MSNA-NC	Survey Reports	Secretariat/REACH/NPM	Twice per year each MSNA
# of MSNA updates produced on status of implementation of the Cyclone Preparedness/Contingency Plan	n/a		6	Updates	Secretariat	EPU (weekly during monsoon season)

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Lead advocacy and resource mobilization efforts for the Rohingya refugee response

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of donor and high-level visits to Cox's Bazar facilitated, and donor / resource mobilisation events	n/a	15	20	Visits tracking	Secretariat	Quarterly
# of JRP monitoring/funding reports, inclusive of JRP funding analysis, produced and shared	n/a		12	Mid-Term Review		Mid-year
Support the development of a Centrality of Protection Action Plan in collaboration with actors and regularly monitored	n/a		8 SEG meeting that review progress against the Plan	SEG minutes		Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 4: Promote an integrated and multi-sector approach to protection and gender mainstreaming

Related to Strategic Objective 1, 2 & 3

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	ORGANIZATION	FREQUENCY
# of PSEA, GBV and Protection focal points trained and functional	36	N/A	12	One-to-one meetings between coordinators	Sector Coordinators	Quarterly
# of trainings/workshops on Gender, GBV, PSEA, Protection mainstreaming conducted for sectors and partners	N/A	N/A	2	Qualitative reports will illustrate examples from each sector	ISCG Secretariat	On need
# of sectors whose work plan/strategy includes the development of programming tools which mainstream protection/gender	N/A	N/A	10	One-to-one meetings between coordinators	PWG, Sector Coordinators	Quarterly
# of policy & advocacy products produced on Gender/GBV/PSEA	N/A	2	3	Qualitative reports will illustrate examples from each sector	ISCG Secretariat	On need

ANNEX III

ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
PROTECTION 1,242,000 _{ppl}	336,000 _{ppl}	899,000 _{ppl}	7,000 _{ppl}
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	9	11	4
CHILD PROTECTION 284,000 _{ppl}	0 _{ppl}	282,000 _{ppl}	2,000 _{ppl}
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	7	13	4
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE 610,000 _{ppl}	0 _{ppl}	605,000 _{ppl}	5,000 _{ppl}
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	7	13	4

PROTECTION

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	319,430
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	765,000
Caritas Bangladesh	201,354
Danish Refugee Council	1,222,400
HelpAge International UK	558,000
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	380,000
International Organization for Migration	2,750,600
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,000,000
OXFAM	1,697,168
UN Women	1,070,202
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	28,900,000
TOTAL	38,864,154

CHILD PROTECTION

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Agrajatra Organization	249,855
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	617,424
Caritas Bangladesh	410,331

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
CBM International	46,921
Danish Refugee Council	407,891
International Organization for Migration	600,000
Plan International	911,981
Save the Children	1,550,040
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	490,000
United Nations Children's Fund	11,773,180
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	5,677,505
World Concern Development Organization	300,000
World Vision Bangladesh	500,058
TOTAL	23,535,186

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	484,167
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	194,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	828,475
CARE International	600,000
Caritas Bangladesh	139,402
Danish Refugee Council	140,000
International Organization for Migration	1,545,295
International Rescue Committee	1,200,000
Relief International	340,075
United Nations Children's Fund	3,814,276
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	7,119,560
United Nations Population Fund	6,557,000
World Vision Bangladesh	508,858
TOTAL	23,471,108

FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
FOOD SECURITY 1,242,000 ppl	336,000 ppl	899,000 ppl	7,000 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	18	21	8

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	975,863
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	330,957
ACT Alliance / Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation	3,707,878
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	9,448,282
Agrajatra Organization	763,631

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	4,311,348
Caritas Bangladesh	615,500
Concern Worldwide	3,097,146
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	4,703,000
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	888,476
International Organization for Migration	5,000,000
International Rescue Committee	250,000
Mukti Cox's Bazar	1,861,338
OXFAM	7,091,965
Qatar Charity	3,186,970
Relief International	3,306,941
Save the Children	1,975,351
Solidarités International (SI)	419,937
UN Women	1,849,336
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,000,000
World Food Programme	195,763,581
World Vision Bangladesh	2,452,500
TOTAL	255,000,000

EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
EDUCATION 463,000 ppl	120,000 ppl	340,000 ppl	3000 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	6	12	2

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	332,092
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	4,545,069
COAST Trust	328,042
Friendship	141,565
International Rescue Committee	60,500
Mukti Cox's Bazar	1,067,922
Norwegian Refugee Council	775,051
Plan International	2,749,088
Relief International	313,514
Save the Children	2,455,649
United Nations Children's Fund	34,000,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	12,267,202
World Vision Bangladesh	464,256
TOTAL	59,499,950

SITE MANAGEMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
SITE MANAGEMENT 1,242,000 _{ppl}	336,000 _{ppl}	899,000 _{ppl}	7,000 _{ppl}
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	4	7	1

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	549,964
CARE International	400,000
Caritas Bangladesh	1,000,000
International Organization for Migration	41,200,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	100,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	47,500,000
World Food Programme	7,986,539
TOTAL	98,736,503

HEALTH

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
HEALTH 1,242,000 _{ppl}	336,000 _{ppl}	899,000 _{ppl}	7,000 _{ppl}
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	14	24	5

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	400,398
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	1,091,603
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	5,281,098
CARE International	500,000
CBM International	1,332,615
Dalit	149,883
Friendship	1,856,500
Health and Education for All	757,810
HelpAge International UK	570,000
HOPE Foundation for Woman and Children of Bangladesh	500,000
International Organization for Migration	12,455,876
Mercy Malaysia	400,000
OBAT Helpers	839,686
Peace Winds Japan	400,000
Première Urgence Internationale	1,000,000
Qatar Charity	400,000


PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Relief International	975,549
Rokeya Foundation - Rohingya Women Welfare Society	255,372
Save the Children	3,055,440
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	924,296
United Nations Children's Fund	15,608,320
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	14,779,200
United Nations Population Fund	13,000,000
World Concern Development Organization	568,233
World Health Organization	11,646,707
TOTAL	88,748,586

NUTRITION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
NUTRITION 348,000 ppl	44,000 ppl	301,000 ppl	2,000 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	5	8	2

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	1,722,143
Concern Worldwide	570,000
Save the Children (SCI)	660,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	14,940,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	7,500,000
World Concern Development Organization	700,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	21,500,000
World Vision Bangladesh	458,000
TOTAL	48,050,143

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
 SHELTER & NFI 1,032,000 ppl	125,000 ppl	899,000 ppl	7,000 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	7	16	2

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	4,953,813
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	435,867

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Agrajatra Organization	800,000
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	5,352,239
CARE International	1,966,800
Caritas Bangladesh	5,385,000
Community Partners International	100,030
Concern Worldwide	225,000
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	2,805,430
Friendship	903,659
HEKS - Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	1,700,000
International Organization for Migration	48,586,213
PULSE - Bangladesh	863,450
Qatar Charity	4,989,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	48,586,000
World Concern Development Organization	1,147,500
TOTAL	128,800,001

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
WASH 1,052,000 ppl	284,000 ppl	762,000 ppl	6,000 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	14	19	6

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	800,246
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	7,514,829
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	395,010
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	25,164,472
CARE International	718,316
Caritas Bangladesh	501,250
Concern Worldwide	7,980
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	395,010
Friendship	1,673,756
HEKS - Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	596,358
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	872,813
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	19,611,874
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	250,000
Mukti Cox's Bazar	380,768
OXFAM	2,726,599
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)	875,000
Save the Children (SCI)	692,611
Solidarités International (SI)	2,475,489
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	700,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	30,000,000

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	39,243,127
World Vision Bangladesh	1,050,000
TOTAL	136,645,508

LOGISTICS

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
World Food Programme	2,800,000
TOTAL	2,800,000

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
World Food Programme	1,100,000
TOTAL	1,100,000

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES (CWC)

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps	Refugees in Host Communities
CWC 1,242,000 _{ppl}	336,000 _{ppl}	899,000 _{ppl}	7,000 _{ppl}
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	6	5	4

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	956,134
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	776,000
BBC Media Action	2,623,000
International Organization for Migration	2,777,000
United Nations Children's Fund	3,600,000
World Health Organization	278,000
TOTAL	11,010,134

COORDINATION

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	810,311
International Organization for Migration	1,660,024
UN Women	257,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1,472,665
TOTAL	4,200,000

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	7,999,714
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	1,583,083
ACT Alliance / Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation	3,707,878
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	20,926,991
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	395,010
Agrajatra Organization	1,813,486
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	47,641,125
BBC Media Action	2,623,000
CARE International	4,185,116
Caritas Bangladesh	8,252,837
CBM International	1,379,536
COAST Trust	328,042
Community Partners International (CPI)	100,030
Concern Worldwide	3,900,126
Dalit	149,883
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1,770,291
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	395,010
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	4,703,000
Friends In Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)	2,805,430
Friendship	4,575,480
Health and Education for All (HAEFA)	757,810
HEKS - Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	2,296,358
HelpAge International UK	1,128,000
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	2,951,600
HOPE Foundation for Woman and Children of Bangladesh	500,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	136,186,882
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1,760,500
Mercy Malaysia	400,000
Mukti Cox's Bazar	3,310,028
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,875,051
OBAT Helpers	839,686
OXFAM	11,515,732
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	400,000
Plan International (PI)	3,661,069
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)	1,875,000
PULSE - Bangladesh	863,450
Qatar Charity	8,575,970
Relief International (RI)	4,936,079
Rokeya Foundation - Rohingya Women Welfare Society	255,372
Save the Children (SCI)	10,389,091
Solidarités International (SI)	2,895,426
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	2,114,296
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	113,735,776
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWomen)	3,176,538
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	216,045,259
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	19,557,000
World Concern Development Organization	2,715,733
World Food Programme (WFP)	229,150,120
World Health Organization (WHO)	11,924,707
World Vision Bangladesh	5,433,672
TOTAL	920,461,273



www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh



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