

**Protection Sector Guidance 2023**

1. **Protection trends and situation analysis**

• Protection risks, including neglect, violence, and exploitation which are reflected in the perception by refugees of a deteriorated security situation remain predominant with a need to address protection risks, including GBV and child protection, and reinforce community protection structures and mitigate inter/intra-communal tensions.

• Efforts to increase the footprint of protection actors and authorities on access to formal and informal justice mechanisms, mediation, and legal/physical protection services remain necessary, to address mediation disputes and conflicts with practices not in line with protection principles.

• Community-based protection initiatives, training of camp-based volunteers and community outreach to the most vulnerable groups for assistance remain essential. There is an ongoing need to conduct awareness-raising pertinent to a wide range of protection issues targeting the most vulnerable categories of the community, who are often excluded from means of mass communication. Communities' access to life-saving protection information and strengthening community structures is needed to ensure service delivery. A humanitarian operation of this scale will not be sustainable without engaging Rohingya refugees themselves, and humanitarian access to the camps need to be maintained.

• The registration exercise focused on the backlog created in the wake of covid-19 restrictions. Refugees will not have access to assistance/services without identity documents, and their record cannot be updated to reflect accurate family composition data; this is affecting in particular relocated families. Also registration of newborns, new arrivals was been halted/slowed down, with implications on their access to assistance and creating a backlog of cases to process.

• Emergencies (such as camp fires) affected access to the camps and the delivery of protection services while exposing refugees to protection risks, due to the temporary relocation and the need for extra assistance and lack of shelters. This year, the impact of the monsoon was less severe due to low rainfall. Yet, routine disaster preparedness and response activities remains essential to ensure proper preparedness to be able to address the consequences of emergencies.

• The unstable mobile network and inconsistent internet coverage of the camps have impacted the ability to appropriately refer and manage cases during remote case management and coordination of the response at the camp level for protection cases and emergency interventions. Remote individual case management for protection cases is not as effective as in-person methodology due to its limitations associated with information security measures that might impact on confidentiality and safety concerns.

• Due to limited livelihoods opportunities for both communities, refugees report an increase in theft and violence when accessing resources such as water and food, exacerbating tensions between host communities and refugees; hence the importance to enhance mediation and social cohesion interventions.

**Anti-trafficking Working Group**

• Continued restrictions on livelihoods and educational opportunities, dwindling financial support to meet humanitarian needs, fragile peaceful coexistence with host communities, and the uncertain time period required to secure a sustainable solution in Myanmar (especially given recent political events in Myanmar in September 2022), are some key factors compelling refugees to seek opportunities outside of the camp context.

• Human trafficking is a complex global issue, affecting Rohingya refugees who are recruited, often with false promises of a good job, and end up in labor exploitation.

• As with other protection issues, many victims of trafficking do not self-identify and often do not realize they are a victim of a crime and are entitled to support programs, including legal assistance; victims of trafficking often have limited access to protection and humanitarian services, and exposure to further exploitation and harm is common.

• The dry season (December-March), which usually brings calmer seas, facilitates Rohingya refugees and host communities to take the dangerous journey by boat to reunite with family, marry or find better opportunities in Malaysia or other countries. This information is reflected in the monthly ATWG dashboard (see link at end of page).

**Age and disability Working Group**

• As per the Age and Disability Survey by Reach:

- 12% of individuals were identified as persons with disabilities; 35% of the household reported at least one household member with disabilities. Disability prevalence was found to increase with age, ranging from 2% among 2 to 4-year-olds to 51% among older persons (aged 60 and above). Estimates of disability prevalence also varied geographically, ranging from 6% to 19% depending on the camp.

- 52% of the Persons with disabilities reportedly faced barriers related to mobility in shelters, and 76% around camps, particularly among older persons with disability. Female older persons with disabilities were found to be disproportionately affected by this gap.7

- 59% of boys with disabilities aged 5 to 14 were reported as having been enrolled in Temporary Learning Centers, compared to 82% of girls with disabilities of the same age group

- The majority of the older people and people with disabilities struggle to access essential services and community participation because of stigma, hilly/flood-prone terrain, lack of adapted facilities and inclusive interventions. Older people and person with disability are facing difficulties in accessing complaint and feedback mechanisms meaningfully.

- There is insufficient data on gender-based violence towards women with disabilities and older women in the camps.

• From HelpAge International NGA survey 2021:

- 37% of older people face problems to buy food from e-shop/market, 94% of the older people currently have no income; 38% cannot reach at the distribution point and 25% faces problem to carry their food ration

- 38% of the older people having disabilities cannot reach static health center, 43% reported that medicine are not available in the health center most of the time among those who can reach static health centers

- 38% cannot reach the distribution points and 25% faces problem to carry their food ration

- 85% of the older people reported not having been consulted by the Humanitarian agencies regarding the services they provided

**Housing Land of Property Working Group**

• Host communities continue to be the primary providers of land for refugees, particularly in the Teknaf camps. This has led to precarious tenure arrangements, with refugees paying rent from a low of zero in the older camps to a high of 500-800 BDT per month in the Teknaf camps. The majority are paying rent through CFW, in-kind (through food rations, NFI materials), and labour (working on fishing boats and agricultural farms owned by the host communities). There has been a marked increase in exploitative practices. Those who cannot pay the high rent resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, including illicit activities, sexual favors/trafficking—leading to many living in constant fear of eviction and homelessness.

• Competing interests over the access/use of land, forest and water resources have led to rising tensions between the refugees and the host communities, fueling HLP disputes.

• Increase in eviction cases and requests for relocation due to safety security concerns in and around the camps and within the camp consolidation initiatives.

**GDP Working Group**

• Health and other services for gender diverse persons have been overlooked, in particular Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights as well as general communicable diseases. Including HIV. Due to stigma and discrimination by service providers and therefore the lack of access to health care (humanitarian/governmental), gender diverse population are being forced to seek alternative health services from private pharmacies that are prohibitively expensive and not reliable.8 This situation has worsened during the pandemic as capacity within the health service is being redirected to deal with the spread of the COVID-19 virus, and the humanitarian response has been significantly reduced. Capacity building, sharing of knowledge is missing among service providers to enable access to services and right the gender diverse population.

• There is little available information on *kothis* and *hijra* in the Camp, resulting in a significant information gap and further discrimination due to lack of knowledge. Newly-arrived *kothi* and *hijras* from Myanmar initially lived with people who did not accept them and forced them to leave the camp. Forceful expulsion of the newly arrived *kothis* and *hijra* from the camp results in selling sex through seeking out their clients, leading to health problems.

• Some refugee men and boys in Ukhya, Cox's Bazar have been subjected to sexual abuse, violence (including mutilation, burning, castration and penial amputation) and exploitation in Myanmar and again in the camps, which is likely to cause long term physical and mental health problems.9 Psychological, social, and physical aid targeting to men and boys survivors are needed, in particular for adolescent boys and young men; boys with disabilities (primarily intellectual disabilities); persons with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression, or sex characteristics; and men and boys in the context of informal work and child labor.

• Gender Diverse Population faced four categories of GBV: Physical Violence, Sexual Violence, PSS-related violence, and economic violence. They experienced extensive stigma and discrimination in Myanmar and Bangladesh, with little protection from harassment, and suffered from emotional and physical abuse, including denial of services and isolation from family and discrimination from the host community.

• Issues of misinformation, confusion, and stigma around gender-diverse communities among refugees, host communities, and service providers, including government departments and community/religious leaders, are of concern, leading to discrimination and lack of access to basic services, or to those services that do not consider differential needs based on their sex or gender (i.e. there is no equivalent to Women Friendly Spaces for men).

1. **Identified key unmet needs**

• Measures to improve the overall protection environment, including adequate access to formal and informal justice in line with protection principles, national systems, and complementary interventions between development and humanitarian actors to institutionalize protection and accountability principles, need to be strengthened. Rights, gender, and physical barriers to access justice lead to impunity and lack of trust towards service providers, law enforcement institutions and administration of justice. Impunity of perpetrators compounded by activities of organized groups in the camps further deters the efforts exerted on interventions related to legal remedies. Even when legal services are available, community members can be afraid to peruse legal remedies due to fear of retaliation from the perpetrators and for fear of stigma by their community. There is a continued effort to ensure that the formal and informal justice system is in the principle of survivor-centered approach so that it is not intimidating, especially for refugees who may feel discriminated against and victimized.

• Mediation and alternative dispute resolution initiatives within the refugee community and with the host community further needs to be strengthened to address physical and legal protection concerns. Reliance on *majhis* as a first contact or for their intervention to mediate issues is prevalent. A harmonized approach among protection actors is required.

• Targeted activities for persons living with disabilities and older persons as well as for marginalized populations such as those of diverse genders with the need to upscale services as to deter negative copying mechanisms. Additional specialized services are required to ensure that no one is left behind.

• Maintaining a stable protection environment remains a significant challenge moving forward. Capacity to enhance Protection emergency responders in line with the Protection Sector emergency preparedness and response plan will continue to be a priority need in light of monsoon and cyclone season.

• Reinforcing the protection space and the community-based structures will continue to be a priority in 2023. There a remains high levels of violent crime within the camps, heightened fear and a sense of insecurity. For instance, refugees are not comfortable discussing their serious protection issues with non-protection actors as confidentiality and privacy issues or gender sensitivity are critical. Further, space gained for refugee volunteers engaged in protection activities is being taken up by Mahajis and organized groups.

• Registration of new arrivals and continuous registration exercise in order to clear backlog/pending cases jointly with RRRC's office.

• Presence of protection actors and coverages of protection services do not appear evenly distributed across camps. CiCs’ project approvals is a factor hindering implementation of planned activities.

**Anti-trafficking Working Group**

Humanitarian actors, authorities, community members, and other key stakeholders may not understand the definition and indications of human trafficking, the gender dimensions of trafficking, or how to identify or refer victims of trafficking to an appropriate service provider.

• Awareness raising among the Rohingya in the camp context, which serves as a preventative measure as well as outreach to victims to help them self-identify.

• Data on trafficking trends (e.g. who is targeted and why, how and where persons are recruited, how they are exploited) that can further inform prevention and response efforts.

• Addressing the socio-economic factors and camp conditions that affect a person or a family's vulnerability and increase their risk of being recruited by trafficking networks (especially in cases of labor exploitation).

• Addressing and raising awareness about the risks of irregular maritime movements during the dry season.

• Addressing the restricted space for livelihood and skills development activities for refugees could mitigate push-pull socio-economic factors.

• Rescue, reintegration of survivors, supporting victim identification and assistance, and legal services further need to be enhanced.

**Age and disability Working Group**

• Methodology and tools used in monitoring and evaluation activities are not inclusive, resulting in the absence of representation of people with disabilities in interviews. Specific requirements and barriers to access to services are not identified systematically.

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• Almost 1/3rd of camps are not having rehabilitation and assistive devices related services

• Communication tools are to be made more accessible for people with different communication needs.

• Sector-specific indicators are variably inclusive; consultation with ADWG is on an ad-hoc basis.

• There is insufficient data on how children with disabilities are affected by child labour, child and forced marriage, trafficking etc.

• There is limited use of the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach in sectoral planning, programming and reporting.

**Housing Land of Property Working Group**

• Land use is one of the five primary sources of tension between the host and refugee community (according to the NRC/IRC study, other four are: ecology, labour market, cultural and political pressures, and NGO presence). The assessment conducted by the NRC Bangladesh in Ukhia and Teknaf in June-July 2021, has identified two key needs related to the existing dispute resolution structures in relation to the land use: (1) need in coordination between the different dispute resolution structures that have emerged in host communities and refugee camps; (2) need in alternative dispute resolution skills and information that can help resolve the ongoing HLP disputes in a collaborative, durable way that takes into account the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

• Need for site re-planning to identify additional plots or out-of-camp relocations, to introduce meaningful fire breaks limiting the spread of fire at the camps, and roads to make camps more accessible during emergencies.

• Need for additional land/spatial planning: The refugees are located on 34 extremely congested camps. The natural population growth of the refugees, according to the Heath Sector is 3% per annum. In the next 5 years, the additional refugee population will be 130,000 and in 10 years 250,000 or more. This growing population will require additional land for shelter, basic services and other infrastructure. Similarly, the mortality rate is estimated at 0.3% per annum, meaning almost 13,000 deaths in the next 5 years and 26,000 in 10 years, extending the land requirement for burial plots and graveyards in and around the camps. With current constraints on durable solutions, there is an urgent need for the ISCG and humanitarian community to a) rationalize the current use of the land inside the camps and advocate for additional land.

**GDP Working Group**

• There is a lack of awareness on the needs of gender diverse populations and the humanitarian response should include relevant community-based and civil society organizations to better understand and respond to their needs in both Rohingya and host community responses.

• Men, boys, and persons from gender diverse communities are insufficiently engaged in the development of GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response programming GBV to appropriately address and integrate male and gender diverse survivors. The Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) report asks the Protection Actors to "engage men, boys, and persons with diverse SOGIESC in the development of prevention and risk mitigation strategies for sexual violence and exploitation inside and outside the camps. Ensure the availability of safe shelter for at-risk males and male survivors".12 Technical skills to approach survivors most appropriately and sensitively are to be strengthened to ensure proper management of cases (accountability) and encourage disclosure and, therefore, access to services.

• Service providers across all sectors lack knowledge of gender diversity and the rights of gender minorities and therefore, personal bias affects the service provision for these communities.

• There is a significant information gap on detailed data and analysis of size and issues facing gender diverse populations. Service providers lack knowledge about gender diverse populations and people from gender diversity didn't seek support from service center/health posts due to fear disclosing gender identity, which will create harm situations to live in the camp.

• New and increased protection risks arising from COVID-19 faced by women, girls, men and boys, transgender persons and female sex workers (discriminated by social and religious norms, rumors, and social stigmatization) and key vulnerable and marginalized groups are not fully mitigated and addressed, as highlighted by a ISCG report.

• Religious leaders, women leaders, civil society organizations representing vulnerable and marginalized groups and communities are not fully engaged in prevention and response activities.

• The advocacy currently undergoing for essential services that have been deprioritized in the COVID-19 response (e.g. protection services, GBV services for survivors, sexual reproductive health services, menstrual hygiene management, drop-in-centers for female sex workers, women's leadership programming and initiatives, income-generating and self-reliance activities and education) should be reassessed and re-established, taking into account safety measures, and should include gender diverse population.

• Community-based organizations within the Rohingya community should be involved and drawn upon for their advice on culturally sensitive gender equality programming. GBV actors in particular should ensure that capacity-development efforts related to sexual violence appropriately address and integrate male survivors and survivors with diverse SOGIESC.

1. **Strategic priorities**

• Improve the protection environment through/by:

- Ensuring access to protection and services of refugees through continuous registration exercise and documentation for new arrivals and data modification for protection-related cases and providing technical support to authorities for civil documentation.

- Evidence-based advocacy efforts and an inclusive rights-based approach which addresses the tailored protection challenges of persons with specific needs and human rights and gender related barriers to access services. Multi-level advocacy efforts to enhance survivors' access to justice address impunity without compromising survivors' safety and dignity.

- Building upon community-based structures through outreach programs, community mobilization and capacity building initiatives

- Strengthening peaceful coexistence between host and refugee communities and enhancing alternative dispute mechanisms and legal services to address protection risks and case management associated with HLP, trafficking, and other legal protection issues.

- Integrating programs which compliments resilience, self-reliance and livelihoods for survivors and vulnerable individuals.

- Step up DRR activities and protection emergency preparedness and response.

• Promote the centrality of protection to ensure a conducive protection environment through a whole systems approach which:

- Integrates age, gender, and diversity principles throughout the response and ensures that the principles of "DO NO HARM" and "LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND" are the foundations of all sectoral activities

- Places refugees at the center of the response through a rights-based community approach which promotes community representation mechanisms across camps, community feedback mechanisms and safeguards communities from PSEA.

- Institutionalizes protection and accountability principles by building the capacity of administrative, judicial and law enforcement authorities, prioritizes access to formal and informal justice mechanisms, safety and security, and leverages the complementarity of humanitarian and development initiatives

- Mainstreaming protection through the response

- Ensure protection actors and services are distributed equally across camps to avoid duplication or perceived duplication of protection activities.

**Anti-trafficking Working Group**

• Engage with other humanitarian sectors (emphasizing on education, health, food security, livelihoods) about basic concepts of trafficking/smuggling risks and mitigation. Engage with other, non-humanitarian stakeholders (journalists, transportation/hospitality staff, etc.) in the host community about basic concepts of trafficking/smuggling and risk mitigation.

• Develop and disseminate awareness-raising materials for counter-trafficking and smuggling and messages in various formats, ensuring an AGD approach.

• Enhance the capacity for victim identification and appropriate referrals by ATWG members and key stakeholders to respond to human trafficking.

• Ongoing advocacy with Bangladeshi authorities and service providers engaged in the camps to ensure effective prevention and response measures are put in place in Cox's Bazar and across the country.

• Support the Government in prosecuting persons alleged to be involved in trafficking and smuggling, including legal representation of victims of trafficking.

**Age and disability Working Group**

• Organise, strengthen the ADWG coordination, advocacy capacity, visibility and influence in the humanitarian community. Support sectors in use of AGD approach in sectoral planning, programming and reporting and Influence the sectors to include WGQs in the relevant data collection/IM tools/products. Influence sectors for Inclusive strategies/objective/assessments/tools. Influence sectors on accessibility of service points and meaningful inclusion of at-risk population.

• Improve access to food, health and Wash services and enhance information sharing/outreach in these sectors for people with disabilities and older persons. Self-reliance and livelihood activities to be made accessible for older people and people with disabilities.

• Extend disability-targeted support in camps and communities with no service providers, by engaging the health and protection sectors. Increased distribution of assistive devices and equitable access to NFIs such as lighting, chairs, and clothing that support safe and dignified access. Ensure that complaint and feedback mechanisms are accessible to everyone in terms of timing, language, location and method of dissemination (such as audio or visual).

**GDP Working Group**

• Outreach and awareness activities for the gender diverse population on services available (e.g. health, GBV, legal, HLP, protection) and rights to empower individuals as right holders. Addressing mental health issue (psychosocial, psychosexual counseling and psychological first aid) of the gender diverse population.

• Capacity building for duty bearers and other protection stakeholders, including government bodies, host community, religious leaders, service providers and locally elected bodies to overcome personal biases, stigma and discrimination and enhance the access to basic services.

• Ensure data collection and research and evidence-based analysis to minimize the information gap. Further advocacy efforts for increased programming and resource mobilization.

• Advocacy initiatives inside camp area can include the Administration of Camp in Charge (CiC) office, Site management office, frontline volunteer, Rohingya leaders, Mahji's, religious leaders, service providers, and sector-wise advocacy which outlines health, GBV, Wash and Protection each of camp and livelihood opportunity.

1. **Response strategy**

• Enhance protection case management with the aim at responding and assisting to protection and/or vulnerable individuals with psychosocial and protection counselling, Psychological First Aid, response to trafficked and smuggled victims and legal remedies. Key linked activities are protection assessment, case identification and protection monitoring.

• Continuous registration exercise will ensure the continuity of documentation needs for new arrivals and protection cases. Civil documentation, including Birth, Death, Marriage, Divorce certificates: technical support to authorities for provision of civil documentation; awareness-raising; advocacy.

• Promote Community Based Protection and strengthen community structures:

- Protection messaging through community-based protection networks will continue; ensuring that refugees have access to life-saving information.

- Community engagement to assess needs of the community, in particular access to specialized services for persons at heightened risk who have diverse needs and vulnerabilities.

- Effective utilization of multi-purpose community centers to enhance community resilience and copying mechanisms through skills transfer to mitigate exposure to risks, strengthening the resilience of affected communities.

- Work with community representatives/leaders, Imams, community-based committees, and volunteers in-order to build their capacity to address community's needs

- Strengthening communication with the affected populations through participatory approach to listen, get feedback and recommendations from the community on programs.

- Supporting community self-protection mechanisms as to support the extremely vulnerable individuals during natural disasters.

• System strengthening and capacity building/sharing:

- Capacity building for duty bearers and other protection stakeholders, including government bodies, host community, religious leaders, and service providers to overcome personal biases, stigma and discrimination and enhance the access for refugees to needed assistance and services.

- The capacity of the Protection Focal Points and the 55 Protection Emergency Response Unit Teams who are deployed in all the 34 camps as well as volunteers will be strengthened and supported.

- Institutionalization of protection and accountability principles by building the capacity of administrative, judicial and law enforcement authorities, prioritizes access to formal and informal justice mechanisms, safety and security, and leverages the complementarity of humanitarian and development initiatives to ensure access to justice.

- Strengthen coordination initiatives with authorities including CiCs, law enforcement authorities/administration of justice and service providers on activities related to protection. Support protection partners to coordinate closely with government, other Sectors/WGs, and service providers.

- Measures to address emerging tensions within and between communities will be prioritized by enhancing community-based security mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in order to strengthen access to justice and social cohesion. Prioritized and strengthened programs between refugees and host communities, such as mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolutions, including on Housing land and property.

- Mainstreaming protection through Age/gender and diversity approaches as well as accountability to affected populations throughout the response.

**Anti-trafficking Working Group**

• Develop and lead a collective strategy for anti-trafficking interventions in Cox's Bazar.

• Prevent trafficking through awareness raising in affected communities.

• Protect victims of trafficking through protection services including legal assistance and livelihoods.

• Build the capacity of key stakeholders by mainstreaming anti-trafficking principles, providing technical guidance and training.

• Coordinate and conduct activities in line with the 2023 JRP and the Protection Sector's objectives

**Age and disability Working Group**

• Strengthen the understanding of constraints of elderly and persons with disability through inclusive planning and response, improved data collection, documenting evidence through solo and joint studies with the sectors.

• Organizing and empowering older people and people with disabilities by ensuring effective participation of people with disabilities in ongoing assessment, evaluation & sectoral meetings.

• Capacity building and technical support to sectors and research agencies to enable more inclusive responses and recovery.

• Develop standard, easy-to-use protection tools and resources on inclusion.

• Emergency preparedness and response engagements for elderly and persons with disability.

**Housing Land of Property Working Group**

• Provide technical and protection-related support to the HLP TF on the development of HLP technical guidance, advocacy and policy documents to address prioritized HLP issues, starting with the a) HLP Case Management Guidelines and b) Relocation SOP.

• Effective eviction monitoring and HLP Case management system set up.

• Increase HLP response capacity: Ensure protection and especially legal aid organizations incorporate HLP services (eviction monitoring, HLP case management including Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, HLP training) as part of the general protection programming. Provide funding and resource support. Technical guidance and training manuals will be developed by the HLP TF.

• Coverage: Expand HLP response across all 34 camps (UNHCR and IOM AoR).

• Mainstream HLP into all humanitarian: protection activities, starting with HLP Due Diligence- ensure all protection partners carry out HLP due diligence before renting land/property, constructing facilities inside and outside the camp boundaries for protection activities (offices, WFS, CFS, counselling rooms etc.)

**GDP Working Group**

• Scale up outreach and awareness activities with gender diverse populations on SRHR rights, GBV and protection related services, as well as sensitize the general population of Rohingya and host communities on the rights of gender diverse populations to these services.

• Increase awareness on currents gaps and needs of gender diverse populations with key stakeholders, including donors, coordination mechanisms, government institutions and local government administrations. Generation of evidence to reduce the information gap on gender diverse populations, such as inclusion of gender diverse populations in project development and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, legal analysis, GBV-assessment, and collection of disaggregated data on population size, sexual and gender identification.

• Build capacity of host community and local government administrators to respond to these needs, including local administrations, local elected officials, service providers and religious leaders. Capacity building initiatives inside camp areas can include administration of Camp in Charge (CiC) offices, site management offices, frontline volunteers, Rohingya leaders, Mahjis, religious leaders, service providers, and sector-advocacy focusing on health, WASH, food security and livelihoods, and protection and GBV within each of the camps.

• Address GBV and mental health issues for gender diverse populations including psychosocial, psychosexual counselling and psychological first aid.

• Expand coverage of GDP WG partners programs across the camps.

1. **Key activities for 2023 JRP project proposals**

• Enhance reception conditions for new arrivals.

• Registration and documentation.

• Protection monitoring and provision of protection services, including the identification and response (direct assistance and referrals) to individual cases.

• Access to justice and legal aid.

• Evidence-based advocacy efforts within the humanitarian community and with relevant authorities for access and humanitarian space.

• Timely delivery of quality assistance, without discrimination of age, gender and other forms of diversity and set up accessible mechanisms to collect feedbacks and address complaints.

• Community-Based Protection activities and effective utilization of community centers. Conducting awareness raising and protection messaging.

• Conduct trainings and workshops for relevant authorities, protection partners, service providers and community members.

• Mainstreaming protection, AGD, DRR in respect of protection principles.

• Strengthening coordination and collaboration among protection actors, refugees and local authorities, maintaining active and timely referral mechanisms and agreed-upon instruments to respond to natural disasters.

**Anti-trafficking Working Group**

• Awareness raising on the risks associated with trafficking and smuggling by disseminating key messages developed by ATWG members among Rohingya refugees and local communities.

• Contribute analyzed, anonymous data on trends to inform the humanitarian response and the Government for its reporting requirements that describe the country's efforts to address human trafficking.

• Protect victims of trafficking through targeted protection services, including legal assistance, livelihood and skills development customized to varying individual capacities.

• Build the capacity of partners and authorities through training and workshops that increase knowledge and cooperation on concepts of trafficking/smuggling, victim identification, and referral pathways. Interact with Counter Trafficking Committees at varying levels of administration.

**Age and disability Working Group**

• Assessment to know the barriers older people and people with disabilities face in accessing and using complaint and feedback mechanism.

• Contributing to protection sector's monitoring, tools to make it more inclusive.

• Produce accessible communication tools

• Sensitize sectors and agencies on current situation and needs of older people and people with disabilities to enable inclusive response.

• Develop robust Sector wise advocacy strategy to improve participation and empowerment of older people and people with disabilities.

• Improve coordinated rehabilitation and assistive devices services.

• Conduct mapping to identify the gaps, duplication and represent to PWG and related Sector for coherent advocacy.

• Conduct number of research, lessons learned, case studies to inform the advocacy.

**Housing Land of Property Working Group**

• Provide safe and dignified living conditions to reduce preventable and unnecessary suffering and increase resilience by developing cross-cutting Sector documents (including HLP guidance/advocacy) that advance the Sector's strategic objective

• Address HLP cases addressed through HLP Case Management and alternative dispute resolution (Rohingya and host community)

• Monitor evictions and HLP case management (including HLP specific counselling, ADR)

• HLP training activities (HLP Rights, Secure Enough, ADR, Eviction monitoring) by Protection Partners/Legal Aid organizations.

• Support initiatives promoting social cohesion and enhance resilience

**GDP Working Group**

• Outreach programs including one to one session, group session, social camping to make them aware of their rights and SRHR including GBV, SGBV cases, and mental health issues.

• Awareness raising on GDP issues among the Rohingya in the camp context, Humanitarian actors and camp administration.

• Develop GBV guideline link with GVB SS particularly support for gender diverse population.

• Advocacy and capacity building programmes with service providers and other stakeholders, host community and mainstreaming gender diversity across all sectors.

• Work with sectors and agencies and sensitization on the current situation and needs of the gender diverse population to create enable environment.

• Conduct research study, lessons learned, case study to inform the advocacy

• Support victims of GBV, SGBV, Shelter through protection services. Address issue around mental health of gender diverse population.

• Incorporate gender diversity into the research process and data collection.

• Inclusion of host community and Increase linkages across gender diverse population networks, committees & CSOS by involving stakeholders with different kinds of activities host and refugee community areas and improve livelihood opportunity.

More information on Protection in general can be found on**:** [Protection | Rohingya Response](https://rohingyaresponse.org/sectors/coxs-bazar/protection/)

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