SHELTER & CCCM SECTOR

- Ensure timely and equitable delivery of Shelter, NFI, Camp Coordination and Camp Management services to Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs and host community (living in close proximity to the camps) to reduce exposure to physical and protection related risks including ensuring access to safe energy solutions to Refugee/FDMN households. Key SCCCM Sector activity groups, Service Coordination and SM Support, Shelter, NFI, Coordination and Access and Safety

- Ensure critical emergency preparedness and response to households affected by disasters and other sudden-onset events through the provision of emergency shelter, NFI, LPG, site development, and site management support while also protecting and rehabilitating ecosystems. Key SCCCM Sector Activity Groups DRM

- Enhance inclusive engagement and accountability through support to participatory coordination and feedback mechanisms among stakeholders. Key activity groups AAP, Capacity Sharing and Training, Community Participation and Empowerment.

Sector Objective 1	Ensure timely and equitable delivery of Shelter, NFI , Camp Coordination and Camp Management services to. Rohingya Refugees/FDMNs and host community (living in close proximity to the camps) to reduce exposure to physical and protection related risks including ensuring access to safe energy solutions to Refugee/FDMN households.
Activity Group 1	Service Coordination and Site Management Support
Activity Group 2	Shelter
Activity Group 3	Access and Safety
Activity Group 4	LPG
Activity Group 5	NFI
Sector Objective 2	Ensure critical emergency preparedness and response to households affected by disasters and other sudden onset events through the provision of emergency shelter, NFI, LPG, site development and site management support while also protecting and rehabilitating ecosystems
Activity Group 6	Disaster Risk Management
Sector Objective 3	Enhance inclusive engagement and accountability through support to participatory coordination and feedback mechanisms among stakeholders
Activity Group 8	Community Participation and Empowerment
Activity Group 9	Capacity Sharing/Training

Government collaboration, engagement and knowledge sharing

- Further integration of emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and improved camp planning have been prioritized and through strengthened collaboration with the Government

- Continue promoting and supporting knowledge sharing between Government, humanitarian partners, and staff

Engagement and Accountability

- Promoting inclusive engagement and accountability and building capacities for more efficient camp governance, DRM, and improved delivery of assistance and community inclusion will be further strengthened through enhanced feedback mechanisms

Emergency Preparation and Response

- Timely emergency shelter support and distribution of lifesaving NFIs remain essential for households affected by disasters.

- Strategic prepositioning of shelter and NFI materials will improve the efficiency of large-scale emergency responses

Host Communities

- Impacted host communities will continue receive targeted SCCCM assistance and will benefit from risk assessments and emergency preparedness and response planning.

Site Planning

- Coordinated, coherent site planning, driven by refugees using a participatory approach, will enable stakeholders from all sectors to better respond to camp planning challenges, namely population density, safe and equitable access to services, environmental impacts and natural hazard risk mitigation. To ensure an effective mitigation for sites at elevated landslide risk, slope protection and other activities will be conducted.

- Due to chronic overcrowding, identification of additional space to relocate Rohingya families away from landslide risk areas is critically needed. Given the scale of challenges, and the high costs of maintaining and repairing current shelter designs, sustained and significant engagement and commitment from development partners for new shelter projects and site development activities benefiting will be crucial.

Fire and Weather Resistant Shelters

- While regular shelter assistance will continue to be a critical priority to help mitigate the impact of frequent hazardous events, including fire, floods and cyclones in the Rohingya camps, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the SCCCM Sector are implementing piloting fire and weather-resistant materials for refugee shelters and critical facilities,

- Subject to Government approval and new funding, plans have been developed to significantly scaling up the construction of the number of fire and weather resistant shelters in the camps. This activity is necessarily separate but complimentary to the 2025 JRP.

NFI/ LPG

Rohingya refugees/FDMNs continue to rely on NFIs, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) distribution, which will be accompanied by the provision of energy-efficient cookware and household solar lamps along with related training. This will to help mitigate the risk of continued deforestation and soil erosion, increased protection concerns (GBV) and health risks, increased risk of soil erosion, as well as community tensions, and fire and security incidents.

Harmonisation of assistance

Enhanced harmonization of assistance, to improve Shelter, NFI, and CCCM responses, cost effectiveness, and reduce duplication

Estimated key figures | JRP 2025

	Rohingya Refugees	Host Community	Comparison with Sector's JRP 2024 figures
TARGET POPULATION	1,010,298 (incl. new arrivals)	42,623	Rohingya: 931,574 Host: 42,488
FUNDING REQUIREMENT (US$)	$ 177.5 M (incl. new arrivals) – (new arrival total 19.8 M including Shelter, LPG, SD, CCCM)	$ 1.4 M	Rohingya: $ 156.5 M Host: $ 1.4 M
	GRAND TOTAL $ 178.9 M including new arrivals		

- One of the main challenges is mobilizing CFW (cash-for-work). Data sharing among partners for the CFW database is another issue (e.g., DRC shares data with IOM, IOM shares with WFP, and WFP shares with partners). SM struggles to receive CFW engagement lists on time, making generating lists for other partners difficult.

- Peaceful coexistence with the host community should be included in ISCG/sector efforts.

- Coordination with the government should be prioritized over advocacy, with monthly coordination meetings taking place at the camp level. (The sector should also meet with CiCs regularly)

SHELTER & CCCM SECTOR

•**Uncoordinated assistance, gap analysis and duplication**

Through the NFI Task Force, clarification on which items are to be considered under SCCCM—NFI, along with guidelines for regular and emergency NFI distribution. *Core NFI   packages,   life   span, distribution*
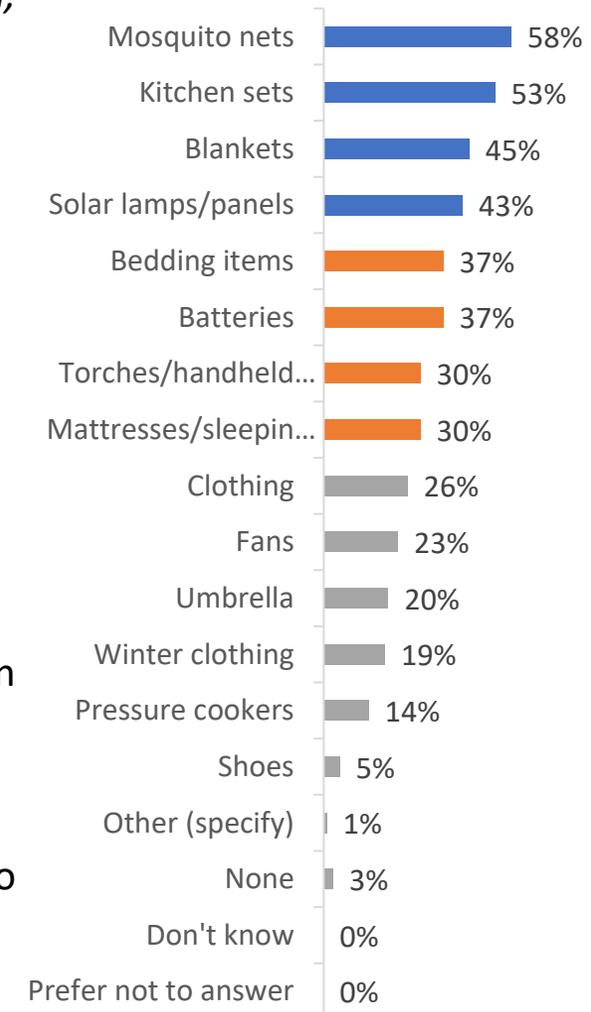
• Through the NFI Task Force Review fit-to-purpose mode of delivery of NFI

  • Community expectation Revisiting and adjusting the technical guidance note of NFI distribution

  • Guidelines need to be updated regarding voucher and in-kind distribution and considered in the context of regular versus emergencies.

• **LPG**:

• Illegal transferring and selling *(the primary reasons for cylinder transfers are medical needs, food, and clothing).*

• Potential new interventions payment for LPG

•**Duplication with other sectors**

  •A significant challenge is duplicating NFI kit reports across sectors (e.g., the WASH, health, and protection sectors also conduct NFI activities, particularly during fire incidents).

  •Partners recommended having an inter-sector meeting to harmonize NFI items.

  •budget constraints and the absence of standardization hinder progress. - **MSNA**,

  • Subject to to data sharing agreements the sector can leverage registration data and shelter tagging data to identify which sector assists in which families.

•**Coordination with non-JRP partner's (recommendation) operation.**

NFI GAP ANALYSIS (ISNA)

| Item	%
Mosquito nets	58%
Kitchen sets	53%
Blankets	45%
Solar lamps/panels	43%
Bedding items	37%
Batteries	37%
Torches/handheld…	30%
Mattresses/sleepin…	30%
Clothing	26%
Fans	23%
Umbrella	20%
Winter clothing	19%
Pressure cookers	14%
Shoes	5%
Other (specify)	1%
None	3%
Don't know	0%
Prefer not to answer	0%

- Harmonisation of site planning guideline to be further developed, WASH and other sectors engagement is required along with site planning standard.
- Develop innovative and different construction methodologies to incorporate with the side development approach to mitigate the risk of landslides that has to bring the wider discussion in the SD task force
- Site planning task force to figure out gaps to fill accordingly
- Updating of the site development catalogue V2.1, including harmonized site planning, site development standards, guidelines, and critical terminologies
- Strengthening nature-based disaster mitigation
- Establishment of site development task force to figure out gaps
- Sector creates a template to collect lessons learned and best practice reports to identify out gaps to make strategies fulfil
- Updating hazard maps: Working with Sector IM team and partners, there is need to update the landslide and flood risk maps and vacant space based on latest available datasets and recent observations and/ ongoing monsoon impacts.
- Through the SD task force look at the potential development of a community-led participatory approach guideline for site development programming (especially in-kind materials, cfw programming, which is integrated with site development works)
- Strategic **advocacy** with RRRC to approve more durable materials for site development.
- Coordinate with DRR and EEN partners to design tree planting or agriculture terraced farming, thereby mitigating the risk of unplanned, spontaneous shelter construction in high-risk locations.
- Continued and **increased integration of EEN in SD** landslide risk mitigation activities with clear site identification to use hybrid construction techniques to ensure the durability of work
- The SCCCM and ISCG development unit to create a platform for regular coordination, monitoring, and field visits of the MPSC and MFS construction program of the LGED funded by the world bank
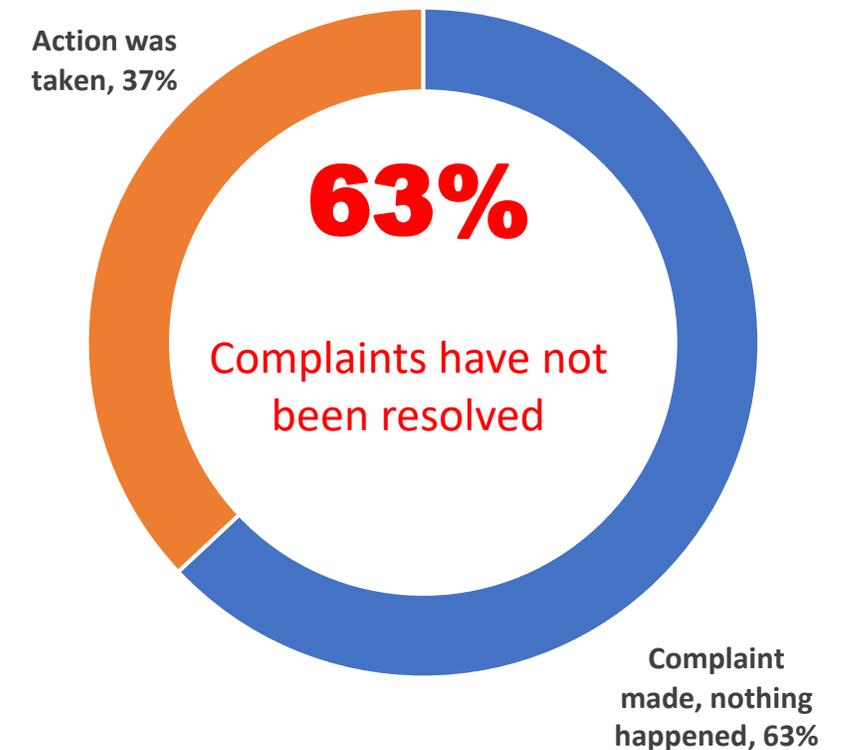
i. Different designs of shelter that are implemented by different partners, there is a need for harmonization of documentation, implementation, and approaches (in process)

ii. Strengthened sharing by Shelter partners on experiences in terms of bamboo supply and treatment methods and findings to strengthen this process Sector lead agencies work on a country-wide market analysis of the bamboo supply chain to inform an advocacy paper that will be developed by the SCCCM Sector for the government and donors

iii. Coordination with Non-JRP partner works within the camps

iv. The shelter partner has to confirm maintenance of shelter items to be used in the shelter as per pre-technical assessment and have to contact post-technical assessment by verifying completion of repair and maintenance work and the need to improve certain levels of working modality by the partners

v. Vacant shelter Management

vi. Define the framework for analysing and publishing the PDM/PIM report.

vii. Upgrade shelter monitoring tools that are existing (they can connect with shelter performance monitoring questioners)

viii. Review shelter repair and maintenance guidelines and upgrade wherever needed as per current strategies and programming

ix. Harmonization of Shelter Packages:

x. Request partners to share their maker analysis and all of the studies about bamboo and other key materials that are used for temporary shelter programming (post and pre-program)

xi. Developing SOP for shelter allocation approach under the umbrella of the shelter task force

xii. Regular coordination at the field level with CIC and RRRC representatives, especially Non- JRP partners and other cross-cutting sector partners who are on the ground

xiii. Continue to advocate for the use of durable materials and designs Build Back Better (BBB) initiatives. AoRs on standby to facilitate the implementation and potential scale-up subjec to funding and govt approval.

- Implement contextualized minimum CCCM Standards: Standardizing safety audit tools: Form a working group to develop standardized safety audit tools, in collaboration with CP, GBV, and WASH.
- Strengthened engagement and use of CSI in strategic advocacy and knowledge sharing
- Standardizing safety audit tools: Form a working group to develop standardized safety audit tools, in collaboration with CP, GBV, and WASH.
- Strengthen EPR Collaboration as member of EPR WG Core Task Team: Clarify the roles and interface between SCCCM, EPR WG, and AoR agencies, including reporting mechanisms, IRTs, and visibility.
- Community Representation in Camps: Strengthened community representation and governance in the camps, advocating for the establishment of a structured committee and continued advocacy with the government.
- Strengthened focus in improving host community – refugee engagement and conflict resolution/ tension reduction.

HHs faced challenges to report complaint

Do not know, 3.95%

No, 43.91%

51.96%

HH reporting having faced challenges

Yes, 51.96%
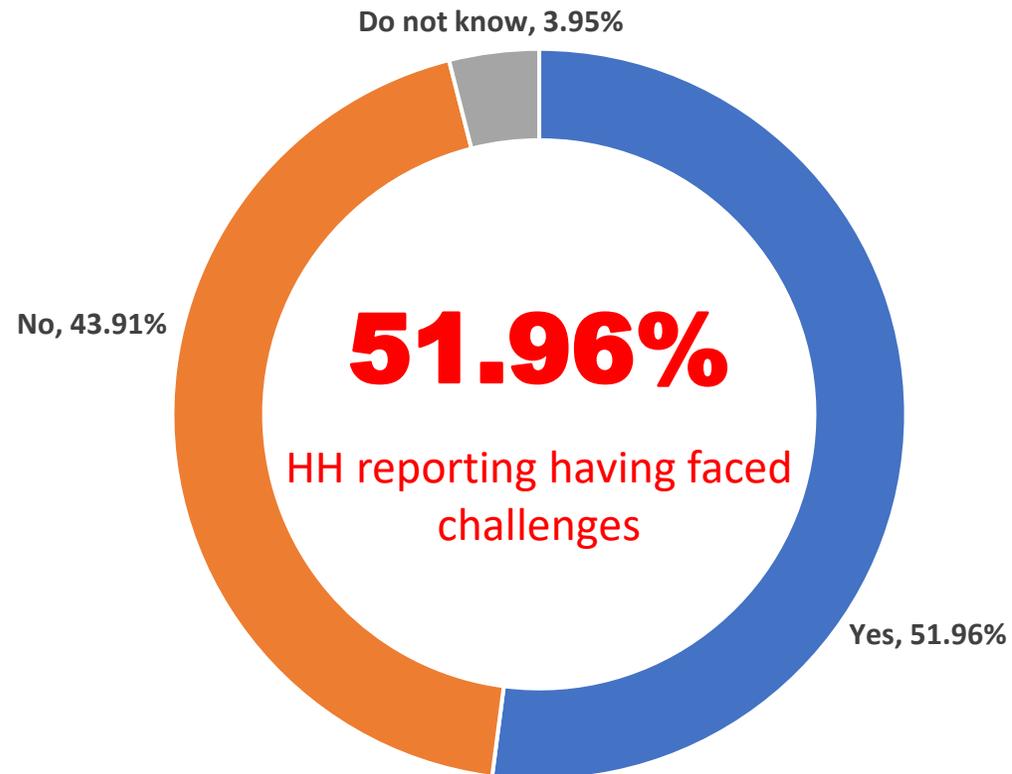
Outcome of the complaint made

Action was taken, 37%

63%

Complaints have not been resolved

Complaint made, nothing happened, 63%

31% of whom filed a complaint reported there was no follow up of their complain.(ISNA '24). 52% of households reporting having faced challenges or barriers to providing feedback or complaints (MSNA'23). Also, 63% of households reporting that their complaints have not been resolved (within an acceptable timeframe). This indicates a major gap in the CFRM service.

Achievement of Shelter-CCCM SECTOR
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 2024

Achievement of Shelter-CCCM SECTOR, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 2024

SHELTER & CCCM SECTOR

Shelter Assistance Type

75%, Repair and Maintenance (including EVI)

- 61,864 , 42%
- 76,336 , 52%
- 1,879 , 2%
- 6,256 , 4%
- 50 , 0%

■ Emergency support_Refugee
■ Shelter-Host Community (New and Repair)
■ New Shelter Construction
■ EVI
■ Shelter Reinforcement
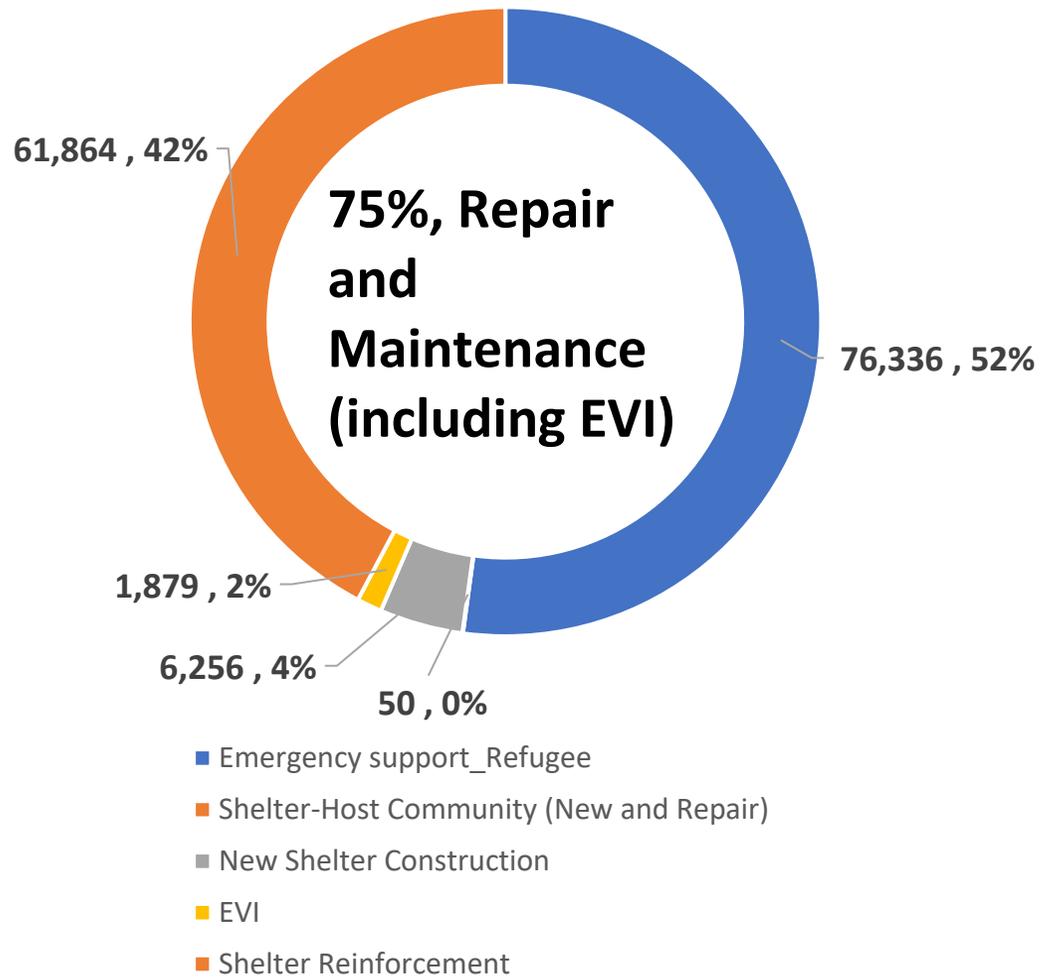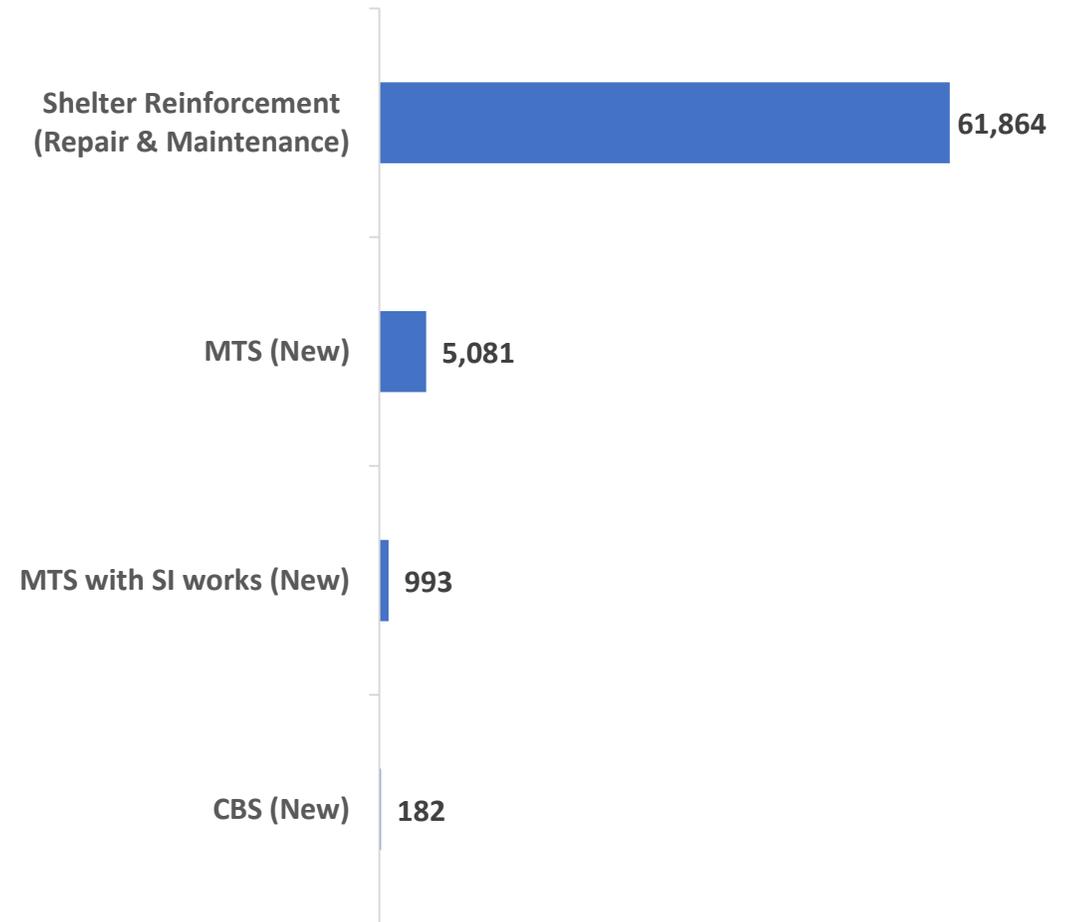
* Total 146,385 HHs Reached

Shelter Construction

Shelter Reinforcement (Repair & Maintenance)	61,864
MTS (New)	5,081
MTS with SI works (New)	993
CBS (New)	182

* Total 6,256 HHs New Constructed

Shelter-CCCM Workshop 2024   Shelter

ISCG | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

SITE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Accountability to Affected People
- AAP - CFRM Tickets Raised by SMS (nos.): 7,171

Capacity Sharing Initiatives
- CSI - Tainings: 386
- CSI - People Trained: 7,371

Community Participation Empowerment
- CPE - AGD and Thematic CG: 5,203
- CPE - Camp Commitees: 710
- CPE - Camp Members: 8,156

Community Lead Projects
- CLP - Project Identified: 637
- CLP - People Benefited: 8,229
- CLP - Participatory Site Planning (assessments): 14,062

Disaster Risk Management
- DRM - Trainings: 48
- DRM - Equipments: 26,865
- DRM - Drills and Simulations: 126

Site Coordination
- Site Coordination - Meetings: 1,771
- Site Coordination - Meetings Participants: 23,212
- Site Coordination - Service Monitoring: 5,468

CSIs- CCCM ToT training conducted, CCCM training conducted, # of CCCM ToT training, conducted through capacity sharing project, # of GOB staff trained through capacity sharing project, # of Capacity sharing conducted for the DMU committee and member, Emergency Preparedness/DRR trainings for SMS Staffs, NNGO staff trained in capacity sharing by sms agencies, Number of Gender/Protection/PSEA standards trainings across the camp, SMSD Skill Development Trainings (Construction and rehabilitation of Roads, Bridges and stairs, livelihood etc), Emergency Preparedness/DRR trainings for GoB Staffs, GOB staff trained in capacity sharing, Other new trainings.

Coordination

Participants in Gender/Protection/PSEA standards trainings

Regular camp-level elected committes meeting(s)

Number of DMC meetings in the camp

Regular camp-level coordination meeting with CiCs — 292

# of sector coordination meetings — 1017

# of camp-level sector focal points from all sectors who attend camp-level... — 2244

Partcipants attending regular camp-level elected committes meeting(s) — 2552

# of National NGOs participating in regular camp-level coordination meeting — 2854

# of organizations(UN/INGOs/NNGOs) participating in regular camp-level... — 3493

Camp-level Regular SMSD service monitoring — 5468

Partcipants attending sector coordination meetings — 9025

# of Participants attending regular camp-level coordination meeting with CiCs — 9391

SHELTER & CCCM
SECTOR

Volunteer in Host Community and Refugee

Total Incentive Amount Paid (BDT)

- HC Volunteers: 1,077
- Rohingya Labour: 2100
- Refugee Volunteer: 26,362

- Host Community: 32 M
- Rohingya Refugee: 263 M
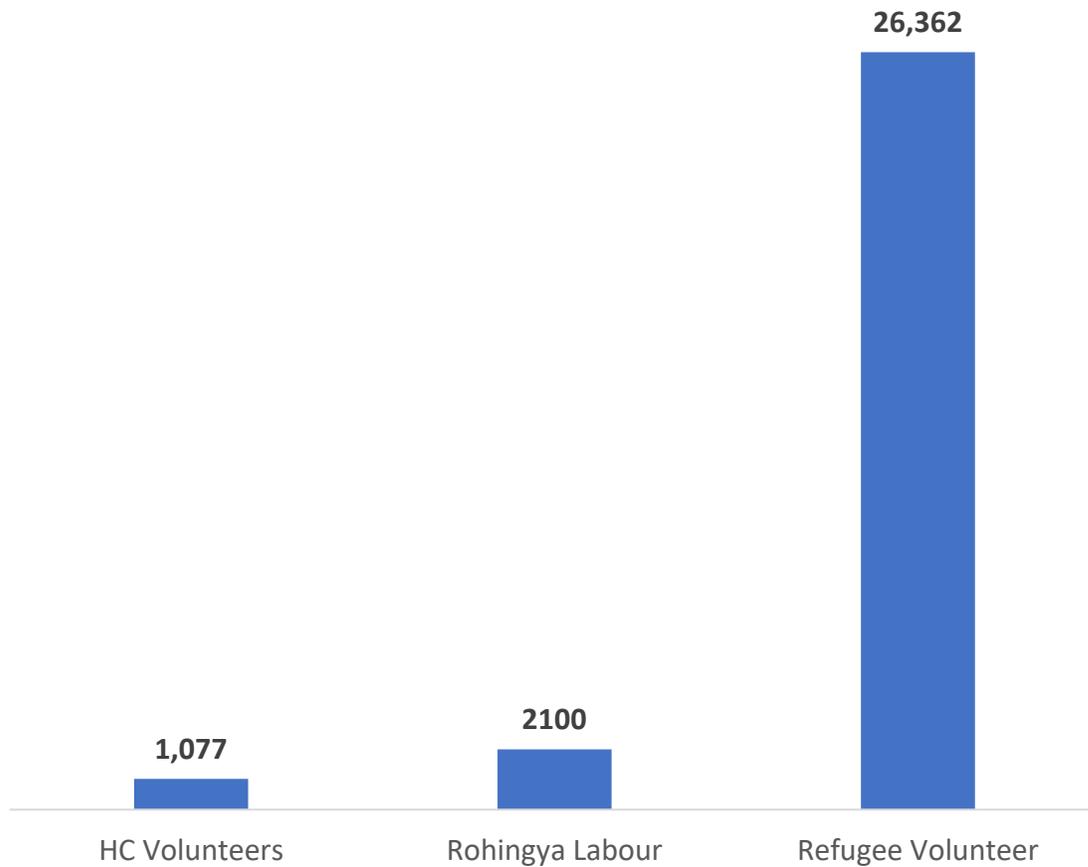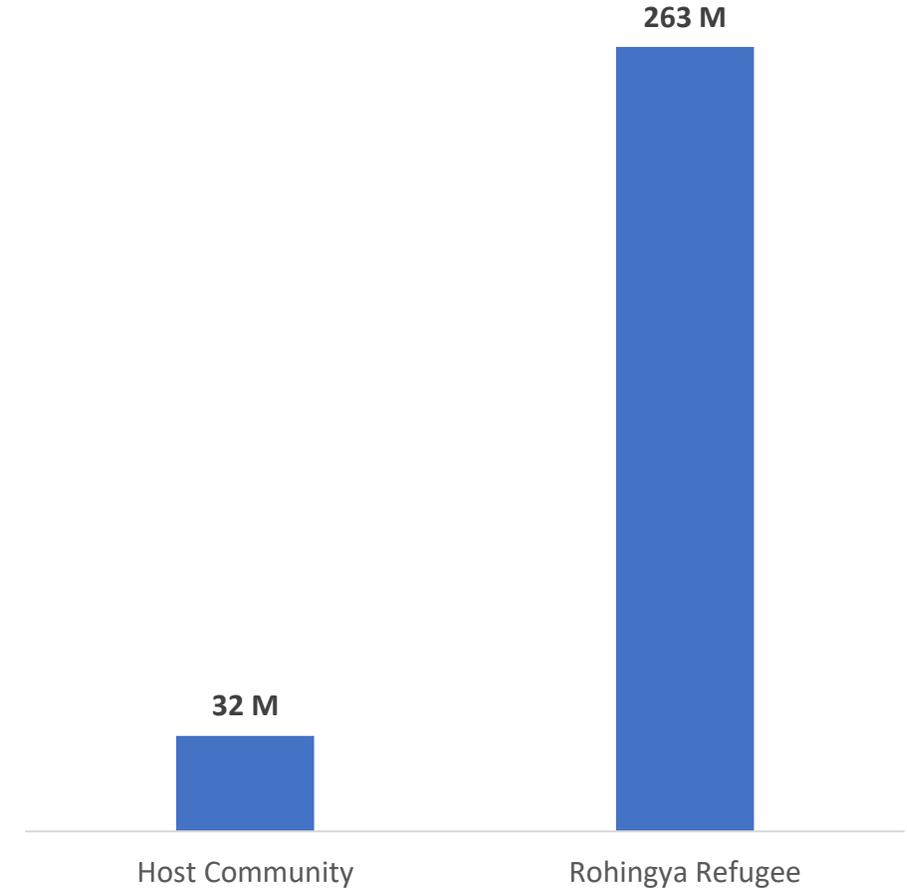
*Total Volunteer– 3,177 individuals

*Total Incentive Amount Paid – 295 M

Access and Safety

- Bridges: 3,260
- Community Facility Repairs: 360
- Fencing: 4,868
- Pathways: 25,429
- Roads: 3,642
- Stairs: 13,394
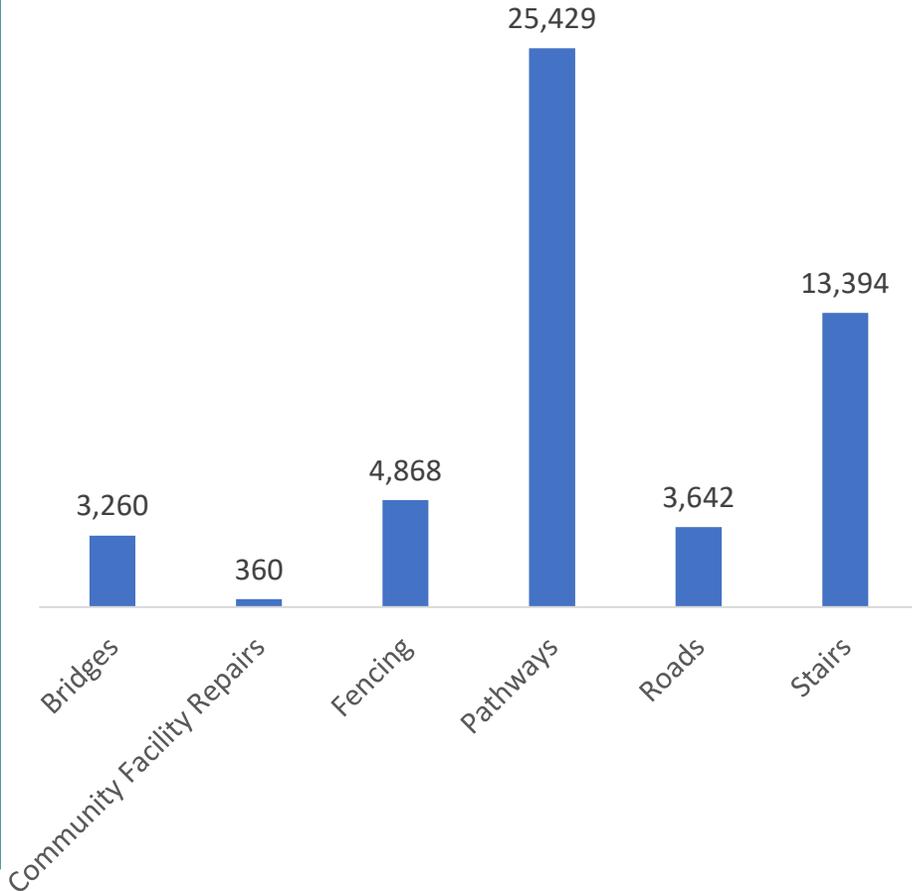
% of Using Male and Female

99,557 , 52%

90,118 , 48%

52%, Female are doing SD works

- # of Skilled /Unksilled/CFW Laborers MALE
- # of Skilled /Unksilled/CFW Laborers FEMALE

Disaster Risk Management

- Plantation: 58,947
- Stabilization: 79,334
- Water Crossings/Bodies: 1,615,912
- Stairs: 13,394
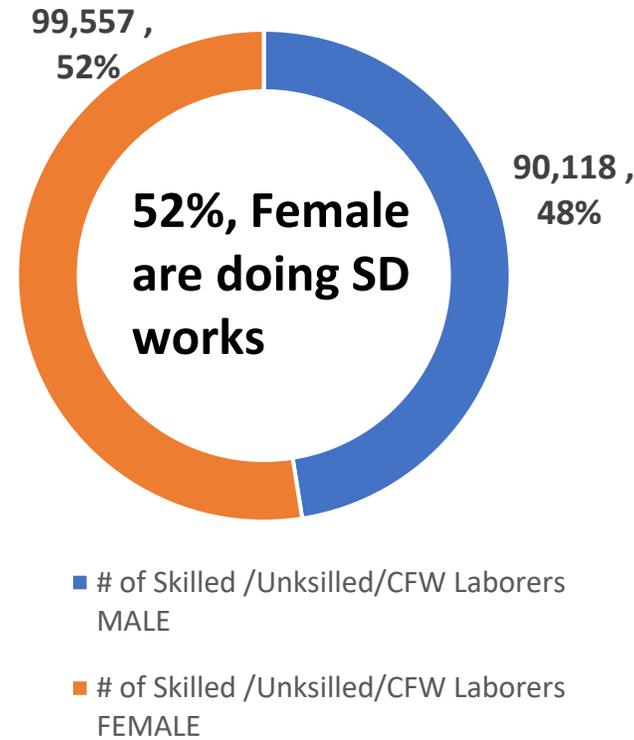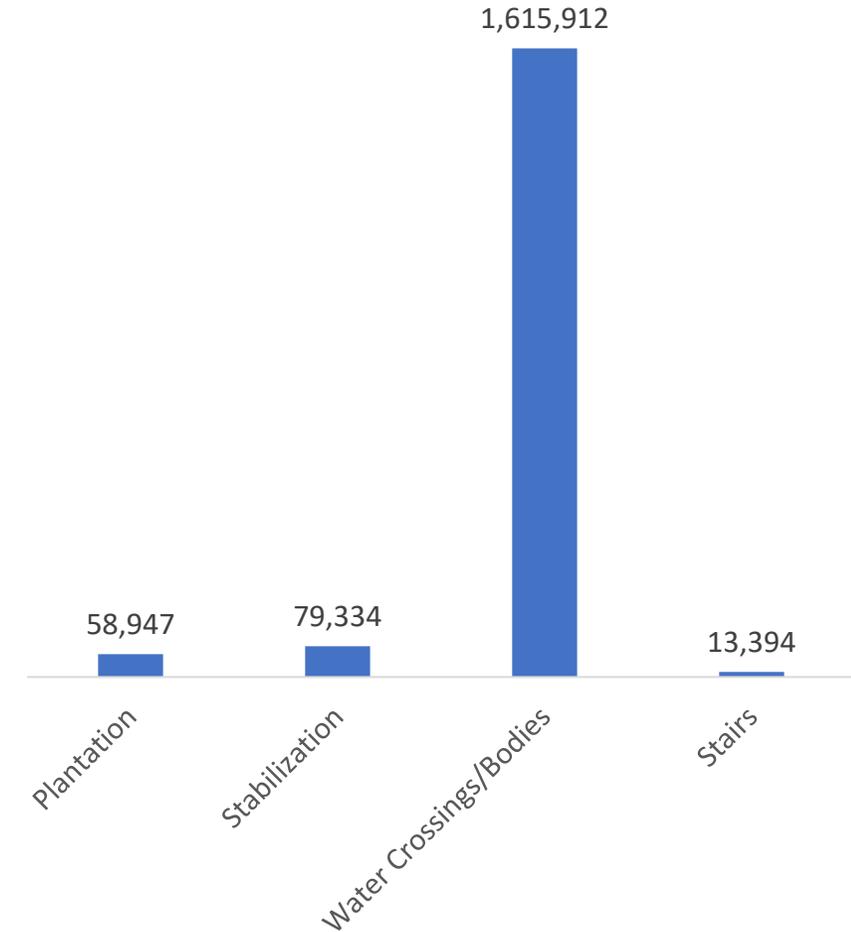
*Total Access and Safety - 50,954 meters

*Total Disaster Risk Management – 1,754,192 meters

Water Crossings/Bodies (New Constructed)

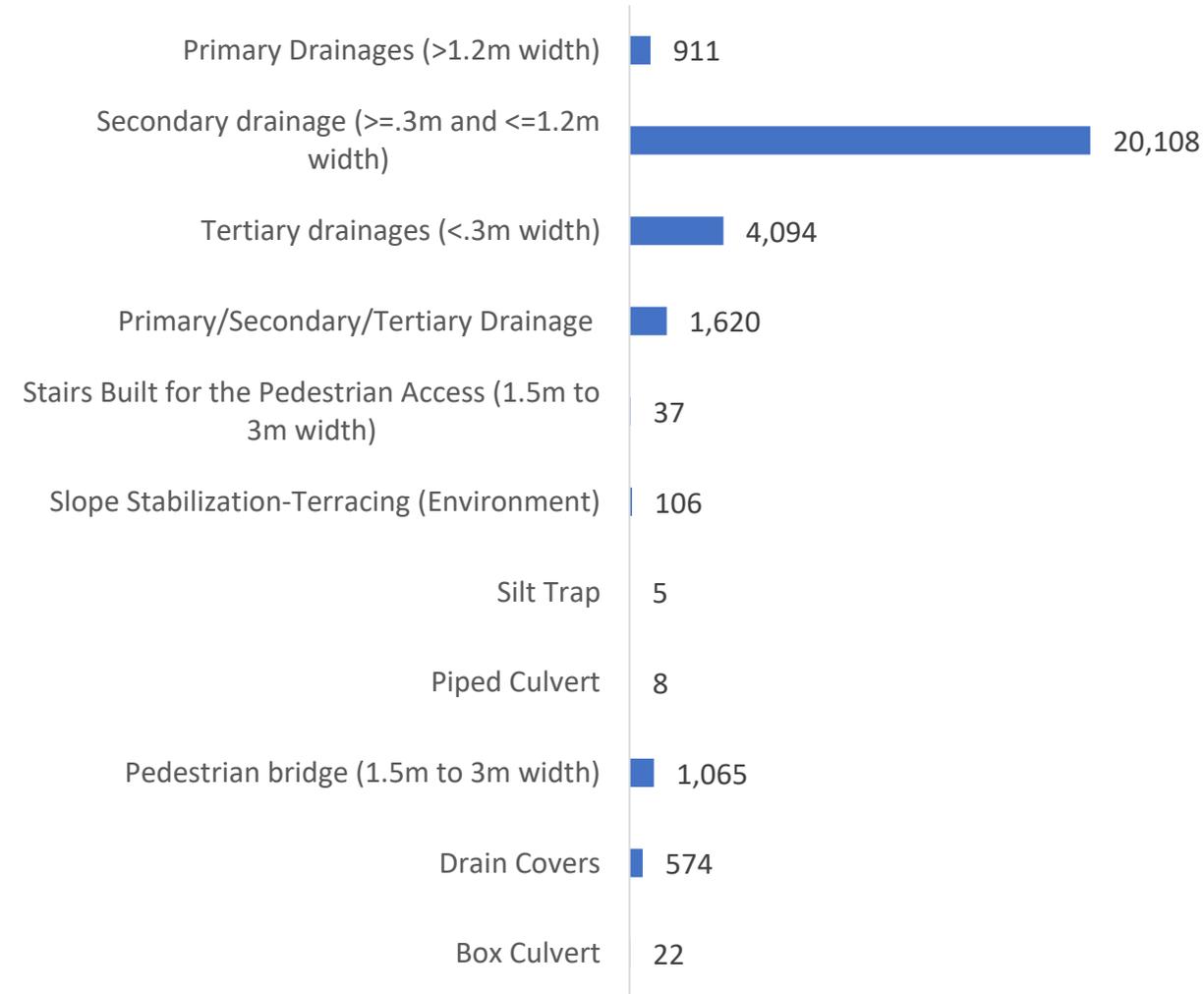| Category	Value
Primary Drainages (>1.2m width)	911
Secondary drainage (>=.3m and <=1.2m width)	20,108
Tertiary drainages (<.3m width)	4,094
Primary/Secondary/Tertiary Drainage	1,620
Stairs Built for the Pedestrian Access (1.5m to 3m width)	37
Slope Stabilization-Terracing (Environment)	106
Silt Trap	5
Piped Culvert	8
Pedestrian bridge (1.5m to 3m width)	1,065
Drain Covers	574
Box Culvert	22

Water Crossings/Bodies Repair and Maintenance

Category	Value
Primary Drainages (>1.2m width)	17,577
Secondary drainage (>=.3m and <=1.2m width)	90,508
Tertiary drainages (<.3m width)	7,926
Primary/Secondary/Tertiary Drainage	4,886
Silt trap	549,128

*Total Water Crossings/Bodies (New Constructed) - 670,025 meters

*Total Water Crossings/Bodies Repair and Maintenance - 17,577 meters

SHELTER & CCCM SECTOR

Water Crossings/Bodies Cleaning

Primary Drainages (>1.2m width) — **585**

Secondary drainage (>=.3m and <=1.2m width) — **925,267**

Tertiary drainages (<.3m width) — **927,800**

% of Using Host Community Male and Female

3%

3%, Female are doing SD works from Host Community

97%

- ■ # of Host Community workers/Volunteers MALE
- ■ # of Host Community workers/volunteers FEMALE

Access and Safety (Host Community)

Bridge (On-going) — **22**

Pathway (On-going) — **240**
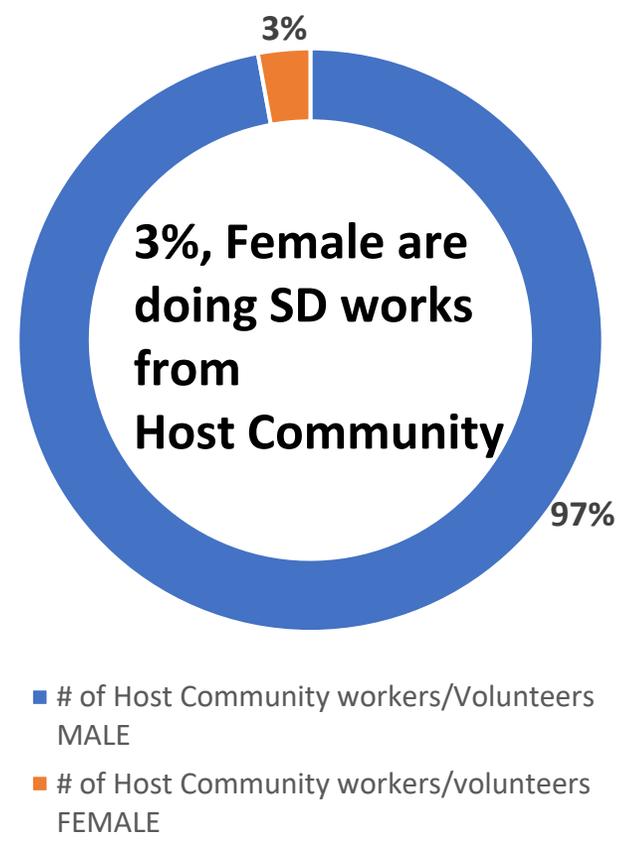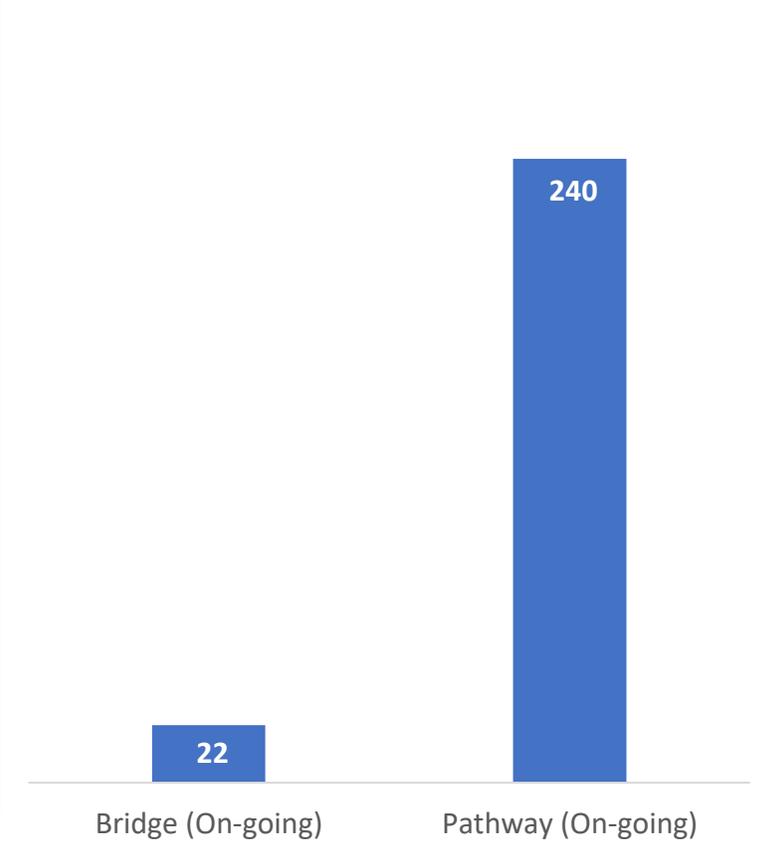
*Total Water Crossings/Bodies Cleaning - 1,853,652 meters

*Total Access and Safety (Host Community) - 262 meters

LPG in Cox's Bazar

SCCCM – JRP workshop

30 October 2024

LPG distribution

- 99% received an LPG refill over the last three months (ISNA)
- Distribution is based on tailored distribution schedules
- Apart from LPG cooking stoves are distributed and maintained
- Pressure cookers have been distributed to reduce LPG requirement

LPG challenges

- High funding requirements
- Different equipment and distribution cycles between IOM and UNHCR
- Rigid targeting of consumable
- 23% mentioned to use firewood (ISNA)
- transfer of LPG under unsafe conditions
- Long-term sustainability
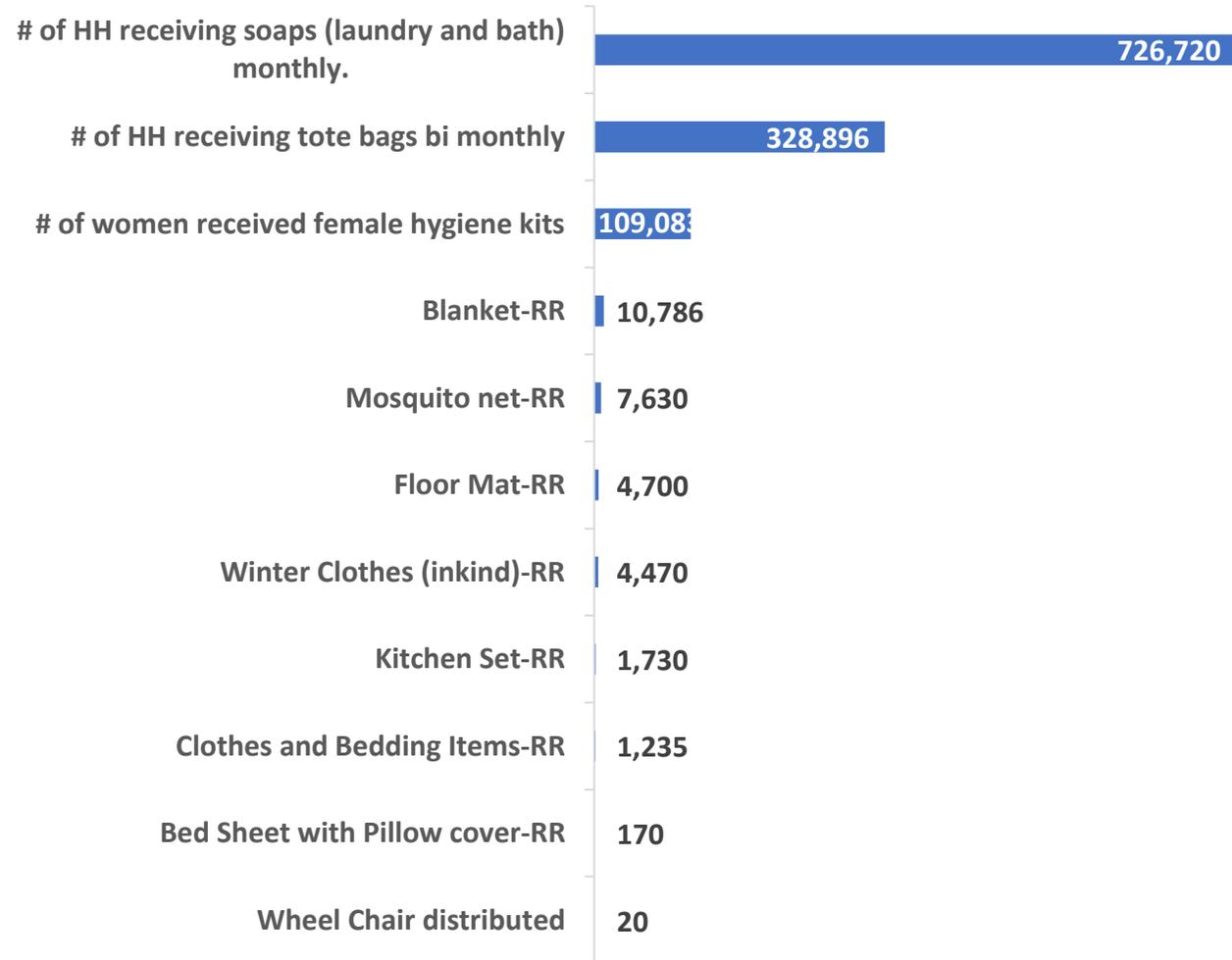- Disruption of LPG has multisectoral impact

LPG way forward

- Extension of SAFE+2 until mid-2027 planned
- Study and pilot alternative cooking fuels for diversification
- Explore non-traditional funding sources
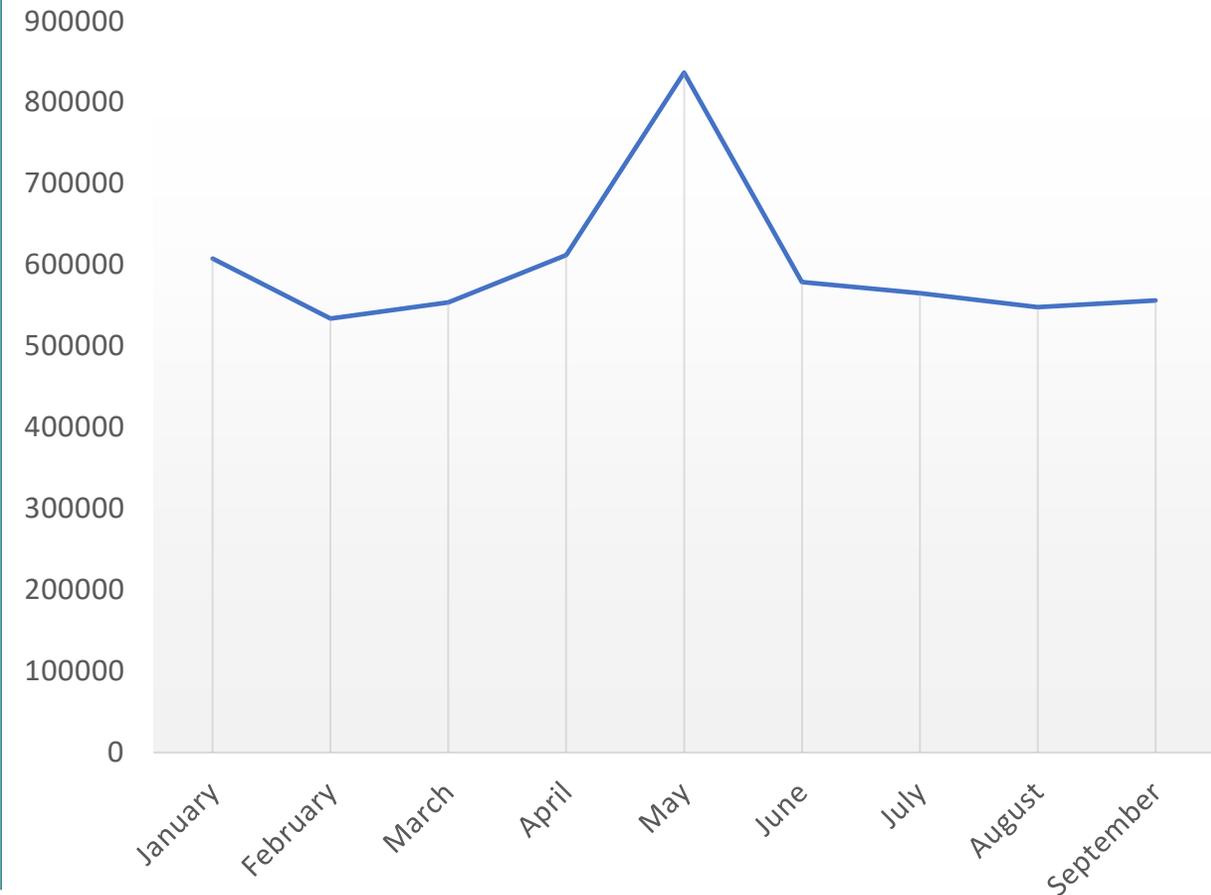- Harmonizing standards

Assistance Type	Activity Type	Activity Sub Type	Planned 2023	Reached 2023	Reached 2024
Emergency-RR	**Emergency NFI-Bedding items-EME**	Bed Sheet with Pillow cover-EME			466
	Emergency NFI-Blanket-EME	Blanket-EME	97	97	1,800
	Emergency NFI-Clothes and Bedding Items-EME	Clothes and Bedding Items-EME	1,384	1,055	1,300
	Emergency NFI-Floor Mat	Floor Mat-EME	97	97	5,296
	Emergency NFI-Kitchen Set-EME	Kitchen Set-EME	97	97	466
	Emergency NFI-Mosquito net-EME	Mosquito net-EME	97	97	466
Energy-RR	**Light-RR**	Non Portable Light (HH level solar system)-RR	459	490	10
		Portable Light (Solar/Torch/Hand crank)-RR	6,666	10,256	9,155
	Solar Fan	Solar Fan	200	200	210
NFI-RR	**Inkind-Bedding items (Only)-RR**	Bed Sheet with Pillow cover-RR	2,919	2,805	170
	Inkind-Blanket-RR	Blanket-RR	12,448	12,919	10,786
	Inkind-Clothes and Bedding Items-RR	Clothes and Bedding Items-RR	12,124	11,744	1,235
	Inkind-Floor Mat-RR	Floor Mat-RR	3,415	3,867	4,700
	Inkind-Kitchen Set-RR	Kitchen Set-RR	4,885	5,333	1,730
	Inkind-Mosquito net-RR	Mosquito net-RR	5,470	124,897	7,630
	Other-NFI-RR	# of hh receiving soaps (laundry and bath) monthly.		1,075,035	679,150
		# of HH receiving tote bags bi-monthly		183,844	335,326
		# of women received female hygine kits		535	109,618
		Wheel Chair			20

NFI Distributed to Rohingya Refugees (HH)

Item	Value
# of HH receiving soaps (laundry and bath) monthly.	726,720
# of HH receiving tote bags bi monthly	328,896
# of women received female hygiene kits	109,083
Blanket-RR	10,786
Mosquito net-RR	7,630
Floor Mat-RR	4,700
Winter Clothes (inkind)-RR	4,470
Kitchen Set-RR	1,730
Clothes and Bedding Items-RR	1,235
Bed Sheet with Pillow cover-RR	170
Wheel Chair distributed	20

Trend in Providing Assistance for Refugee

Solar Light Distributed to Rohingya Refugees

	HH	Individuals
Solar Fan	210	982
HH Light-RR	9,165	27,479
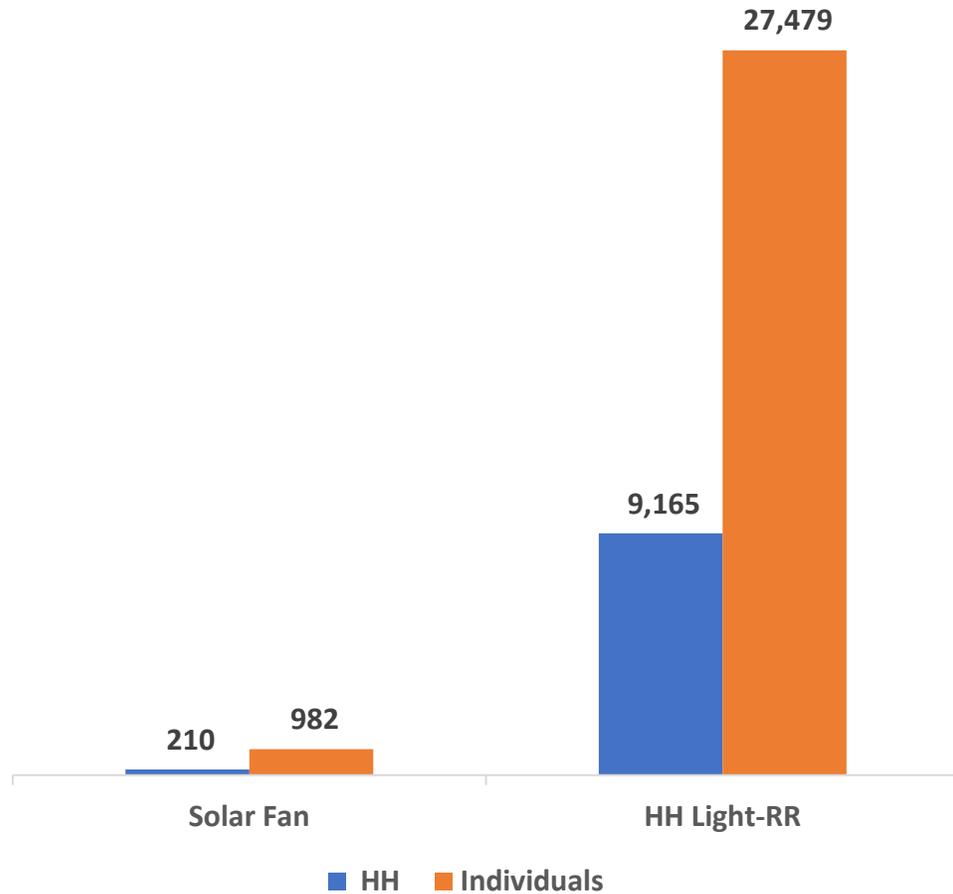
Emergency Support Provided to Rohingya Refugees

	Individual	HH
Preparedness Support-technical support and TDK distribution	237,081	61,708
Emergency Shelter material distribution after RDV-EME	68,385	14,638
Emergency NFI-Floor Mat	5,296	
Emergency NFI-Blanket-EME	3,943	
TDK distribution Only	1,552	
Emergency NFI-Clothes and Bedding Items-EME	3,943	
Emergency NFI-Bedding items-EME	2,211	
Emergency NFI-Mosquito net-EME	2,211	
Emergency NFI-Kitchen Set-EME	2,211	
Porter & Labour support for EVHH - EME SHL	1	

Comments....

Questions....

Suggestions....

Density - Perception and Visibility
The density is spatially hardly visible because the nature works for us - if we let her

SHELTER & CCCM
SECTOR

28 February 2018

10 June 2024

	Activity	Actor	Date
JRP 2025 planning	Response plan/strategy **template** (Sector objectives, narrative, PiN, targets, estimated budget requirements, and activity groups) shared with Sectors	ISCG	4 Sept
	Sectors receive ISNA preliminary datasets	ISCG/Sectors	15 Sept
	Sector-specific **visioning discussions***	ISCG/Sectors	17-22 Sept
	Sectors submit **preliminary** objectives, activity groups, PiNs/targets & budget for JRP 2025	ISCG/Sectors	25 Sept
	Budget estimate to be shared with SEG Co Chairs	ISCG	26 Sept
	Inter-Sector **visioning workshop**	ISCG/Sectors	29/30 Sept
	Sectors receive ISNA full datasets (graphs & pivot tables)	ISCG/Sectors	1 Oct
	Townhall #1 for partners on JRP process and timeline	ISCG/All partners	Early October
	ISCG to circulate draft project template and guidance notes (incl. cross-cutting) for sector feedback	Sectors	3 Oct (deadline 10 Oct)
	Sector/IMAWG provide **sector-level ISNA analysis & main findings** to ISCG	Sectors/IMAWG	16 Oct
	Sectors **submit strategies** (narrative with objectives, activity groups, PiNs/targets and revised budget estimate) validated by ISNA	ISCG/Sectors	17 Oct
	Sectors **present ISNA analysis & main findings**	Sectors (IMs), ISCG	20 Oct
	Sectors **present strategies** to ROCT, invite SEG Co-Chairs	Sectors, ISCG, ROCT	21 Oct
	Call for JRP projects after finalization of template	ISCG/Sectors	24 Oct
	Townhall #2 for partners on project template and cross-cutting themes, including GAM	ISCG/All partners	27 Oct
	Presentation to RRRC	Sectors	Week of 3 Nov
	ISCG reaches out to non-JRP partners on planned 3W	ISCG	Beg. Nov
	0 draft JRP narrative (including chapeau, no numbers), share with SEG CC, ROCT, sectors	ISCG	Mid-Nov
	Deadline JRP project submissions	All appealing partners	10 Nov
	Sector Peer Review of JRP projects	ISCG/Sectors	17-21 Nov
	Selection of partners communicated	Sectors/Partners	24 Nov
	Final project adjustments; Townhall #3 on HPC upload	Sectors/Partners	25-28 Nov; 28 Nov
	HPC submissions + clinics to support partners in submission; **Final check HPC submissions by Sectors**	ISCG/Sectors/All JRP appealing partners	1-3 Dec; 4-5 Dec
	JRP 2025 draft with numbers shared with ROCT & Sectors for red flags, and SEG Co-Chairs; Draft shared with GOB	ISCG	Mid-Dec
	Formatting JRP and issuance	ISCG	Jan 2025