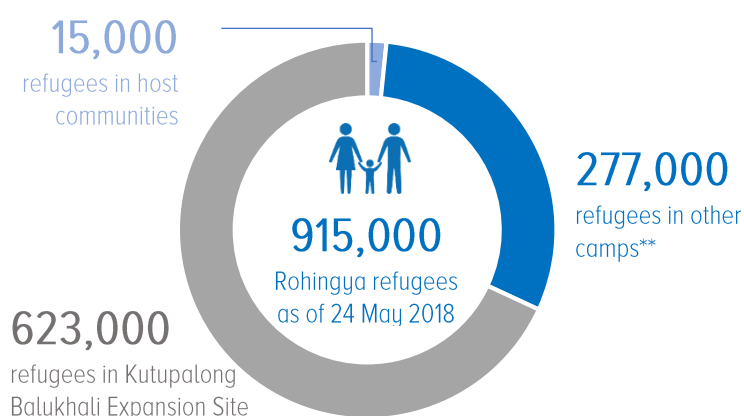




HIGHLIGHTS

- **Emergency preparedness for the cyclone and monsoon season remains the priority, with no time left for major risk mitigation measures.** The **dearth of safe space** for at-risk refugees, **including the lack of appropriate shelters for high winds/cyclones**, limits possibilities for risk mitigation.
- As of 3 June 2018, 28,153 refugees have been relocated, both for risk mitigation and infrastructure development, with ongoing relocations of people at risk. Major earthworks have now stopped on the 500+ additional acres of land, allocated by the Government of Bangladesh in March.
- **Shelter upgrades** continue in the camps and settlements, with **180,119 households** (85% of the recently revised target) supported with extra tarps/rope/bamboo/wire to strengthen their existing shelters. Upgraded shelters cannot withstand high winds; stronger shelters are being piloted. **At least 70 community facilities inside the camps and settlements are being strengthened** in relatively safe areas, and **10 facilities have been decommissioned** due to hazard risks, with many more assessments underway.
- **The Government completed approximately 20km of roads** in Kutupalong, and extended an **electricity line to 9km**.
- **Dredging of main waterways has been completed** to manage monsoon waterflow both in and out of the camps and settlements, with 20km out of 20 km target completed. 10 kilometres of canal, running south-west of the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site to the Naf River, has been dredged to help mitigate impact outside the camp. Larger-scale works will be required post-monsoon.
- **Several Mobile Medical Teams are now fully ready to deploy for emergencies** and are being utilized in the meantime to fill temporary service gaps in areas where Rohingya are being relocated.
- Over a quarter of the refugee population received e-vouchers for food support, allowing more choice and dietary diversity.
- Learning centres need more space for primary-aged children, and adolescents face a lack of overall educational services.
- Partners on the ground report ongoing concerns about regulatory obstacles to clearances of vital materials, staff and activities.
- **Troubling funding gaps** plague several Sectors that are vital to emergency response capacity, such as Health and Food Security.

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING



USD 197.1M

received overall for the 2018 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (JRP)¹



21%

received of the USD 951M appeal for the JRP2



USD 8.8M

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

¹ The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis (HRP) received USD 335M or 77% of the overall USD 434 million appeal, as reported by the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

^{**} This includes refugees living dispersed within Bangladeshi host communities, as well as refugees living in groups amongst Bangladeshi host communities as defined in NPM Round 10. In addition, it also includes Camps 21-27, which the RRRC established in May 2018.

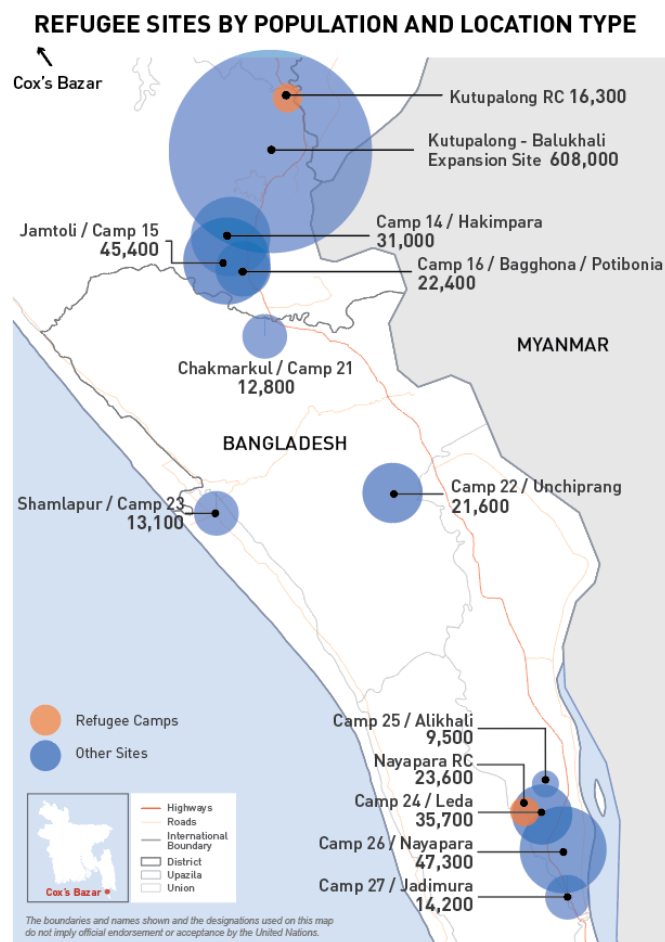
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven an estimated **702,160 Rohingya refugees** across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Generations of statelessness imposed vulnerabilities on these people even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed them with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The response is also designed to mitigate impacts on the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people who are forced to rely upon humanitarian aid for their basic needs.

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

Rohingya refugees reported by location as of 24 May 2018

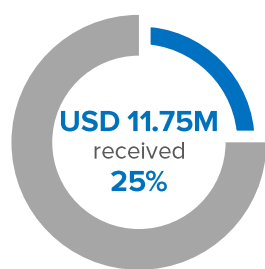
Location	Total Population
Refugees in Camps and Settlements	
Kutupalong Expansion Site ¹	607,096
Kutupalong RC	16,248
Camp 14, 15, 16	98,493
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	12,802
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	21,560
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	13,106
Camp 24 (Leda)	35,686
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	9,543
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	47,295
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	14,229
Nayapara RC	23,543
Sub Total	899,601
Refugees in Host Communities	
Cox's Bazar Sadar and Ramu	7,025
Teknaf	5,052
Ukhia	3,000
Sub Total	15,077
TOTAL Rohingya	914,678



POPULATION DATA

- There are an estimated **914,678 Rohingya refugees** (212,415 families) in **Cox's Bazar**, according to the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) exercise. NPM estimates are based on interviews with key informants and triangulated through field observations and spontaneous community group discussions. The complete dataset can be found [here](#).
- The **RRRC Family Counting Exercise** has counted **886,778 refugees** (204,120 families) in camps and settlements, as of 31st May 2018, including arrivals both before and after August 2017. This methodology is based on interviews with each refugee family, collecting gender- and age-disaggregated statistics, geolocations and specific protection needs at the household level. The complete dataset can be found at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/63896>.
- The Government of Bangladesh reports **biometric registration of 1,118,426 Rohingya** as of 05th June 2018.
- The number of refugees arriving in Bangladesh has been decreasing over the past months. Although the influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis, refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh at the time of reporting. So far, **the total number of new arrivals from January 2018 is over 8,988 individuals**. During the reporting period, **469 individuals** have entered Bangladesh through different entry points.

Funding



as reported by Sector
(USD 47.3M required)

Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)



JRP Projects



Cumulative Indicators

137,646 children and youth enrolled in learning opportunities in camps, settlements and host communities (disaggregated by sex and age).

1,179 safe, protective and equipped learning spaces established and functional with adequate sex-disaggregated WASH facilities.

TARGET: 530,000 children and youth



TARGET: 3,500 learning spaces



Response highlights:

- The education response since August 25th has focused on the provision of pre-primary and primary education for refugee girls and boys. By 30th May, the response has reached a total of 95,361 primary aged children (47,273 girls and 48,088 boys) and 37,182 (18,452 girls and 18,420 boys) pre-primary aged children in the camps.
- The gap for pre-primary and primary aged children in camps remains approximately at 150,000 learners for age group 3 to 14 years. For host communities, a total of 3,697 (2,066 girls and 1,631 boys) learners have accessed pre-primary and primary education.
- The Sector has established a total of 1,179 learning centres in the camp. 2,725 learning facilitators have been recruited and trained from the refugee and host community. 114,265 learners have been distributed learning material.
- To help maintain the learning centres, 465 learning centre management committees have been established.
- The Sector comprises 13 active partners including UNICEF, UNHCR, SCI, Plan OBAT, BRAC, DAM, MUKTI, CODEC, YPSA, AMURT, ISDE, DCA and VSO.
- Plan International and NRC cooperated to organize a training of trainers for Master Trainers on disaster risk management (DRM). The overall program targets 550 teachers in Ukhia on psychosocial support, DRM and health and hygiene.
- The Sector has been reinforced with a new member to support the development of a Learning Framework to reinforce the delivery of standardized teaching and learning. The task force is convening on week 24 in Cox's Bazar to establish the way forward in the development of longer term learning packages for levels I and II.
- A workshop was held in Dhaka from 20th to 22th to expand the framework to levels III to IV (up until grade 8). The expansion will be done under the leadership of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) and with the Sector. A consultation with the Learning Framework Task Force is foreseen for the end of June.
- The Sector named two members to lead as focal points for Upazila level coordination: Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) will act as focal point for Ukhia and Community Development Centre (CODEC) for Teknaf.
- The Sector finalized the work of its standards group and rolled out a standards guidance note to act as reference guide for sector partners and the wider community including donors.

Gaps and Constraints:

- A total of 350 learning centres have been initially identified in risk areas, of which 166 are threatened by landslides and 216 by floods. The Sector continues to either strengthen learning centres or decommission/close spaces which cannot be adequately strengthened. During the reporting period, the Sector reported 68 strengthened and 24 decommissioned learning centres. It is following up with individual risk assessments of all learning centres.
 - According to the upcoming Joint Education Needs Assessment, the lack of available learning centres was identified as an access barrier for children by 20% of parents of all ages and genders. Learning centres are running at capacity and are unable to enrol more primary aged children. For adolescents, lack of overall services is the main barrier.
 - The Sector has called for interested partners to establish a working group for education and life skills for youth and adolescents.
- Coverage of adolescents between 15 to 24 years old remains a major gap within the response**, with less than 2000 adolescents provided with education or life skills training—out of the 117,000 in need.



ECCD facilitator giving literacy support in a learning centre.

Funding



Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)



JRP Projects



Cumulative Indicators

849,000 people receiving food assistance

TARGET: 959,000 people



122,000 people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support including income generating activities disaggregated by sex

TARGET: 350,000 people



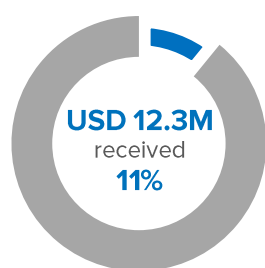
Response highlights:

- May 2018: about 849,000 refugees were reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
 - About 214,420 additional people are receiving food assistance through cash-based transfers/e-vouchers. This represents over a quarter of the refugee population receiving food support through e-vouchers, which allows more choice, dignity and dietary diversity.
 - Round 17 Plan: GFD under this round started on 4th June and is expected to close on 12th June. A total of 148,276 households will be reached through the various modalities of food assistance.
 - Round 16 : Started on 20th May and closed 28th May 2018. The Sector distributed food assistance for this round and reached a total of 96,855 households.
 - 13,357 refugee households were reached through paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.
 - During this reporting period, cooked meals have been distributed to an average of 30,000 people daily.
- Monsoon preparedness and tracking system is ongoing and 7 FSS members are part of the plan with different activities including cooked food, fortified biscuits stockpiling, dry food distribution, and access improvement measures.
- Some Sector partners are distributing Ramadan special packages, such as dates or other food items; the recommendation throughout has been to target the most vulnerable with ready-to-eat high calorific food that can also be safely stored in case of emergency. Maintaining all the food safety measures is critical as the Ramadan month coincides with onset of weather hazards.
- Total individuals supported with livelihoods and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period: approx. 120,000
- Livelihoods activities for host communities, as reported for this period, include cash-for-work for DRR, agriculture inputs, technical training for farmers and enhancement of food security and nutrition programmes.
- Resilience building for refugees include activities such as: micro-gardening and vertical gardens support, incentives for volunteers (disaster risk reduction and other work aiming at increasing food security/access), training and support to women's group for small business inside the camp (tailoring, etc.).
- One new food distribution point has been active on the Army Road (Balukhali 3, Camp 17) and it will ensure more coverage. Additional distribution points to be built in the western part of the megacamp.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is funded at just 14% of its requirements: additional funds are urgently needed to maintain food assistance caseloads, including new arrivals and for reaching the most vulnerable, increasing dietary diversity, and improving stability.
- More resources are needed regarding the monsoon and cyclone seasons, to mitigate the effects of climate-related hazards and strengthen the Sector's response capacity.
- More resources are also needed to scale up livelihoods programmes to benefit vulnerable host communities affected by the influx, and initiatives for strengthening the refugee resilience.
- More shops are under construction for improving food assistance with e-vouchers that will provide access to a wider range of food.
- Refugees' ability to cook food will be seriously hampered during the monsoon season — FS Sector is coordinating with EETWG and Shelter/NFI Sector for cooking fuel alternatives (provision of LPG) and increasing the use of communal kitchens.

Funding



as reported by FTS
(USD 113.1M required)

Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)



107

JRP Projects



33

Cumulative Indicators

161 basic health units

33 primary health centre
facilities

10 hospital facilities

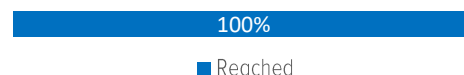
TARGET: 1 per 6,000 people



TARGET: 1 per 20,000 people



TARGET: 1 hospital per 250,000 people



Response highlights – refugee and host community

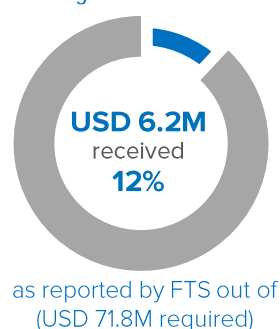
- Activities are ongoing ensure preparedness for an outbreak of acute watery diarrhea, including assessing and improving the diarrhoea treatment centres and training for facilities on how to run oral rehydration points. The Sector is also planning for vector borne-diseases as well as influenza, and is strengthening laboratory capacity in this regard as well as community-level preparedness.
- Community and household water filters were procured for distribution to pregnant women living close to contaminated water sources, and to selected health facilities
- Several Mobile Medical Teams are now fully ready to deploy for emergencies and are being utilized in the meantime to fill temporary service gaps in areas where Rohingya are being relocated.
- Discussions were held with the Bangladesh army to ensure mutual understanding of response plans and capacities.
- The fifth-round water quality surveillance program was completed; this included sanitary inspection and water quality testing for fecal contamination (E. Coli). While results show improvement in water quality, partners have been urged to continue with hygiene promotion and chlorination at households in all camps.
- A second round of psychological first aid is planned by the mental health and psychosocial support group.
- The Sector is working to develop a mass casualty incident plan in case of emergency.
- Refresher trainings were conducted on the Early Warning and Response System which is capable of early detection of disease outbreaks.
- The Sector is updating its list of ambulance capacities and 24/7 health service providers in the camps

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is significantly under-funded and requires additional funds to support its objective of offering lifesaving assistance
- The upcoming early rains, monsoon and cyclone seasons are pressing. Heavy rains are expected to reduce access and exacerbate health needs significantly, degrading living conditions and increasing risks of water and vector-borne outbreaks. Landslides and cyclones will damage and disrupt health facility service provision. Needs are expected to increase for flexible service delivery mechanisms, management capacity for trauma/mass casualty/emergency obstetric care, and targeted mental health interventions.
- Adherence to the validated minimum package of primary health services remains variable, and quality of service provision needs strengthening. Programming for non-communicable diseases, malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS remains insufficient.
- 24/7 services remain a critical gap in the camps and settlements as well as in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare facilities. Challenges remain particularly for obstetric and surgical emergencies, resulting in avoidable maternal and infant mortalities.
- Camps, settlements, and the host community in Teknaf remain underserved in comparison to Ukhia. There is a distinct lack of beds for secondary patient care.



Funding



Partners



Projects



Cumulative Indicators

Number of refugees provided with legal advice and counselling including victims of trafficking and exploitation, by age and sex

TARGET: 3,500



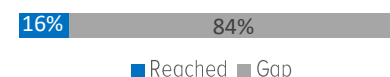
Percentage of refugees provided with individual documentation based on comprehensive and unified database by sex and age

TARGET: 100%



Number of individuals, including percentage of adolescents, benefiting from life skills and resilience programming, by age and sex

TARGET: 111,000



Number of quick and mid-term impact projects initiated contributing to peaceful co-existence

TARGET: 30



Number of persons benefitting from awareness raising and community-based protection mechanisms, by age and sex

TARGET: 103,389 Individuals



Response highlights:

- The influx of new arrivals has slowed since the onset of the crisis and while the number of refugees arriving in Bangladesh has therefore been decreasing over the past months, refugees continue to arrive at the time of writing. During the reporting period, a total of 247 individuals (138 the first week and 109 the second one) have entered Bangladesh through different entry points. According to UNHCR, the total number of new arrivals so far in 2018 is over 9,286 individuals.
- Regular border monitoring missions have been ongoing to several southern border entry points in collaboration with local authorities in order to facilitate access to reception facilities where medical screening and distributions of relief materials are available. Transportation of extremely vulnerable individuals to the Transit Centre near Kutupalong continued. At the Transit Centre, new arrivals are provided with food and temporary shelter, receive counselling and are screened for vulnerabilities.
- With discussions on returns regularly being reported in the media, refugee communities remain anxious about their future. Over the past months, refugees have frequently said that they will not consider going back to Myanmar unless questions of citizenship, legal rights, safety and security, and, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed.
- Protection monitoring activities are ongoing in the camps, along with identification and referral of protection incidents or individual cases in need of protection services, facilitated by the use of complaint boxes and a hotline service open seven days a week. A total of 1,422 calls to the Hotline have been received, referred and addressed since the beginning of the year.
- From the 1st of March a total of 43,709 persons have been benefitting from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness raising on services in the camps, fire safety, health (diphtheria and cholera), emergency preparedness and landslide risks, among others.
- During the reporting period 262 Community Outreach Members (COMs) (182 men, 80 women) conducted some 400 emergency preparedness awareness raising sessions meeting 7,163 people (3,674 male and 3,489 female refugees).
- Considering the heightened risk of the Rohingya population to trafficking and exploitation, the Sector and its partners continue to strengthen the outreach efforts in raising the awareness at different levels among the refugee communities on risks and dangers and to mitigate the exposure to factors of risks. During the reporting period, 106 persons including community leaders and members of the refugee and host communities were sensitized on risks of trafficking and the available assistance for victims. In parallel, the Protection Sector Working Group also continues on its advocacy efforts with different stakeholders at all levels, while disseminating protection messages and recommendations to reduce the risk of and effectively respond to exploitation and human trafficking.
- As part of the emergency preparedness for the incoming monsoon season, field protection actors assisted throughout the reporting period in the relocation of households from areas prone to floods and at risk of landslides to safer locations, focusing on support to the most vulnerable persons/households.
- Preparation for the election of a representational refugee-based camp governance mechanism is underway in Kutupalong Registered Camp- with full participation of the refugees, the Camp in Charge and the Site Management Support Agency BRAC. Full and transparent consultations involving refugees ensured that their queries and requests were heard, while maintaining minimum standards to ensure the integrity of the process. This process as well as governance issues in camps were discussed during the Protection Working Group meeting on 22 of May. Protection actors expressed that a review of the current Majhis modality was a priority to address issues of monies in exchange for services and other linked protection concerns. These issues will be further discussed with the Site Management Sector, who are looking into enhancing participatory governance structures in sites.

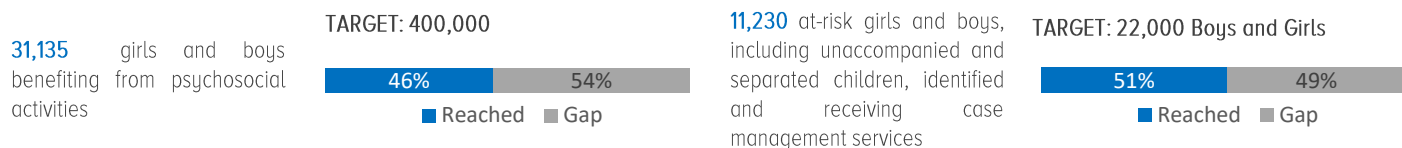
- Identification, mapping and organizing of the Protection Emergency Response Units (PERU) has been finalized and orientation and capacity building sessions with the mobile team members have been ongoing over the reporting period, while they are planned to be finalized during the first week of June. The PERU have been identified across protection partners and they comprise specialized staff on GBV and CP as well as outreach mobilisers. PERU team members are being oriented on emergency protection preparedness and response, identification of protection risks and emergency referral mechanisms. They will be deployed in case of an emergency situation to immediately respond to refugees' lifesaving protection needs at camp level, in close coordination with the respective camp protection focal points, CiCs, Site Management Support agencies and other relevant actors on site. The PERU will respond on a need and access basis and will include core and surge teams in order to ensure maximum adaptability and responsiveness to the emergency needs as they arise. Similarly, Emergency Protection Officer (EPO) have been identified and trained, in close cooperation with the Health Sector and its medical partners, to join the Medical Mobile Teams in case of an emergency and to identify, respond and refer individual protection cases at risk.
- UNHCR, in partnership with REACH, released the third round of Camp Settlement and Protection Profiles, which provide data disaggregated per camp on: the refugee population demographics, most commonly reported protection and safety concerns as well as most commonly reported interventions needed, top ten priority needs as expressed by refugees. Each profile also provides a multisector overview of conditions per camp. The Camp and Settlement Protection Profiling, which is based on a bi-monthly sample-based household survey, is meant to be used as a protection monitoring tool and to provide household data for evidence-based programming. It can be found on the [ISCG website](#), as well as on the [UNHCR data portal](#) and on [REACH Resource Center](#).
- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has established presence in Cox's Bazar to implement its project within the 2018 JRP, titled "Enhanced human rights protection for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar District in Bangladesh." OHCHR is a member of the Protection Working Group.



Community Outreach Members conduct awareness raising and preparedness on landslides in a Camp market @UNHCR

Child Protection

Cumulative Indicators



- The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) comprises 12 active partners who include UNICEF, UNHCR, SCI, BRAC, COAST, CODEC, RI, WVI, SKUS/AMURT, TdH, Friendship, and Plan International.
- The Sub-Sector's partners run 402 child friendly spaces (CFSs) that are operational across the camps and the host communities. During the reporting period, art workshops have been facilitated in the CFSs, as well as Interactive Popular Theatre Shows supporting children to discuss child protection related topics such as child marriage, child labour and corporal punishment.
- The CPSS has finalized the CPSS Rohingya Refugees Response Strategy, which offers a common understanding of prioritized child protection needs in order to deliver a more effective and coordinated response. It also outlines a framework for action in protecting children during emergencies and transition.
- 11,230 girls and boys at-risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, have been identified and receiving case management services. CPSS is currently undergoing a data validation exercise to verify overall case management numbers including unaccompanied and separated children. As the verification of at-risk children, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), is underway, it is anticipated that there will be a fluctuation in the numbers of children receiving case management services out of the overall number of identified and registered cases.
- Since March 2018, 226 adolescent clubs have also been established and psychosocial support, life skills and resilience training was provided to 31,135 adolescent girls and boys.
- In order to support parents and caregivers and to respond to child protection issues identified through case management, supportive positive parenting training was provided to 1,854 foster parents and parents in families identified with previous incidents of violence reported within the home. The positive parenting training provided caregivers with an introduction to parenting and the background of the positive discipline approach.
- More than 4,609 girls and boys, as well as 8,728 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection issues.
- Through ongoing cooperation with the Department of Social Services (DSS), foster families caring for unaccompanied and separated children are to receive cash assistance. Cash assistance is to be inextricably linked to ongoing case management for children at risk provided by DSS in close collaboration with child protection partners. UNICEF and DSS are continuing to support the 50 social

workers to assess pre-identified foster care givers and children for the provision of cash-based assistances using adequate screening forms and around 2872 Foster care givers have been assessed by the social workers.

- UNICEF and Transitional International (TI) (consulting agency) have signed a partnership to build the capacity of GBV and Child Protection Frontline Workers responding to the Rohingya refugees in the camps in Cox's Bazar. The training exercise will target Child Protection and GBV frontline workers and is expected to run for 3 months employing a cascading ToT approach.
- The Sub-Sector has continued to work with partners to prepare for the upcoming monsoon period and emergency preparedness and response. During the reporting period, child protection partners have identified 24 Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points in various camp and host communities. These meeting points will provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency. Guidelines for the operation of these meeting points have been finalized and the CPSS has conducted the Training of Trainers training for 28 CP staff from 7 organizations, to ensure safe and effective management of these shelters by child protection partners.
- A 3 day training on Children's Mental Health/advanced PSS Psychosocial Skills training was conducted for 27 social workers. The aim of the training was to build the capacity of case managers and CP protection staff to ensure consistent, quality PSS services are available for at-risk children in the Rohingya response and in addition, UNICEF has built the capacity of 20 partners' staff on disability and inclusion with a specific focus on Inclusive Education and Child Protection.
- CPSS is assessing community facilities (e.g. child-friendly spaces) considered to be at risk of landslides and flooding as per the assessment that was conducted by REACH/UNHCR in view of the monsoon preparedness. In the scheme of the emergency and preparedness and response plan a total of 250,000 water resistance bracelets intended to facilitate the speedy tracing of family of separated and unaccompanied children during the Monsoon season have been dispatched. The process for the distribution of bracelets to families is currently been finalized and distribution is expected to commence during the 1st week of June.
- Ensuring family-based care for all children is a priority for the response. To date, 1,082 unaccompanied and separated girls and boys were reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a temporary long-term family-based care arrangement.
- The Case Management Task Force has completed a 5-day inter-agency training on Case Management for field level case workers. The training is the third batch of training, reaching a total of 60 case workers/managers. The aim of the training is to build the capacity of case managers and familiarize them with the inter-agency case management tools and forms to ensure consistent, quality case management services are available for at-risk children in the Rohingya response. Each training is followed up with mentoring and support in the field and regular meetings to establish a peer-support for case workers. In addition, the CP SS partners have trained 944 field staff including volunteers on child protection.
- The Sub-Sector is reaching Bangladeshi host communities through social mobilization, community engagement and entertainment education on key child health and protection concerns, including child marriage, child labour, corporal punishment and birth registration. Psychosocial support has been provided to children in host communities through 30 child friendly spaces. Over 90 adolescent clubs have been operational in host communities including recreational activities in the clubs in Rajapalong and Palongkhali Union in Ukhiya and Hnila union in Teknaf Upazilla of Cox's Bazar. 10 peer leaders trained on facilitating adolescents clubs including 174 session were organized in the above clubs. To discuss the role of community members in creating protective environment for children and adolescents parents meeting in participation of 192 parents, community based child protection committee meetings with 156 members and 1 community dialogue in participation 30 community members and adolescents has been organized.



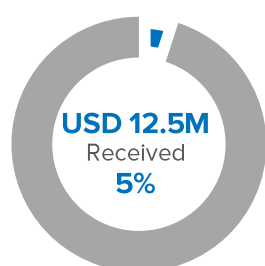
Nutrition

Sector Coordinator:

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Funding



as reported by FTS
(USD 56.7M required)

Partners



Projects



10,668 children aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment

27,237 children aged 6-59 Months newly reached with blanket supplementary feeding programs

126,010 people reached with nutrition assistance during the reporting period

TARGET: 35,093 Children



TARGET: 138,900 Children



Response highlights:

Overview of the reporting period

- The Sector reached 126,010 people with nutrition assistance.
- 1,666 children were identified and treated with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- Most of the nutrition sites provide counseling on feeding infants and young children (IYCF).

- Nutrition surveys, using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) were concluded in makeshift and Nayapara camps and data analysis is ongoing.

Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period

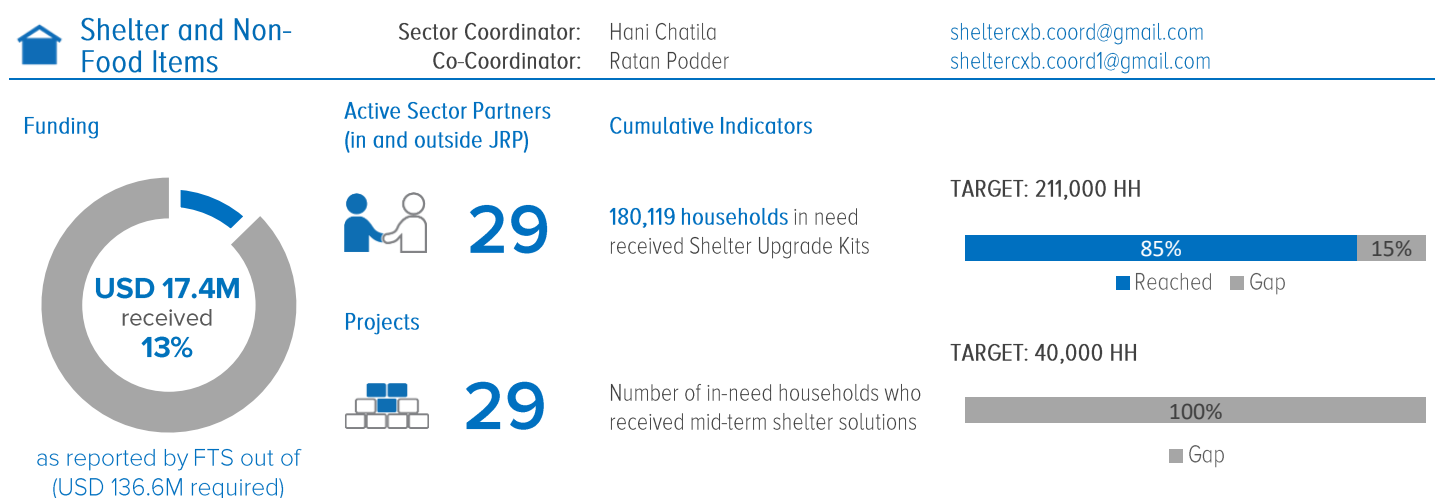
- 195,369 children under 5 screened for acute malnutrition Of these:
 - 1,666 children identified as suffering from SAM and admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative:10,668)
 - 1,433 children 6-59 months were identified as MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment. A significant number of the identified MAM children were admitted to Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) (Cumulative:10,892)
- 2,441 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 27,237)
- 20 children 6-59 months old received Vitamin A supplementation (Cumulative: 222)
- 265 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 30,585)

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

- 173 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 843)
- 10,172 PLW received counseling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative: 149,306)
- 3,825 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 36,156)
- 1,168 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 9,755)
- 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported

Gaps and Constraints:

The SMART survey data collection in Kutupalong RC has been cancelled due to the fact that survey teams encountered high rates of refusals due to fears of loss of benefits, of loss of refugee status, and of relocation; consequently, many households were reluctant to share family information. Despite efforts to sensitize community leader in Kutupalong RC on the objectives of the survey, the teams received no indication that the environment is improving thus the survey was canceled. Nonetheless this camp to be targeted in the next round of surveys in October.



Response highlights

The Sector is continuing to roll out shelter upgrade kits for individual households prior to the monsoon season. Piloting of mid-term shelters for flat and sloped terrain was successful. The designs and BOQ of the mid-term shelters have been approved by the RRRC. The mid-term shelter design for flat land consists of concrete columns which will provide sufficient resistance against strong winds and rain. The mid-term shelter for sloped terrain consists of concrete footings with bamboo columns that will allow partners to construct durable shelters with minimum site development, saving money and time. The mid-term solution will initially be rolled out in the 123 acres of relocation sites. It is expected that more partners will propose new mid-term shelter designs. Moreover, wind simulations and structural analysis are being carried out in order to assess the wind load range that can be exerted on the shelter upgrade kits and mid-term shelters without causing any structural failure.

For emergency preparedness and response, the Sector has focal points at the level of the district, sub-districts and camps. Mapping of warehouses, containers and distribution points has been finalized. Stockpiling was accounted for down to the level of each container. The Sector has developed an emergency plan, including technical guidance, and distributed it to all partners. Over the past 2 weeks, the Sector has responded emergency needs based on localized rain and strong wind incidents. The Sector will evaluate these responses for key lessons learned for future emergencies.

Moreover, the Sector has developed guidance documents on: Emergency Shelter/NFI kits, community structures upgrading, structural assessment forms, tie down kits, tie down guidance, decommissioning at-risk structures, and proper tarpaulin usage IEC. The guidance


documents in progress include: NFI needs assessment form, information/education/communication (IEC) material, and tying down corrugated galvanized iron (CGI).

- **Progress made to date:**

- 180,119 households (85% of revised target) supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters with additional tarpaulin, rope, wire and bamboo. Upgrade kits do not protect against high winds or cyclones.
- 52,095 households (25%) have been supported with tie down kits to bolster the wind resistance of their existing shelters. Tie-down kits do not protect against cyclones.
- 100,353 households have received solar lighting.
- 9,863 households have received alternative cooking stove and fuel (liquid petroleum gas).
- 8,593 households have received replenishment alternative cooking fuel (liquid petroleum gas or compressed rice husk).

Gaps and Constraints:

- The overarching challenge for the shelter response remains the lack of suitable land to decongest camps and construct shelters which meet the Sphere minimum standards, are capable of withstanding the climatic weather conditions and are adequate for meeting the protection needs of women and children.
- The Sector is only 9% funded. The funding gap specific to contingency planning is estimated at USD 40 million. Partners are over-stretched to be able to cater to immediate needs to assess and upgrade community shelter structures.
- Efforts to upgrade shelters before the monsoon season continue to be hampered by delays in funding, project approvals for NGOs, and supply chain of shelter materials.

	Site Management		Sector Coordinator: Oriane Bataille	smcxb.coord@gmail.com
			Co-Coordinator: Kate Holland	smcxb.coord2@gmail.com

Funding



as reported by FTS out of USD 131.4M required

Active Sector Partners



JRP Projects



28,153 individuals relocated due to risks of landslides/flooding, new arrivals and construction of critical infrastructures as of 3 June 2018

1,040 plots available in existing sites as of 3 June 2018 and 3,600 plots available by mid/end of June in additional sites

Response highlights

- Emergency preparedness activities continue to be scaled up for the monsoon season and potential cyclones. Camp-based emergency preparedness planning is ongoing, piloted by the Sector in coordination with the Camps in Charge (CiC) officials. Relocation of households identified as being most at-risk from landslide and flood is ongoing simultaneously with demarcation of at-risk areas and provision of information on risks and mitigation measures to relevant populations. Families living in areas at highest risk of landslides are prioritized for relocation—and there is insufficient suitable land available to accommodate even this highest-risk subcategory. Development of new land to the west of Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is underway, with a potential of 2,700 HH plots in the North and South of the expansion site. 50 safety volunteer units per camp are being formed and trained on fire safety, search and rescue, first aid, as well as protection. 20 Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers per camp are also receiving training by the Red Cross/Red Crescent, in Ukhia and soon in Teknaf, to disseminate early warning messages in the event of a cyclone. Mapping of community buildings that can serve as temporary collective shelters is underway. In addition, the Sector is rolling out a camp-based assessment system to map/report localized category 1 incidents and trigger an appropriate response, in coordination with other Sectors.
- Road, bridges, and culvert construction to facilitate access during monsoon season continue, along with dredging of main waterways (20/20 km of canal dredging completed by the SMEP as of last week). Mitigation works have been ongoing in all sites in recent months, with the construction of secondary and tertiary drainage infrastructure, slope stabilization, retaining walls, footbridges, and footpaths.
- The Sector continues to coordinate SM services provided in the sites, in support of the CiCs. On 30 May, the Sector organized and delivered the second day of a SM orientation to the CiC on humanitarian principles, communication with communities, governance and community participation and protection, in coordination with RRRC's office, the protection and CwC WG. UNHCR also delivered a SM training to 24 CiC, bringing the total number of actors trained in site management by the sector and partners to 610.
- The sector is engaged along partners to reinforce governance and community participation at camp level. To date, over 110 committees and community structures/representation groups have been established in the camps.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Lack of sufficient suitable and accessible land remains the main constraint in being able to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox's Bazar district.
- In addition to insufficient space to relocate all those living in landslide and flood risk areas, there is insufficient space for installation of vital services – compounded by some service locations being in landslide and flood risk areas themselves – and significant overcrowding in the sites.
- Congestion of shelters particularly in Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site is of concern, leading to risk of fire and disease outbreak including diphtheria and acute watery diarrhea, security risks, as well as serious protection and mental health concerns.
- Community governance mechanisms continue to be a main focus for improvement, with most leaders currently being appointed males. This includes broadening participation of different groups through community representation structures and improving accountability of existing leaders.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Sector Coordinator: Bob Bongomin Jr
Co-Coordinator:

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Funding



as reported by Sector
(USD 136.7M required)

Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)

23

Projects

16

Cumulative Indicators

677,257 people (disaggregated by sex and age) in settlements benefitting from safe water to agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes (15 litres per person per day)

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



716,188 people who have received a WASH hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



674,302 women, men, children in settlements who are benefitting from functional latrines to agreed standards.

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



Response highlights:

- During the reporting period, 1,133 out of a cumulative 20,624 latrines have been emptied while decommissioning increased from 3,185 to 5,478 for latrines in high-risk zones and those considered public health/desludging burden due to design.
- A sanitation workshop was convened to discuss options for improved management of fecal sludge and sector strategy for monsoon and post monsoon
- 652 new water points were constructed and installed during the period, a cumulative total of 7,019 points now
- An additional 17,822 individuals benefitted from hygiene kits bringing the cumulative total to 716,188 individuals, including top-ups or hygiene awareness sessions. Hygiene promotion has focused on diarrhoea and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) prevention, hand washing with soap at critical times, solid waste disposal and safe water chain. Ongoing coordination with the Health Sector for diarrhoea hotspot mapping, CwC WG to increase AWD awareness and prevention using common messaging where public service announcement for AWD have been finalized.
- Emergency preparation for AWD and weather have increased and efforts are ongoing to increase camp based sector capacity and coordination with CiC, health and site management. A training on AWD for hygiene promoters and community health workers is underway and simulation exercises for AWD have been conducted in over 10 camps
- Ongoing construction and installation of 300 tubewells in host community areas, in coordination with the Department of Public Health and Engineering.



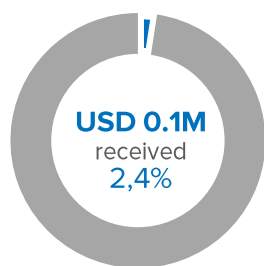
*Faecal sludge transportation in challenging terrain in Unchiprang.
Photo Credit: SI*

Gaps and Constraints:

- Water access and coverage in Teknaf area remains low due to surface/rain water recharge.
- Increased water in latrines due to rains increasing the risk of overflow, increasing the frequency and burden of desludging and fecal sludge management.
- Limitations for improved construction and technological options for the management of sludge.



Funding



as reported by FTS
(USD 5.9M required)

Partners



7

Projects



7

Cumulative Indicators

% of people who report that they
have information they need to
make decisions

TARGET: 90% of people



Response highlights:

- Community outreach continued with agencies across the response conducting over 750 information sessions and discussion groups on emergency preparedness for the cyclone and monsoons as well as landslide risks and mitigation.
- The Sector continues finalizing messages for cyclone early warning, lightning, landslide and flood.
- Early Warning Discussion Guide has been finalized. A guide for field workers, which gives an overview of how the CPP flag system works and how to discuss the early warning system.
- The Sector continued training Rohingya camp-based reporters and produced the 7th episode of the radio program called "Voice of Palong". The show, produced by Rohingya and host community members was on excitement surrounding the World Cup. The program was broadcast on Radio Naf and also used in radio listening groups.
- CwC continued training women and men as facilitators for radio listening groups across Ukhia and Teknaf. Agency staff, community volunteers and Rohingya refugees have all been trained. There are now 200+ listening groups in the camps.
- Supported local radio stations Bangladesh Betar and Radio Naf in producing 12 themed radio shows and 4 call-in radio shows on issues ranging from health, water and sanitation, child care, protection, nutrition and landslide.
- 52 information hubs have been mapped.
- CwC created multimedia packages (audio/video PSA, flashcard, audio factual, video animation) for shelter strengthening (as a part of cyclone and monsoon preparedness), diphtheria medication during Ramadan and AWD.
- The 5th issues of the humanitarian bulletin "What Matters?" was published, with special features on Rohingya and other regional numeral systems, Rohingya community's perception of local people and Rohingya community feedback on repatriation, health, Ramadan, mahjis and extreme weather.
- Bangladesh Betar – Cox's Bazar has organized and recorded the 5th episode of dialogue programme with the host community on 2 June at Teknaf. The programme's key objective is to address the issues (caused on resources and services due to the influx of Rohingyas) and to focus on possible opportunities and solutions to the challenges. The event brought together 30-40 people from the host community and a panel that includes a public representative, a member of an administrative body, a member of civil society/academia and a representative from the humanitarian sector.
- Oxfam conducted orientation on community engagement for WASH partner agencies in camp 12 and 16 to ensure community involvement to set-up of latrines and bathing cubicles – which has resulted positively in some of the areas in camp 19, where people agreed to reduce their shelter and surrounding to create space for the construction of new facilities.
- 2 community meeting at Kutupalong with Listeners Group members were held (participants were women and adolescent girls) – focused on issues / concerns came up in the humanitarian bulletin "What matters?". The participants confirmed the issues as priority concerns.
- CwC continues the mapping of emergency communications materials, documents and messages and the activities on early warning awareness and disaster preparedness, happening around the camps by different agencies. The objective of the mapping is to serve as a coordination tool to ensure the community receives the same information from multiple sources and enable agencies to look for resources needed.
- CwC has produced a glossary of 180 key WASH terms translated into 5 languages (English, Bangla, Chittagonian, Rohingya, and Burmese). Trainings were provided (attended by more than 16 national and international agencies) to more than 150 WASH and hygiene promotion workers on the use of the glossary and related products.
- The glossary is available via web app and also downloadable in mobiles and can be used offline – <https://glossaries.translatorswb.org/bangladesh/>
- CwC led focus group discussions with girls and women in Kutupalong at women-friendly spaces to discuss knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding mosquito-borne diseases – as a part of communication campaign for affected community members on protecting against monsoon borne diseases.
- Continuation of mapping of all accountability mechanisms available, developing common tools for data gathering and developing a clear standard operations procedure.

- All Rohingya response-related communication tools, resources and messages are available on a dedicated part of the Shongjog website. <http://www.shongjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/>

Gaps and Constraints:

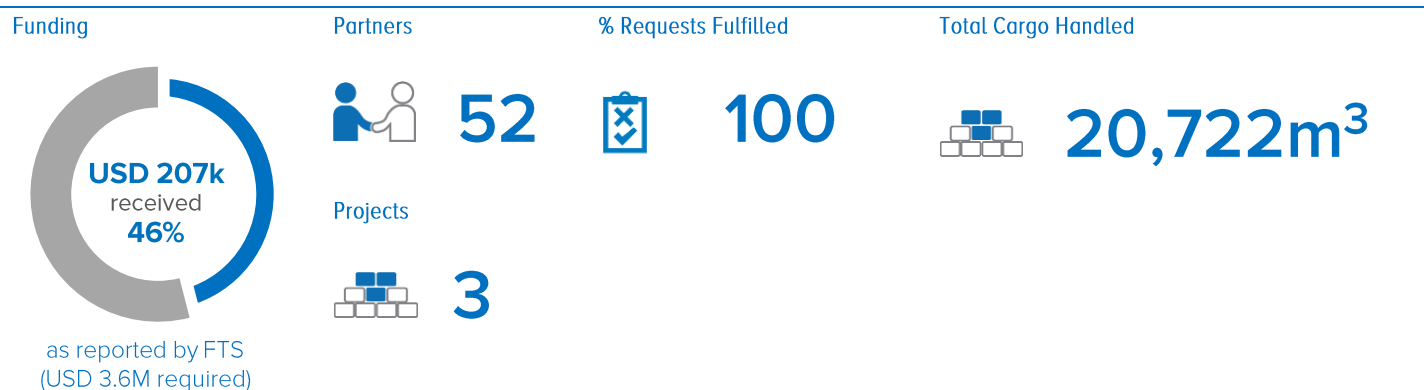
- CwC's NGO partners continue face difficulties related to the lack of clarity around the Government's FD7 (visa) approval process. Some approvals have been stuck in the pipeline since October 2017.
- Gaps in radio coverage remains challenging. Improved transmissions would allow the Rohingya community across-the-board access to radio broadcasts, which remains the preferred method for sharing information. Radio is particularly valuable and efficient during any emergency.



Logistics

Sector Coordinator: Lucy Styles

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Response highlights:

- 6 mobile storage units (MSUs) (2,400m³) are now operational at the new Logistics & Engineering Hub and available to support the storage needs of the humanitarian community. The construction on the hub is ongoing and will have over 4,000m³ of common storage space on a free to user basis once complete.
- The Logistics Hub in Ukhiya continues to provide 2,800m³ of free to user, common storage space to humanitarian organizations working within Cox's Bazar District.
- A Logistics Sector Hub in Leda, Teknaf is now operational. Two mobile storage units (MSUs), two 20' containers and one prefab unit have been erected at the hub providing over 800m³ of common storage capacity.
- Considering the increased demands on the limited road network and infrastructure in and around the camps, the Logistics Sector is advocating with relevant authorities to ensure that the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian relief items to key locations, such as the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara, can be maintained. An Access Working Group has been established to address these issues.
- The Sector is sharing information on physical road access constraints throughout Cox's Bazar district through an Access Constraints map which is updated using information provided by the humanitarian community and the Bangladesh Military. Updates to this map are as frequent as required to ensure that access constraints information can be shared for use in operational planning through the [Logistics Sector Bangladesh webpage](#).
- The Logistics Sector is supporting the monsoon preparation plans of humanitarian organizations working in the Ukhiya and Teknaf areas through making available twenty 20-foot containers for storage of prepositioned and rapid response goods. These containers were allocated to eight organizations and will be positioned at seven different sites throughout Cox's Bazar District.
- As of 31 May 2018, Logistics Sector Service Provider(s) have handled a total of 20,722m³ of cargo for 21 organizations

Gaps and Constraints:

- With ongoing construction work, and in anticipation of the probable impacts of the upcoming rainy season on road accessibility in the Cox's Bazar district, there is the need to ensure enhanced logistics coordination and sharing of information pertaining to road access constraints to support the humanitarian community with operational planning.
- The Sector is currently funded at 46% and requires approximately US\$2m to ensure that free to user common storage services can continue to be made available on behalf of the humanitarian community.

Funding



Partners



1

Projects



1

Indicators

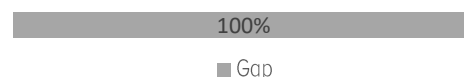
32 inter-sector information hubs

where the Sector will provide services and equipment

10 inter-agency, NGOs and govt.

organisations trained on sector radio services and mobile application

TARGET: 32 Hubs



TARGET: 5 organizations



Response highlights:

- ETS is currently upgrading and expanding the coverage of the UN Common VHF Security Telecomm in the operational area. Deployment was started on 2 June 2018 and is on schedule. It is expected to be completed in three weeks depending on weather conditions.
- Internet connection in two humanitarian hubs in Ukhia and Teknaf – The internet service provider finished the installation at Ukhia and continues installation work at Teknaf to deploy internet connectivity for the use of humanitarians.
- ETS, together with the mobile network operators, is determining the possibility/requirements of providing internet connectivity coverage in 40 information hubs and 26 Camp in Charge (CiC) offices. Three of six agencies managing information hubs have signed the memoranda of understanding. The technical specifications of the equipment and the purchase requests are finalized.
- ETS met with the Deputy Commissionaire to discuss the broader emergency preparedness programme with the GoB involving upgrading of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme's (CPP) radio network in the Cox's Bazar operational area, three Emergency Operation Centres in Cox's Bazar sadar, Ukhia and Teknaf and connectivity of the Camp in Charge (CiC) offices. The RRRC approved the CiC draft concept note.
- The procurement process has begun for the Sector's support to a local FM community radio (radio NAF), based in Teknaf for the expansion of the coverage of the radio in the refugee camps and host communities.
- The process for hosting and maintaining the ETC Connect mobile application for the use of humanitarian is ongoing. The Sector supports end-users of the app including with training material, training to field staff in their local language, redesigns of the ETC Connect web portal page and creating the FAQ section.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Even after ETS improvement and upgrade, the VHF security telecommunication network covering the Cox's Bazar common operational area can be utilized only by UN agencies. Other humanitarian organizations will have to apply for Short Business Radio (SBR) licenses through the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC): <http://www.btrc.gov.bd/public-mobile-radio-pmr-service>

COORDINATION

The Rohingya response is led by the Government of Bangladesh, who established a *National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals* in 2013. That strategy established the National Task Force (NTF), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of 22 Ministries and entities, which provides oversight and strategic guidance. For the humanitarian agencies, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides strategic guidance and engages with the Government at the national level in Dhaka. The SEG is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator as well as Country Representatives of IOM and UNHCR.

At the district level, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, covers operational coordination for the entire refugee population. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) continues to play a critical oversight role and has the primary responsibility for operational coordination of the response for Bangladeshi host communities.

For the humanitarian agencies, the Senior Coordinator heads the Rohingya Refugee Response at the district level. She has a direct reporting line to the SEG Co-Chairs and ensures coordination with the relevant government counterparts. In this capacity, she chairs the Heads of Sub-Office (HoSO) Group which brings together the heads of all UN Agencies and representatives of the international NGO and national NGO community, as well as representatives of the donor community based in Cox's Bazar. The Senior Coordinator also leads the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), supported by the ISCG Secretariat. Through these general mechanisms, the Office of the Senior Coordinator and the ISCG enable a coherent and cohesive humanitarian response.

Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG) As partners in the Rohingya Refugee Response gear up for the monsoon and cyclone Season, it is important to sound a reminder on gender as a critical cross-cutting issue in all Sectors as well as in other cross-cutting issues in the response such as Protection (including Gender-Based Violence, Child Protection and Diversity). Collection of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) in terms of need assessment and damage and loss assessments are of primary importance for an effective programme planning. The profile of women, girls, boys and men's needs is raised when gender is integrated into: (i) Needs assessments; (ii) Planning and delivery of interventions; (iii) Monitoring and reporting; and (iv) Consultations with and participation of refugees. GiHA WG is providing technical support to sectors and partners mainly through its members who are primarily gender focal points from each of the sectors under ISCG. Tools, resources and contacts of support persons are available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/gender-humanitarian-action-working-group>.