

SITUATION REPORT ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS

Cox's Bazar | 21 June 2018 (covering 05th June – 20th June)

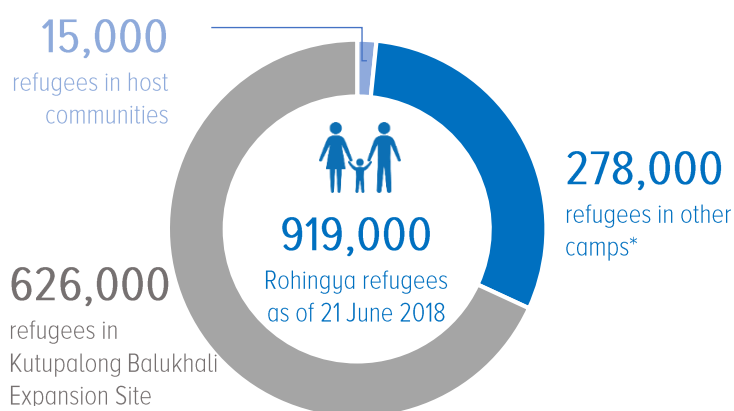


Photo: ISCG

HIGHLIGHTS

- The monsoons began during reporting period with **heavy downpours** and an accumulated **rainfall of over 600mm between 9 and 13 June**. Basic response was provided across Sectors, despite serious constraints with access. Damage was reported to the following facilities: 150 learning centres, several latrines and water points, and three nutrition facilities. Since 11th May 2018, 1,048 shelters were fully damaged as well. During the rains from 10-16 June, 12 health facilities were temporarily disrupted for up to 3 days.
- Safe space for evacuations is urgently needed. **Mobile teams remain on standby** to deploy emergency capacity related to road access, medical, protection, and nutrition needs.
- As of 10 June 2018, **31,978 refugees have been relocated** into newly developed sites, including relocations for risk mitigation and infrastructure development as well as new arrivals; 22,983 of these were due to landslide and flood risks. 5,277 household plots are available for relocation by end June, which would accommodate around 22,700 individuals. Relocations into Camp 4 and 20 Extensions have begun.
- **Shelter upgrades** continue in the camps and settlements, with **190,926 households** (90% of target) supported with extra tarps/rope/bamboo/wire and **75,326 households** supported with tie-down kits (36% of target) to strengthen existing shelters. Stronger designs built from the same materials are being tested. Community facilities inside the camps and settlements are strengthened or decommissioned based on risk.
- **The Government completed approximately 20km of roads** in Kutupalong, and extended an **electricity line to 13km**. 40km of roads have been rehabilitated by partners in Ukhiya and Teknaf communities.
- The **diphtheria outbreak continues**, with close to 8,000 cases reported since the start of the outbreak. Routine immunization activities are continuing targeting a total of 111,775 children of age 0-23 months and 25,794 pregnant women.
- Approximately, 34,000 persons were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period. That includes home-gardening, agriculture inputs, livestock targeting host communities, and some cash-for-work DRR-related activities with refugees and host communities. Child Protection 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.
- **Lack of access to basic services and self-reliance opportunities** exposes refugees, especially women and adolescent girls, to protection and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.

KEY FIGURES AND FUNDING



USD 205M

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



22%

received of the USD 951M appeal for the JRP



USD 7.7M

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

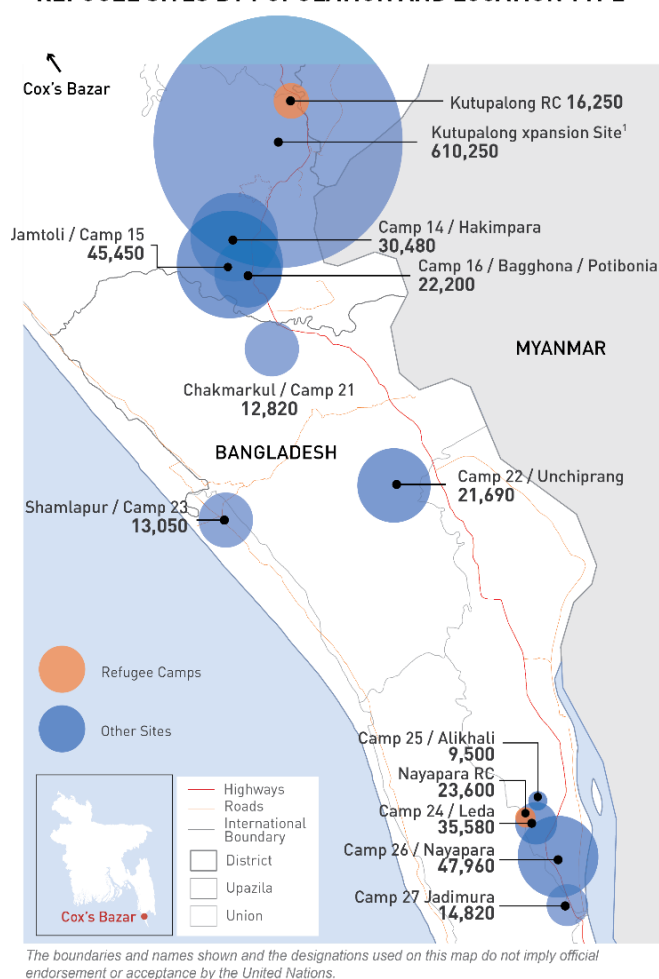
Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven an estimated **706,364 Rohingya refugees** across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. A situation of statelessness imposed over generations has rendered this population seriously vulnerable, even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and Government of Bangladesh welcomed the Rohingya refugees with resounding generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The response is designed to mitigate the impact of this population on the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people who are forced to rely upon humanitarian aid for their basic needs.

A year later, refugees now face additional threats. They live in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle the monsoon rains and cyclone seasons—with alarmingly limited options for evacuation. Many refugees have expressed anxiety about their future, explaining that 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 21 June 2018

Location	Total Population
Refugees in Camps and Settlements	
Kutupalong Expansion Site ¹	610,251
Kutupalong RC	16,251
Camp 14, 15, 16	98,529
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	12,823
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	21,685
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	13,049
Camp 24 (Leda)	35,583
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	9,501
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	47,961
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	14,822
Nayapara RC	23,601
Sub Total	904,056
Refugees in Host Communities	
Cox's Bazar Sadar and Ramu	6,628
Teknaf	5,332
Ukhia	2,920
Sub Total	14,880
TOTAL Rohingya	918,936

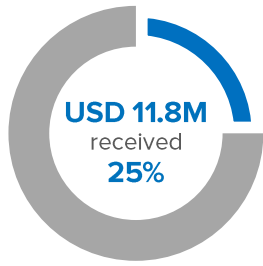
REFUGEE SITES BY POPULATION AND LOCATION TYPE



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 887,661 refugees** (204,354 families) in camps and settlements, as of 14 June 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/64112>.
- The Government of Bangladesh reports **biometric registration of 1,118,426 Rohingya** as of 19 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 9,450 individuals**. During the reporting period, 164 individuals 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

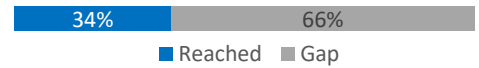
137,646 children and youth enrolled in learning opportunities in camps, settlements and host communities

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. Learning materials have been distributed to 114,265 students.
- To help maintain the learning centres, 465 learning centre management committees have been established.
- The onset of the monsoon season resulted in a major challenge for conducting learning activities in the camps—further hampering progress. Heavy rainfall affected construction of learning centres in the new sites and activities such as teacher trainings, refresher sessions, etc.).
- The Sector is working with Shelter and Site Management Sectors to enable more responsive follow-up and tracking of learning centres that are temporarily or permanently decommissioned.
- The LCFA Task Force met on June 11 and finalized the mapping of available open-source materials for Levels I and II. Further, the Task Force has agreed on a proposed way forward to develop a longer-term (1-year) learning package for Levels I and II, utilizing BRAC’s materials as a base.
- Youth Working Group is being established within the sector. A large number of partners have expressed interest. The first meeting will be called during coming weeks to establish terms of reference and identify chair and co-chair persons.
- Education Cannot Wait (ECW) is planning to visit Bangladesh together with Global Partnership for Education (GPE) from 24th to 28th of June. They will meet with education sector partners to discuss upcoming programming in Cox’s Bazar on 27 and 28 June.

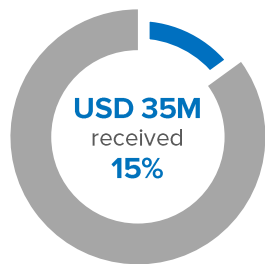


Photo: Save the Children

Gaps and Constraints:

- Approximately 150 learning centers were damaged during the reporting period due to strong winds and heavy rains. Damage included flooding, erosion and wind-damaged roofs. The Sector is assessing the damage and identifying the learning centers to be decommissioned due to the risks they pose to children. The Sector suspended activities in learning centers prior to the onset of the rains to mitigate children’s exposure to additional risk.
- A key gap in the education response is services to address the learning needs of adolescents and youth. Inadequate coverage of adolescents between 15 to 24 years of age remains a major concern. Less than 2,000 adolescents have access to education or life skills training—out of the 117,000 in need. Education opportunities for adolescent girls requires further attention as long-standing cultural practices prevent girls from accessing education at puberty. Culturally appropriate entry points need to be identified to provide learning opportunities for adolescent girls beyond learning centers.

Funding



as reported by Sector
(USD 241M required)

Active Sector Partners
(in and outside JRP)

JRP Projects

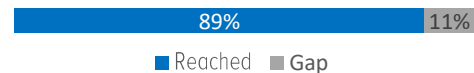


Cumulative Indicators

849,000 people receiving food assistance

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

TARGET: 959,000 people



TARGET: 350,000 people

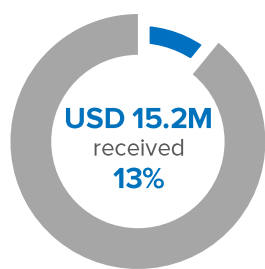


Response highlights:

- The Sector team has continued to analyze the provision of life-saving food assistance, livelihoods activities and self-reliance programmes for refugees and host communities. The following data was collected for the reporting period:
 - June 2018: about 849,000 refugees have been reached through regular food assistance, including general food distribution (GFD) and e-vouchers.
 - Round 17 GFD: Food distribution ended on 14th of June. A total of 148,276 households were reached;
 - Round 18 Plan: The Sector plans to run Round 18 GFD from 23-30 June; this round will exclude households of 1-3 family size (which already received the total monthly ration entitlement in the last fortnightly distribution round) and is expected to reach 102,128 households.
 - In addition to GFD data, 214,420 people receive 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.
 - 13,357 refugee households were reached through paper vouchers for fresh food only as a top-up to GFD.
- Following the rains from 9-13 June, the Sector activated the Monsoon Emergency Response Activities: 1,000 households were reached with high energy biscuits (HEB) on 10th June. In addition, the Sector prepared 30 metric tons of HEBs which can provide 3 days of emergency rations (75 grams per family) for 8,000 households.
- In response to road access issues, the portering system was initiated to ensure the continued functioning of one GFD distribution points, "Modhurchara-1".
- About 2,000 cooked meals and 160 Ready-to-Eat emergency food parcels were also distributed to landslide-affected families.
- As part of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, the distribution of cooked meals and high energy biscuits is expected to be scaled up, while dry food distribution is also planned to continue through existing GFD distribution points and e-voucher outlets. The use of emergency vouchers is also being explored, and could be a useful option to reach more people.
- Overall, the first week of heavy rains (7 – 14 June) did not have a major impact on food distribution points. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes have been readjusted according to new priorities as are being implemented; constant monitoring is underway to ensure rapid interventions to repair damage to food distribution points, unblock drainages, and clean up any erosion and landslides incidents as needed.
- Approximately, 34,000 were supported with livelihoods interventions and resilience building initiatives in the reporting period. This includes, home-gardening, agriculture inputs, livestock targeting host communities, and cash for work DRR related activities targeting both refugees and host communities.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is funded at just 15% 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 the most vulnerable host communities who highly 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.
- Refugee ability to cook food is being seriously hampered during this period of heavy rains. The Sector is coordinating with the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG) and Shelter/NFI Sector for cooking fuel alternatives (i.e. Liquefied Petroleum Gas /LPG) and increasing the use of communal kitchens.

Funding

 as reported by Sector
(USD 113M required)

**Active Sector Partners
(in and outside JRP)**

JRP Projects

Cumulative Indicators

156 basic health units

 34 primary health centre
facilities

10 hospital facilities

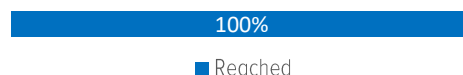
TARGET: 1 per 10,000 people



TARGET: 1 per 50,000 people



TARGET: 1 hospital per 250,000 people


Response highlights – refugee and host community

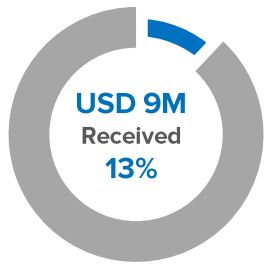
- Since 25 August 2018, the Sector provided a total of 2,011,708 outpatient consultations to the refugee and host communities.
- During the heavy rains of 9-13 June, the Sector monitored damages and closure of health facilities and provided daily updates to partners.
- Mobile medical teams remained on standby throughout the rains and the Eid period, but none were requested or dispatched.
- Routine immunization activities continued targeting a total of 111,775 children of age 0-23 months and 25,794 pregnant women
- The diphtheria outbreak continues, with close to 8,000 cases reported since the start of the outbreak. Routine contact-tracing activities continue, and cannot be disrupted during the monsoon season.
- New health facilities are being established in the camps to cater to the health needs of relocated populations.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The Sector is seriously under-funded.
- Heavy rains in the past week reduced access significantly, degrading living conditions and increasing risks of water and vector-borne outbreaks.
- During the last week, landslides and winds resulted in damage or access constraints to 14 health facilities, thereby disrupting provision of health services. This was compounded by facility closures over the Eid holidays. Continuity of services relies on having good access to health facilities.
- A reduction in the number of disease reported was noted, due to internet connectivity issues and disrupted health services. The Sector is exploring alternative means of reporting.
- 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 inconsistent, and quality of services needs strengthening. Programming for non-communicable diseases, malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS remains insufficient.
- 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



as reported by FTS out of (USD 72M required)

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

Number of persons benefiting from awareness raising and community-based protection mechanisms

Partners



Projects



TARGET: 111,000



TARGET: 103,389 Individuals



Cumulative Indicators

Number of refugees provided with legal advice and counselling including victims of trafficking and exploitation

TARGET: 3,500



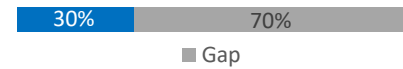
Percentage of refugees provided with individual documentation based on comprehensive and unified database by sex and age

TARGET: 100%



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

TARGET: 30



Response highlights:

- Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though the overall influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis in late August 2017. During the reporting period, a total of 164 individuals (107 refugees from 7 – 13 June and 57 from 14 to 20 June) entered Bangladesh through different entry points. According to UNHCR, the total number of new arrivals so far in 2018 is over 9,450 individuals.
- Regular border monitoring missions, in collaboration with local authorities, have been ongoing to several southern border entry points 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. Since 1 March, a total of 806 calls to the hotline have been received, referred and addressed.
- Since 1 March, 59,467 persons have benefitted from community-based protection mechanisms and awareness-raising on camp services, fire safety, health (diphtheria and acute watery diarrhoea), emergency preparedness and landslide risks, and other topics.
- During the reporting period, 262 Community Outreach Members (182 men, 80 women) conducted some 735 emergency preparedness awareness raising sessions meeting 15,758 people (8,071 male and 7,657 female refugees).
- In the context of heightened risks of trafficking and exploitation of Rohingya refugees, the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) continues to strengthen outreach efforts at different levels within refugee communities to raise awareness of and mitigate exposure to risk factors. During the reporting period, 8 new 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 PSWG continues 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.
- During the reporting period, with the first monsoon rains that started on the 9th of June, the PSWG has supported vulnerable individuals affected by landslides, flooding and heavy storms. Protection outreach activities included identification of families who lost their shelters, food and belongings in the landslides or



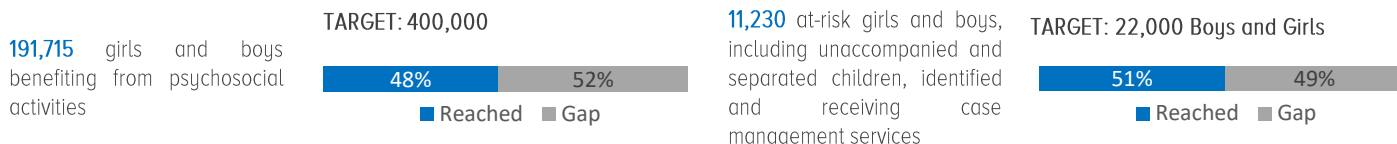
Community Outreach Members conduct awareness raising and preparedness on landslides

floods and supporting them to find a dry place for temporary residence as well as referring them to service providers to receive core relief items and food. Continuing the emergency preparedness activities, field protection actors helped relocate households to safer locations, focusing on the most vulnerable persons/households.

- During the reporting period, a total of 8 PERUs (Protection Emergency Response Units) have been activated in 7 camps under the PSWG due to landslides, floods, heavy damages to shelters and the humanitarian and protection consequences of these. All activations were undertaken by the camp-level protection focal points, in coordination when needed with the PSWG Coordination Focal Point at Cox's Bazar. More activations are expected in the following days given the start of the monsoon season and the current weather forecast. PERUs, as inter-agency mobile protection teams identified across 25 protection partners, including specialized staff on GBV and CP, remain on stand-by and are ready to be deployed in case of a localized or camp-wide emergency situation to immediately respond to refugees' life-threatening protection needs at camp level, in close coordination with camp protection focal points, CiCs and other relevant actors on site. PERUs will respond, as needed and where access is possible, and include core and surge teams in order to ensure maximum adaptability and responsiveness to the emergency needs as they arise.
- On 13 June the PSWG completed orientation sessions for 229 PERU Staff, including specialized Child Protection and Gender-based Violence staff, participating from 25 organizations across all camps on coordination, team building, emergency preparedness and response during 7 days of training in total.
- As first responders during the monsoon more than 220 Safety Unit Volunteers, 260 Community Outreach Members and 1,100 Community Health Workers, who are all trained refugees, played a crucial role in assisting those most in need on a daily basis. Refugees continued to support each other and to display self-help and solidarity during each weather-related incident. It has also been reported that local Bangladeshi citizens residing in nearby camp 21 areas have hosted affected refugees in their homes.
- On 14 June, the first ad hoc joint meeting of the Livelihood WG and the PSWG was held with wide participation from food security, livelihood and protection partners. The forum discussed linkages between livelihoods and protection and their positive reciprocal impact, while exploring strategies and possibilities tailored to the context.
- The third round of Camp Settlement and Protection Profiles provides per-camp data 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, 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](#).

Child Protection

Cumulative Indicators



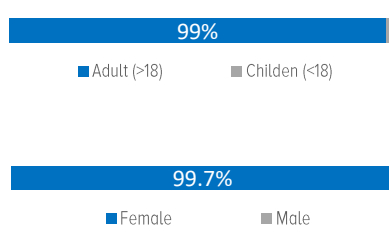
- The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) runs 402 child friendly spaces (CFSs) that are operational across the camps and the host communities. Since March 2018:
 - 239,216 crisis-affected children and adolescents have received child protection services including psychosocial support, case management, and service information and awareness;
 - 191,715 crisis-affected children have received psychosocial support;
 - 226 adolescent clubs have also been established; and
 - psychosocial support, life skills and resilience training was provided to 31,575 adolescent girls and boys.
- 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 are receiving case management services. CPSS is currently undergoing a data validation exercise to verify overall case management numbers including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Due to this verification, some fluctuation is anticipated in the numbers of children receiving case management services out of the overall number of identified and registered cases.
- Family-based care for all children is a priority. To date, 1,111 unaccompanied and separated girls and boys were reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a temporary long-term family-based care arrangement.
- CPSS, in partnership with the Department of Social Services (DSS), under the Ministry of Social Welfare of Bangladesh Government, pledged cash support for UASC, orphan children and foster caregivers with the first tranche of cash support distributed to 50 Rohingya families on 10 June. These families are foster caregivers to 50 UASC and orphan Rohingya children in Shamlapur camp. The plan is set to ensure foster care support for 9,000 Rohingya children by December 2018. Foster families will receive 2,000 BDT per month for 6 months to reduce economic costs of basic household needs and to prevent related risks of secondary separation. CPSS continues to support 50 social workers in assessing pre-identified foster care givers and children for the provision of cash-based assistances using adequate screening forms and around 2,872 foster care givers have been assessed by the social workers.

- 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 1,877 foster parents and parents in families identified with previous incidents of violence reported within the home. The training introduced parenting concepts and the positive discipline approach.
- More than 4,696 girls and boys, as well as 9,232 adults have been reached through awareness sessions on child protection issues.
- Plans are underway to build the capacity of GBV and Child Protection Frontline Workers. A training exercise will target Child Protection and GBV frontline workers and is expected to run for 3 months employing a cascading training-of-trainers approach.
- CPSS is assessing community facilities (e.g. child-friendly spaces) considered to be at risk of landslides and flooding.
- CPSS continues to prepare for the upcoming monsoon period. During the reporting period, heavy monsoon rains began on 9 June caused severe structural damage to child protection facilities. 37 CFS facilities have been temporarily closed due to heavy rain, land slides and flooding. Water entered into the CFSs through the wall and the floor is muddy and not conducive for children to play or sit inside. Some of the CFSs were partly damaged due to the landslides. CPSS is working to strengthen the structures where possible. 8 CFSs have been decommissioned due to landslide risk. Approximately 5-10 CFSs have been appropriated by CiCs to be used as emergency shelters; CPSS is currently confirming these numbers and discuss how to ensure service continuity in this context.
- In order to prevent family separation, a total of 250,000 water-resistant child safety bracelets are being distributed to facilitate speedy tracing of UASC's families during emergencies.
- CPSS has identified and strengthened 25 Lost Child and Caregiver Meeting Points (LCCMP) in various camp and host communities. These meeting points will provide temporary shelter for children separated from their caregivers during an emergency, with trained staff on hand.
- 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 of a series, reaching a total of 60 case workers/managers, designed to familiarize them with inter-agency case management tools to ensure quality services for at-risk children. Each training is followed up with mentoring, field support and regular meetings to establish a peer-support network. CPSS also trained 944 field staff including volunteers on child protection.
- CPSS 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 CFSs. Over 90 adolescent clubs have been operational in host communities including recreational activities in the clubs in Rajapalong and Palongkhali Union in Ukhia and Hnila Unions in Teknaf. 10 peer leaders were trained on facilitating adolescents clubs including 174 sessions on life skills were organized in the clubs. Meetings were arranged with different stakeholders to discuss the role of community members in creating protective environments for children and adolescents such as with 192 parents, with a community-based child protection committee of 156 members, and 1 community dialogue with 30 community members.
- It is anticipated that short-term family separation may occur as families evacuate flooded or destroyed houses. As some of the child protection service points including safe spaces for children, and adolescents may be affected by the floods and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving child protection services for children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approach.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Cumulative Indicators

15,735 individuals receiving case management services by social service providers trained in GBV survivor-centered care approaches, by age and sex



63 safe, accessible entry points for GBV case management services

TARGET: 200



- A total of 63 safe entry points for GBV case management have been established, including 48 safe spaces for women and girls (SSWG).
- At least 256,085 have been reached through GBV response and prevention interventions since 1 March. Approximately 30% of the population reached are girls.
- Approximately 24,142 men and boys from the refugee and host community have been engaged through community-based GBV risk mitigation activities, including community mobilization and male engagement interventions.
- Over 105,839 females (65,916 women, 39,923 girls) have been reached through GBV prevention programs including engagement and empowerment interventions.
- A total of 20131 individuals (16,137 women, 3,994 girls) dignity kits have been distributed to enhance the personal safety, hygiene, and mobility of women and girls. A total of 70 dignity kits were distributed in response to flood and landslide events during the reporting period.

- Comprehensive GBV service referral pathways are established in 22 refugee sites in Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas. No GBV services were reportedly disrupted as a result of landslide or flood since 5 June.
- The GBV Sub-sector launched an initiative to orient other sector actors on GBV referrals using existing referral pathways and to disseminate a pocket guide for frontline workers to facilitate referral of GBV survivors to safe, timely care. Camp-based orientation sessions are anticipated in July.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Established policies constrain basic refugee rights, such as freedom of movement outside of the settlements, civil documentation, education and access to justice, among others.
- An additional 137 GBV case management service entry points are required to achieve full coverage for life-saving care for the total population in need.
- Expanded GBV service provision is required in the host community. Approximately 85% of sites within Bangladeshi communities hosting refugees have severely limited access to GBV service provision.
- The current monsoon season is expected to increase protection risks for refugees, including child protection and GBV risks, especially for children, adolescents and women. As some of the CP and GBV service points might be affected by the flood and landslides, there is a high need to ensure the continuation of the life-saving CP and GBV services for survivors through alternative service entry points and mobile service delivery approaches. Information provision and dissemination (relating to all services and sectors) needs further improvements, as do referral systems, including specialized systems to connect survivors to appropriate multi-sectoral CP and GBV prevention and response services in a timely and safe manner. Areas for multi-purpose community centers for women, men, boys and girls as well as for child protection and recreational play should be included in site planning, with sufficient space to ensure minimum standards.
- Rapid scaling up of protection services in the new extension sites and technical support to ensure service quality, including the services provided in community centers, information points, safe spaces for women and girls and child friendly spaces, is essential.
- Lack of access to basic services and self-reliance opportunities exposes refugees, especially women and adolescent girls, to protection and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as trafficking, exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and drug abuse.
- The prolonged registration process of humanitarian agencies and FD7 is hindering the deployment of new actors as well as the expansion of the existing partners into providing much needed protection services, including child protection.

Nutrition

Sector Coordinator: Ingo Neu

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Funding

USD 12.5M
Received
22%

as reported by Sector
(USD 56.7M required)

Partners

11

11,398 children (32%) aged 0-59 months with SAM newly admitted for treatment

29,668 children (21%) aged 6-59 Months newly reached with blanket supplementary feeding programs

Projects

11

133,152 people reached with nutrition assistance during the reporting period

TARGET: 35,093 Children

■ Reached ■ Gap

TARGET: 138,900 Children

■ Reached ■ Gap

Response highlights:

Overview of the reporting period

The Nutrition Sector activated Level 2 of their Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan on the 10th June when the heavy rains started. Only 2 nutrition facilities were destroyed or put out of operation due to flooding. A stabilization center that was flooded had already been identified as at high risk and marked for decommissioning. The inpatients were transferred to other facilities and the referral system was adjusted accordingly. A mobile outpatient therapeutic programme, operating in a tent as a replacement for another facility that had been marked for decommissioning, was destroyed by storms—though it was replaced by a new tent the next day. All in all, nutrition facilities continued their services though use of the facilities may have decreased because some refugees may have been occupied with other weather-related issues or could not access facilities due to impacts around their shelters.

- The Sector reached 133,152 people with nutrition assistance.
- 1,078 children were identified and treated with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- Most of the nutrition sites provide counseling on feeding infants and young children (IYCF).
- Results of Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys from 28 April to 28 May in Nayapara registered camp and makeshift settlements indicate a decrease in the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months in Makeshift Settlements from 19.3% (Oct - Nov 2017) to 12.0% (May-June 2018); and in Nayapara

camp a drop from 14.3% in (Oct- Nov 2017) to 13.6% in (May-June 2018), despite the decrease acute malnutrition remains serious among the Rohingya displaced population. The survey further indicates that anemia remains a public health problem with over half of all infants and young children aged 6-23 months being anaemic.

Assistance to children and adolescents during the reporting period


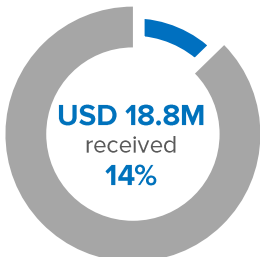


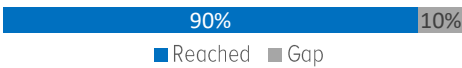

- All relevant data was not available by the publishing date; as a result, the below numbers do not fully capture all of the Sector’s efforts during the reporting period. These statistics will be updated in subsequent reports.
- 105,410 children under 5 screened for acute malnutrition. Of these:
 - 1,078 children identified as suffering from SAM and admitted to in- and outpatient programs for therapeutic treatment (Cumulative:11,398)
 - 1, 098 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 Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) (Cumulative:11,990)
- 2,431 children of 6-59 months were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 29,668)
- 36 children 6-59 months old received Vitamin A supplementation (Cumulative: 258)
- 412 adolescent girls received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 30,997)

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

- 168 PLW identified as suffering from MAM and admitted to outpatient settings for treatment (Cumulative: 1,011)
- 4,675 PLW received counseling on feeding infants and young children (Cumulative: 153,981)
- 1,217 PLW received Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (Cumulative: 37,373)
- 702 PLW were admitted to BSFP (Cumulative: 10,457)
- 0 breast-milk substitute violations reported

Gaps and Constraints:

The Sector is only 22% funded and this might impact on nutrition service delivery especially during the monsoon season should partners need to reconstruct nutrition sites.

 <p>Shelter and Non-Food Items</p>	<p>Sector Coordinator: Hani Chatila Co-Coordinator: Ratan Podder</p>	<p>sheltercxb.coord@gmail.com sheltercxb.coord1@gmail.com</p>	
<p>Funding</p>  <p>as reported by FTS out of (USD 137M required)</p>	<p>Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)</p>  <p>29</p> <p>Projects</p>  <p>29</p>	<p>Cumulative Indicators</p> <p>190,926 households in need received Shelter Upgrade Kits</p> <p>75,326 households in-need households who received tie down kits</p>	<p>TARGET: 211,000 HH</p>  <p>TARGET: 211,000 HH</p> 

Response highlights

The Sector is continuing to roll out shelter upgrade kits (USK) and tie down kits (TDK) for individual households. The relatively mild wind speeds in May (during the first cyclone season of 2018) and rainfall in June (pre-monsoon season) damaged 1,042 shelters. Most of these damaged shelters were older shelters that had not been upgraded. A draft report by ARUP confirms that the Sector’s USK which includes a TDK should resist winds up to 50 km/hr. The weather-related incidents since 11 May 2018 demonstrated that the USK and TDKs cannot withstand severe wind and rain; the Sector communicated its serious concerns to GoB authorities regarding the limitations of the USKs and TDKs in light of anticipated weather patterns for the next few months. The Sector is now developing a new shelter option, which is stronger than the SUK as well as less expensive and easier to construct than the mid-term shelters. The RRRC has acknowledged the need for improved shelters and will review the design when finished. While the new shelter option will consist of the same material found in the USK, it is expected to utilize approximately three times more of it to increase resistance to winds up to an estimated 70 km/hr.

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. It is expected that more partners will propose new mid-term shelter designs. Currently one operational partner is implementing 1,000 mid-term shelters in Teknaf sub-district. Progress has been slow due to rainfall. It is expected that works will be finalized in three months in light of anticipated heavy rainfall.

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. An incident map which highlights all the incidents that led to fully damaged shelters as well as the status of providing emergency shelter kits and SUKs to the affected households is being developed on a weekly basis.


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

Progress made to date:

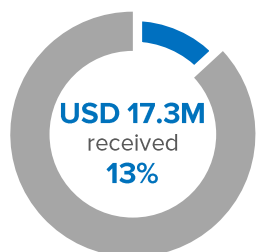
- 190,926 households (90% of target) supported with shelter upgrade kits to strengthen their existing shelters with additional tarpaulin, rope, wire and bamboo. Upgrade kits do not protect against high winds or cyclones.
- 75,326 households (36% of target) have been supported with tie down kits to bolster the wind resistance of their existing shelters. Tie-down kits do not protect against cyclones.
- 115,700 households (55% of revised target) have received solar lighting.
- 12,000 households (6% of revised target) have received alternative cooking stove and fuel (liquid petroleum gas).
- 103,837 households (49% of revised target) have received a replenished supply of 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 14% 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 Sector out of
USD 131M required

Active Sector Partners



30,735 individuals relocated due to risks of landslides/flooding, new arrivals and construction of critical infrastructures as of 3 June 2018

JRP Projects



717 plots available in existing sites as of 3 June 2018 and **4,746 plots available by 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, to enable some relocation of families living in highest-risk areas. 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.
- The Sector has established a daily camp-based reporting system of weather-related ‘Category 1’ incidents and impacts on the population and services, to trigger an appropriate response, in coordination with other Sectors. Information from this system is available online: <http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8553f37b783741d5959ca67f020650d4>
- Road, bridges, and culvert construction to facilitate access during monsoon season continues, along with dredging of main waterways (20 of 20 km of canal dredging completed by the inter-agency Site Maintenance Engineering Project, or 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.

- Response and repair work has been ongoing following the heavy rains. Emergency response has been activated at site-level, including coordination of response to families whose shelters were damaged or destroyed due to landslide, flooding, and wind and storm events.
- Repair work by SMEP and site improvement actors has been ongoing across the site on roads, bridges, footpaths, and drainages damaged by the rains, to reinstate and maintain access.
- 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:

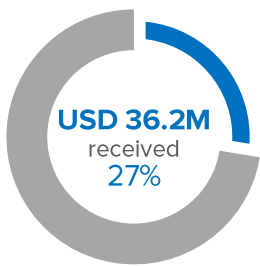
- Lack of sufficient suitable and accessible land remains the main constraint in being able to provide a safe, dignified living environment for refugees across all sites in Cox’s Bazar district.
- In addition to insufficient space to relocate all those living in landslide and flood risk areas, there 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

bbongomin@unicef.org

Funding



as reported by Sector (USD 137M required)

Active Sector Partners (in and outside JRP)



Projects



Cumulative Indicators

677,569 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)**

741,002 people who have received a WASH hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months

673,388 women, men, children in settlements who are **benefitting from functional latrines to agreed standards**

TARGET: 1,052,495 people



TARGET: 1,052,495 people



TARGET: 1,052,495 people



Response highlights:

- During the reporting period, 1,335 out of a cumulative 21,959 latrines have been emptied while decommissioning increased from 5,478 to 5,732 for latrines in high-risk zones and those considered public health/desludging burden due to design. 256 new water points were constructed and installed during the period, a cumulative total of 7,275 points now
- An additional 24,814 individuals benefitted from hygiene kits bringing the cumulative total to 741,002 individuals, including top-ups.
- 606,238 people participated in hygiene promotion activities during the reporting period.
- Hygiene promotion has focused on prevention and symptom recognition of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), handwashing with soap at critical times, use of aquatabs and ensuring a safe supply chain for water.



Latrine repairs, Camp 17. Photo Credit: NGO F

- Coordination continues with the Health Sector for hotspot mapping and emergency preparation for AWD. The Sector continues to work with CiCs, as well as Health and Site Management Sectors, to increase camp-based sector capacity.
- A training on AWD was held for 24 Core Trainers and is currently being expanded to more WASH partners across the response area.

- Recent heavy rains have resulted in damage to several latrines in the affected areas which has increased the demand for repairs, desludging and decommissioning.



Logistics

Sector Coordinator: Lucy Styles

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Funding



as reported by Sector
(USD 3.6M required)

Partners



53

Projects



3

% Requests Fulfilled



100

Total Cargo Handled



21,148m³

Response highlights:

- The Logistics Sector is providing access to common storage services in 3 locations on a free-to-user basis for the humanitarian community. The Ukhaia Logistics Hub provides 2,800m³ of storage and the Logistics & Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara currently provides 2,400m³ of common storage. The Teknaf Logistics Hub provides over 400m³ of common storage.
- 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 a Physical Road 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](#).
- As of 17 June 2018, Logistics Sector has handled a total of 21,148m³ of cargo for 22 organizations.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Due to the heavy rain in Cox's Bazar during the previous week, access throughout Kutupalong Camp was restricted. Vehicle weight restrictions remain for vehicles accessing roads within Kutupalong Camp as road repairs are ongoing.
- It is reported that there is congestion at the Chittagong Sea Port due to reduced working hours during Ramadan as well as increased importation of cargo at the port.
- The Sector is currently funded at 17% and urgently required additional funding to ensure that free-to-user common storage services can continue to be made available on behalf of the humanitarian community.



Emergency Telecommunications (ETS)

Sector Coordinator:

Michael Dirksen

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Funding



as reported by Sector out of
(USD 1M required)

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:

- The Sector is currently upgrading and expanding the coverage of the UN Common VHF Security Telecommunications network in the operational area. Deployment in all field sites has been completed. ETS is in the process of procuring an additional repeater for the Cox's Bazar Sadar site. UNDSS Radio Room is now reachable with handheld radios in Kutupalong and Balukhali camps.
- Sector expertise informed a letter by the RRRRC and the ISCG to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) requesting that NGO partners in the camps be allowed use of the upgraded security telecommunications network and to import radio equipment accordingly.

- As part of the broader Emergency Preparedness Programme with the GoB, the Sector is involved with upgrading the Cyclone Preparedness Programme's radio network in the Cox's Bazar operational area. The Sector is also coordinating with ISCG and the DC to provide technical advice on establishing emergency operations centers in the Upazila Nirbahi Offices (UNO) in Teknaf and Ukhia Upazilas and the DC office in Cox's Bazar. Technical specifications for recommended equipment have been drafted and shared with relevant stakeholders.
- The memorandum of understanding (MOU) with RRRC on internet connectivity and solar power solutions for CiC offices is now signed. The equipment and services procurement process has started.
- The procurement process has started for the equipment and services to support information hubs. Follow-up with organizations managing information hubs to sign MOUs is on-going.
- The procurement process has begun for the Sector's support to 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. The field level agreement (FLA) with Internews is soon to be finalized.
- Regarding internet connection in two humanitarian hubs in Ukhia and Teknaf, the internet service provider finished the installation at Ukhia IHP camp and continues installation work at Teknaf. Work is expected to be completed within the week.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The business continuity plans of mobile network operators in case of natural disasters such as cyclones needs to be clarified.
- Continued advocacy is needed for NGO access to the UN security telecommunications network (and clearance for importing related equipment).

Host Communities
The below activities were undertaken in accordance with the JRP's commitment to supporting affected host communities. This list is indicative, not comprehensive, and reflects data from May 2018.
Food Security and Livelihoods
20,250 Bangladeshi families receiving livelihood support in Ukhia and Teknaf
Cash-for-work activities for 26,038 people
6,230 receiving cash support for Food Security & Nutrition
School Feeding: 144,022 students receiving fortified biscuits daily
2,150 households received agricultural inputs
Protection
26,321 children received psychosocial support through 30 child-friendly spaces
2,062 women, 651 girls benefited from GBV response and prevention services
3 female help desks established in local police stations
90 adolescent clubs operational
26,321 children received psychosocial support through 30 child friendly spaces
DRR / Site Management
40 km roads rehabilitated in Ukhia and Teknaf
40 km roads rehabilitated in Ukhia and Teknaf
10 bamboo footbridges and 6 footpaths installed
10 km of Kutapalong- Balukhali canal dredged
Retrained 135 existing Gov't Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers and 240 additional volunteers
20 public shelters improved
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Water and sanitation support in 7 schools
2,700 household latrines installed, water filter (1,000) and hygiene Kits distribution (1,050 households)
50 water points installed or repaired, provision of a contingency water supply in Teknaf
Education

3,697 girls and boys received pre-primary and primary education
6 host community schools were renovated, including boundary walls, additional classrooms and sanitation facilities, 6 schools benefited from new or renovated computer centres and libraries
30,400 learners benefitting from support
Environment
9 grass nurseries established for slope stabilization
23,000 households targeted for liquid petroleum gas cooking fuels distribution
Nutrition
52 outpatient therapeutic care centers being strengthened to treat and prevent acute malnutrition; 20,482 children screened and 52 treated for acute malnutrition
623 pregnant and lactating women received micronutrient supplements
7,123 women benefited from child feeding counseling
Health
8 tons of medicines provided to the Civil Surgeon Office and Sadar Hospital
Communicating with Communities
12 themed and 5 call-in radio shows on health, water and sanitation

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.

In the reporting period, the **Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG)** visited various settlements in Kutupalong and Nayapara to identify and bridge gaps. The visit set the tone of collaboration and coordination, ingraining trust in the communities we help. Moreover, the joint visit provided scope for testing the gender equality monitoring tool and helped to evaluate disaggregated data. It was observed that women are jointly working in the camps to address gender issues. Particularly at integrated community centres within the camps, which provide gender-based violence services to refugees, gender mainstreaming mechanisms are in place. These mechanisms need to be scaled up.

Strengthening the referral mechanisms and feedback from partners across the camps would also improve current initiatives. Additionally, the problem of child marriage even for girls as young as fourteen years of age is highly prevalent. Young boys are vulnerable in distribution queues and end up missing school hours to ensure some distributed items for their family. Many items are heavy and Sectors are moving to hire porters for the elderly, female-headed households and pregnant women.

The GiHA WG also supported preparations for the World Refugee Day. The WG actively engaged in consultations with the refugees in various community spaces throughout the camps. The day will be observed taking into account the inputs provided by all groups of the refugee community.

The WG advised organizations providing gender equality trainings for refugees. Much emphasis was given to helping refugees learn from their experience and to work with their community to make a difference. The participants should take part in identifying gaps and forwarding possible solutions to existing gender inequality through community-based approaches.