2021
JOINT RESPONSE PLAN
ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021

BANGLADESH

For the purpose of the 2021 Joint Response Plan, the term "affected populations" refers to the entire population impacted by the crisis, including host communities. People or populations "in need" refer to a sub-set of the affected population who have been assessed to be in need of protection interventions or humanitarian assistance as a result of the crisis. "Target population" refers to those people in need who are specifically targets of support interventions and assistance activities contained in this response plan.

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

The ISCG Secretariat has produced the 2021 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis on behalf of the Strategic Executive Group and partners.

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

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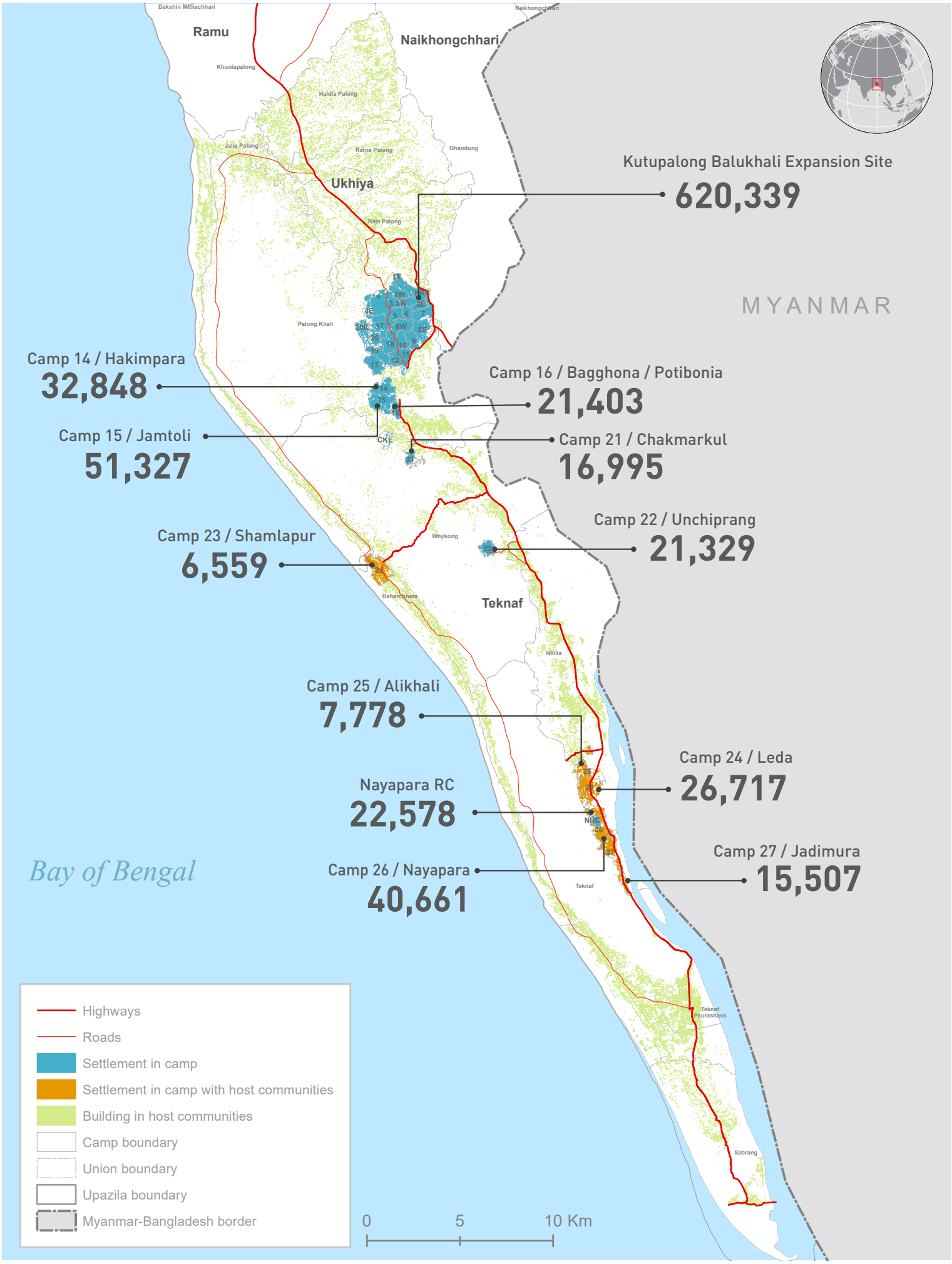
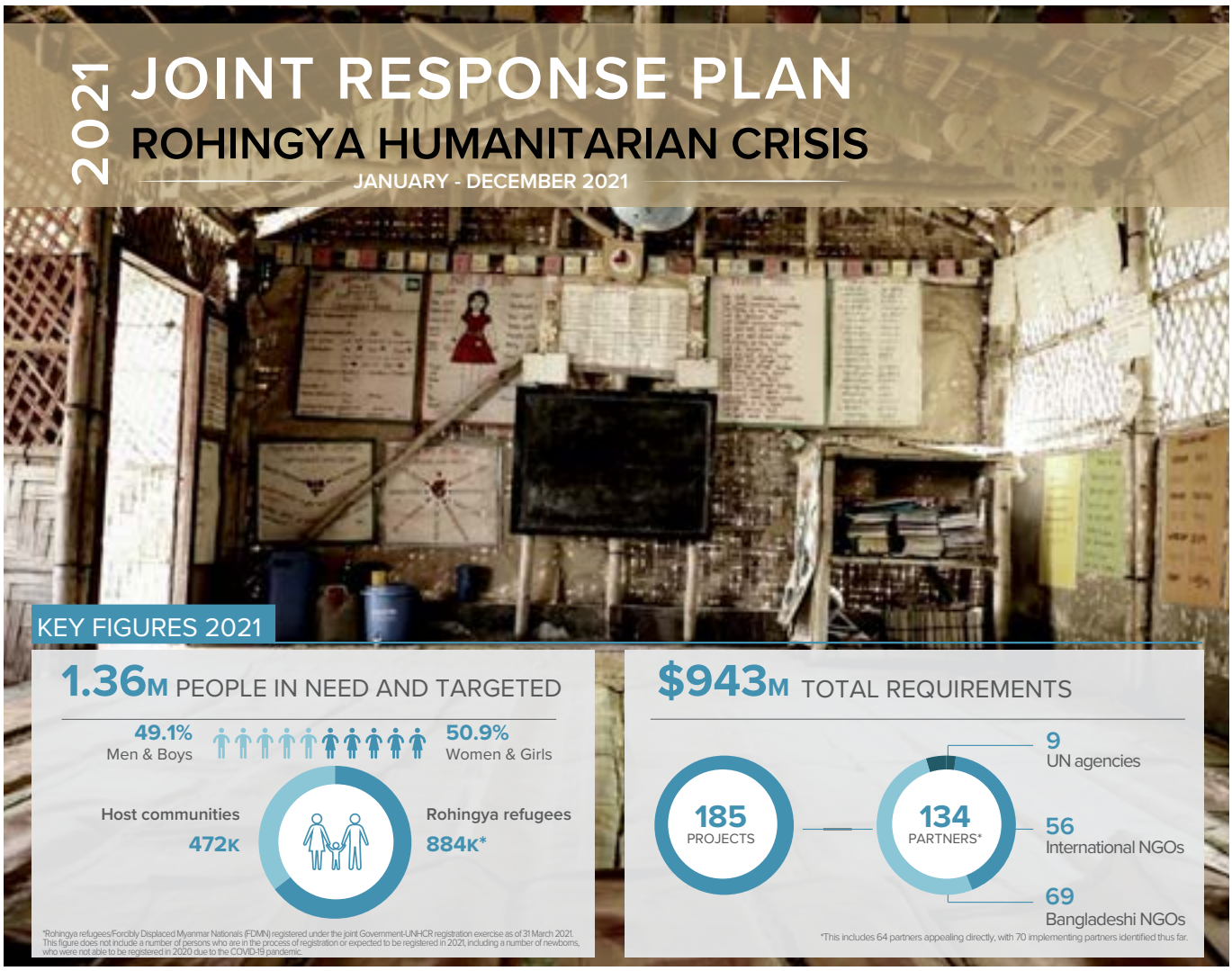
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APBn	Armed Police Battalion
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric & Newborn Care
CiC	Camp-in-Charge
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPSS	Child Protection Sub-Sector
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CSI	Capacity Sharing Initiative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CwC	Communication with Communities
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDGP	District Development and Growth Plan
DEO	Directorate of Education Office
DIO	District Information Office
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPEO	Directorate of Primary Education Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRO	Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Office
DSS	Department of Social Services
ECC	Emergency Child and Caregiver
ETS	Emergency Telecommunications Sector
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals
FSS	Food Security Sector
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVSS	Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector
HoSOG	Heads of Sub-Offices Group
HLP	Housing Land and Property
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
INF	Integrated Nutrition Facility
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JRP	Joint Response Plan
J-MSNA	Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
LCFA	Learning Competency Framework Approach
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCP	Myanmar Curriculum Pilot
MIYCF	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MTF	Medical Treatment Facility
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOAB	Non-Governmental Organization Affairs Bureau
NTF	National Task Force
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SARI ITC	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Isolation and Treatment Centre
SC	Stabilization Centre
SEG	Strategic Executive Group
SMEP	Site Management and Engineering Project
SMSD	Site Management and Site Development
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UN	United Nations
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

BANGLADESH: COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE POPULATION AS OF 31 MARCH 2021





Strategic Objective 1
Strengthen the protection of Rohingya refugee women, men, girls and boys.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment to ensure the basic rights and well-being of Rohingya refugees, placing communities at the centre of the response.

Strategic Objective 2
Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Maintain and rationalize services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.

Strategic Objective 3
Foster the well-being of host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, and in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; mitigate potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees and the host communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and eco-system.

Strategic Objective 4
Work towards sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar.

Support Rohingya refugees to build skills and capacities commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State and capacities that would help with their sustainable return and reintegration in Myanmar when conditions become conducive.

AT A GLANCE

TARGETED ROHINGYA REFUGEES

884,041

48.4% Men & Boys

51.6% Women & Girls

451,662 Children (<18 yrs)
220,111 girls
231,551 boys

399,542 Adults (18-59 yrs)
221,415 female
178,127 male

32,837 Older Persons (>59 yrs)
14,519 female
18,318 male

TARGETED HOST COMMUNITY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF

472,002

50.4% Men & Boys

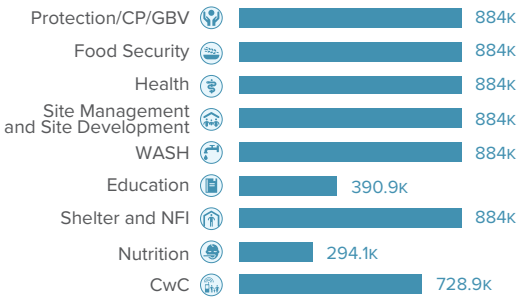
49.6% Women & Girls

249,511 Children (<18 yrs)
122,737 girls
126,774 boys

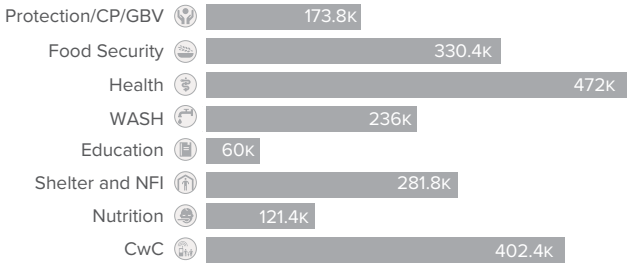
200,622 Adults (18-59 yrs)
102,530 female
98,092 male

21,869 Older Persons (>59 yrs)
8,968 female
12,901 male

ROHINGYA REFUGEE POPULATION TARGETED

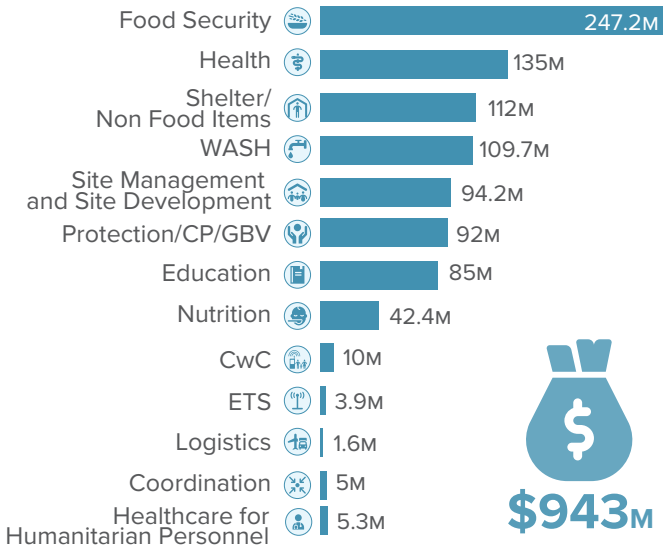


BANGLADESHI HOST COMMUNITY POPULATION TARGETED

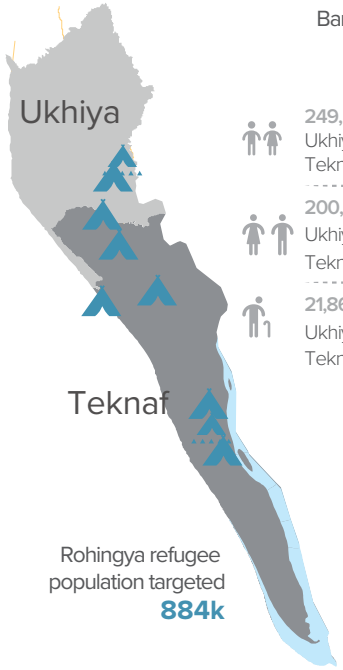


Targeted host community population live in 10 Unions and 1 Municipality of Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila, St. Martin Union is not included

BREAKDOWN OF REQUIREMENTS



UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS IN COX'S BAZAR DISTRICT



Bangladeshi host community population targeted
472k

249,511 Children (<18 yrs)
Ukhiya (55,300 girls, 57,242 boys)
Teknaf (67,435 girls, 69,534 boys)

200,622 Adults (18-59 yrs)
Ukhiya (45,206 female, 42,948 male)
Teknaf (57,324 female, 55,144 male)

21,869 Older Persons (>59 yrs)
Ukhiya (3,622 female, 5,388 male)
Teknaf (5,346 female, 7,513 male)

Rohingya refugee population targeted
884k

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics population census 2011, with 2017 WB projections

2021 JOINT RESPONSE PLAN APPEALING PARTNERS

ACF, AFF, AKF, Aman, BRAC, CAID, CARE, Caritas, CDA, COAST, CWW, DCA, DCHT, DRC, Educo, Ekata, FAO, FIN, FIVDB, FH, Friendship, GH, HAEFA, HEKS, HSI, HI, HTN, IOM, IRC, ISDE, JAGO, LHB, LWF, MDM, MG, Mukti, Nabolok, NGOF, NRC, Oxfam, PARC, Plan, Prantic, PWJ, RI, RPN, SCI, Shafollomoy, SI, SKUS, TdH, Tearfund, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UTSA, VSO, WC, Medair, WFP, WHO, WVI

THE PROTECTION FRAMEWORK FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Protection Framework guides the overall humanitarian response and will be implemented in full partnership with the Government of Bangladesh and with affected populations.

There are four key pillars which comprise the protection framework for the humanitarian response. These protection pillars recognize the need for a focus on critical protection issues, targeted protection activities, and commitment from all humanitarian partners to protection and gender mainstreaming throughout the humanitarian response. The protection framework for the humanitarian response includes a community-led, needs-based and participatory approach to assistance; the "do no harm" principle; the humanitarian community's accountability to stakeholders, including the host communities and Rohingya refugees, and measuring the adequacy of its humanitarian interventions, taking into account the communities' views; and the availability of information and feedback mechanisms.

Protection Pillar 1: Securing the identity of Rohingya refugees through continuous registration, as a part of the Government of Bangladesh-UNHCR joint registration exercise, and relevant documentation in close consultation with the Government, to ensure Rohingya refugees can exercise their basic rights to assistance and services, and to facilitate their voluntary and sustainable repatriation to Myanmar.

Protection Pillar 2: In coordination with the Government, ensuring a safe and protective environment for Rohingya refugees/FDMN through access to harmonized assistance and protection, and information across the camps, in order to continue maintaining their well-being and work towards their sustainable repatriation to Myanmar. This includes an inclusive and equitable approach that also takes into account the needs of host communities.

Protection Pillar 3: Addressing the living conditions in the Rohingya refugee camps through promoting alternatives to negative coping mechanisms such as dangerous onward movements by sea, child marriage, and domestic violence, and mitigating potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees and the host communities. This will be encouraged by ensuring basic assistance and protection services for communities including men, women, boys, girls, and vulnerable populations, as well as mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies in all Sectors.

Protection Pillar 4: Working towards and preparing for sustainable return of the Rohingya refugees/FDMN to Myanmar by promoting capacity-building of the Rohingya that is commensurate with the opportunities in Myanmar for their eventual return and reintegration. At the same time, the UN system in Myanmar will also continue to work toward the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar, under the framework of the 2021 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan.

BACKGROUND, NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN SUMMARY

OVERVIEW OF CRISIS

Responsibility for the Rohingya refugee crisis rests with Myanmar. The Rohingya people have faced systematic disenfranchisement, discrimination, and targeted persecution in Myanmar's Rakhine State for decades. Persecution has repeatedly driven Rohingya refugees across the border into Bangladesh. Widespread influxes have occurred following violence in Rakhine State in 1978, 1992, 2012, and again in 2016. By far the largest refugee influx from Myanmar into Bangladesh began in August 2017. The UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar concluded that the root causes of this exodus included crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including gender-based violence (GBV).[1]

As of 31 March 2021, approximately 884,000 Rohingya refugees,[2] who have been so far registered as part of the Government-UNHCR joint registration exercise, reside in 34 extremely congested camps formally designated by the Government of Bangladesh in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas[3] of Cox's Bazar District.[4] More than half of the Rohingya refugees are women and children, to whom specific attention must be given. Of a total Bangladeshi population in the District of 2,650,000, approximately 514,000 reside in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, which have been the most affected by the presence of the Rohingya refugees.

Bangladesh has generously hosted and provided safety to Rohingya refugees from Myanmar for several decades, particularly in the aftermath of the events of August 2017 in Myanmar. Bangladesh has borne an enormous responsibility and burden, including financially, for this crisis, and the international community must continue providing humanitarian assistance and working towards safe and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees/FDMN to Myanmar.

Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian response has saved and improved many thousands of lives since August 2017. The Government's current policy framework states that the presence of the Rohingya refugees/FDMN in Bangladesh is temporary and voluntary, and sustainable returns must take place as soon as possible. This renders the Rohingya refugees reliant on humanitarian assistance, which poses some challenges in an increasingly resource-strained environment.

The Rohingya refugee camps and the Upazilas hosting the Rohingya refugee population are vulnerable to seasonal cyclones and monsoons. Bangladesh is among the countries most at risk to weather-related hazards in the Asia and Pacific region with a monsoon season that presents a risk of loss of life and injuries due to landslides, flooding, and communicable diseases.

To date, the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of the humanitarian community, has effectively managed the COVID-19 response and the spread of the disease in the Rohingya camps and surrounding areas, though the trajectory of the virus remains unpredictable. To ensure the delivery of the most critical services, Rohingya refugee and host community women and men volunteers in the camps have played an increasingly critical role in the humanitarian response. The rapid roll out of infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in the camps and across the District helped to slow the transmission of COVID-19, as well as efforts to set up and expand health facilities and testing for COVID-19. Humanitarian partners have also put remote management systems in place and have worked together across Sectors to streamline activities where possible and make distributions less frequently with increased quantities to minimize exposure.

Bangladesh had reported 611,295 confirmed COVID-19 cases, 6,014 of which had been identified in Cox's Bazar District, including 438 Rohingya refugees.[5] A safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine is expected to become available for roll out in the Rohingya refugee camps in 2021. In coordination with the Government of

1. A/HRC/39/64, Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, para 88.
2. Rohingya refugees/Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) registered under the joint Government-UNHCR registration exercise as of end-March 2021.
3. Upazilas are administrative units in Bangladesh. Districts are divided into Upazilas (or sub-Districts), then Unions, then wards, and then villages.
4. As of April 2021, the Government of Bangladesh had transferred more than 18,000 Rohingya refugees to a facility constructed on the island of Bhasan Char in the Bay of Bengal.
5. As of end-March 2021.

Bangladesh, the humanitarian community is planning a potential COVID-19 vaccination programme, particularly through allocations from the COVAX facility, that prioritizes the most vulnerable among the Rohingya refugees and their host communities and eventually aims to reach the entire Rohingya refugee population in due course.

NEEDS OVERVIEW

The 2020 ISCG Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA) and Sector-specific assessments provide a comprehensive evidence base of household-level multi-sectoral needs in both the Rohingya and host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. The J-MSNA informs the 2021 Joint Response Plan (JRP) and provides an analysis of how needs have changed with an emphasis on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results of the J-MSNA show that the most commonly reported needs for Rohingya refugees include shelter materials and access to food, capacity-building, and education. Women and girls in particular also frequently reported concerns about access to safe and functional latrines and electricity. The most commonly reported needs for host communities include access to food as well as to cash, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and associated measures to mitigate the spread of the virus on food security and livelihoods. Other priority needs among the host community include materials for host community shelters, access to income-generating activities and employment, and access to drinking water.

COORDINATION

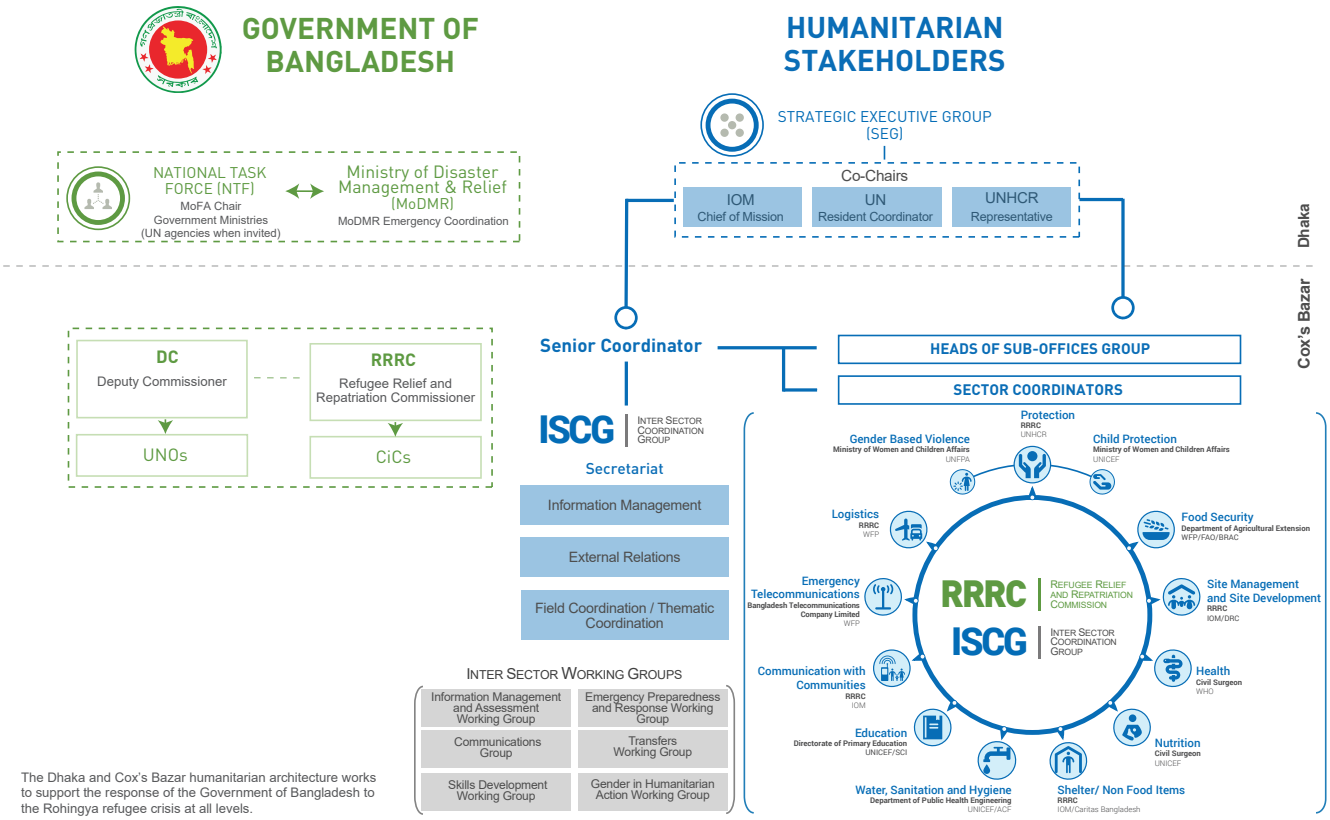
The Rohingya response is led and coordinated by the Government of Bangladesh. The National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals issued in 2013 established the National Task Force (NTF), chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), which provides oversight and strategic guidance for the overall response. In addition, the National Committee on Coordination, Management and Law and Order, led by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), was formed in December 2020. In Cox's Bazar, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), is responsible for management and oversight of the Rohingya refugee response. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner (DC), leading the civil administration in Cox's Bazar District, has crucial responsibilities for coordinating the response to the needs of Bangladeshi host communities, including during natural disasters, and for ensuring security and public order.

For the humanitarian community, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) provides overall guidance for the Rohingya refugee response and engages with the Government of Bangladesh at the national level, including through liaison with the NTF and relevant line Ministries. The Resident Coordinator, UNHCR Representative and IOM Chief of Mission serve as the SEG Co-Chairs. At the field level in Cox's Bazar, the Senior Coordinator of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat ensures the overall coordination of the response, including liaison with the RRRC, DC, and government authorities at the Upazila level. The ISCG Senior Coordinator chairs the Heads of Sub-Offices Group (HoSOG), which brings together the heads of all UN Agencies and members of the international and Bangladeshi non-governmental organization (NGO) community working in the response, as well as donor community representatives based in Cox's Bazar. The Senior Coordinator also convenes the Sector Coordinators' Group, to ensure inter-sector coordination in the response, including regular Sector meetings with the RRRC.

Additionally, the Bangladesh Rohingya Response NGO Platform is an independent body which brings together more than one hundred Bangladeshi and international NGOs. The NGO Platform Coordinator is fully engaged in decision-making and agenda setting within coordination bodies guiding the Rohingya humanitarian response at all levels.

Support to the District Administration in relation to the District Development and Growth Plan (DDGP) is led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), working in coordination with the other UN agencies and providing regular updates to the SEG and HoSOG.

Figure 1: Coordination mechanisms in Bangladesh for the Rohingya humanitarian response



The Dhaka and Cox's Bazar humanitarian architecture works to support the response of the Government of Bangladesh to the Rohingya refugee crisis at all levels.

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN

Under the overall leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, the humanitarian community engaged in needs assessments, consultations and strategic planning, which has resulted in this prioritized 2021 Joint Response Plan, which seeks some USD 943 million for 134 partners, 69 of which are Bangladeshi organizations,[6] to respond to the critical needs of Rohingya refugees and mitigate impacts on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. Some NGOs and other humanitarian actors mobilize resources outside of the JRP framework and make separate and additional contributions to the response, which complement the strategies, plans and programmes presented in the JRP.[7]

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

SO 1.
Strengthen the protection of Rohingya refugee women, men, girls and boys.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment to ensure the basic rights and well-being of Rohingya refugees, placing communities at the centre of the response.

SO 2.
Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Maintain and rationalize services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.

SO 3.
Foster the well-being of host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, and in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; mitigate potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees and the host communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and eco-system.

SO 4.
Work towards sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar.

Support Rohingya refugees to build skills and capacities commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State and capacities that would help with their sustainable return and reintegration in Myanmar when conditions become conducive.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE:

STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE WOMEN, MEN, GIRLS AND BOYS.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment to ensure the basic rights and well-being of Rohingya refugees, placing communities at the centre of the response.

6. Of the 134 partners, 64 are appealing organizations seeking funding through the 2021 JRP and 70 are implementing partners that have been identified to deliver projects for the appealing organizations at the time of submission, with 51 organizations having the status of both appealing organizations and implementing partners for different projects. Of the 134 organizations, 69 are Bangladeshi NGOs, 56 are international NGOs and 9 are UN agencies.

7. These include, for example, contributions from Médecins Sans Frontières and the Red Cross / Red Crescent family.

Effective and targeted protection assistance, and continuation of joint registration documentation for all Rohingya refugee women, men, girls and boys will be of overarching critical importance. Activities will include but are not limited to:

- Providing child protection, sexual and gender-based violence, and protection case management and prevention services, while improving mental health and psychosocial support and referral systems to access these services, to reduce the impact of negative coping mechanisms;
- Promoting an integrated, inclusive and multi-sectoral approach to address unmet protection needs of all persons with specific needs;
- Expanding dispute resolution mechanism, which consider protection needs;
- Promoting community-based protection mechanisms and facilitating meaningful access to specialized services for persons at heightened protection risk;
- Ensuring that affected populations have access to life-saving information and knowledge about available services, and meaningful two-way communication with humanitarian actors; and
- Promoting meaningful, inclusive, equitable, and gender-responsive community representation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO:

DELIVER LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE TO POPULATIONS IN NEED.

Maintain and rationalize services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, enhance preparedness and contingency plans for disaster responses at the Upazila level.

This will include but is not limited to:

- **Food assistance:** Providing life-saving food assistance, including through electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) to Rohingya refugees, which enable access to a more diverse diet, and continuing with plans to increase outlets and re-open farmers' markets;
- **Nutrition:** Reducing the burden of malnutrition for all girls and boys under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women by ensuring access to high-quality integrated nutrition services at nutrition facilities and stabilization centres;
- **Health:** Offering free treatment to host communities and Rohingya refugees alike at camp health facilities, with a view to improving access and utilization of primary and secondary health services, with particular focus on emergency care, sexual and reproductive health care services, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, mental health and psychosocial support, and ensuring IPC measures against communicable diseases with outbreak potential, including COVID-19;
- **Safe water, sanitation and hygiene:** Implementing water supply systems that aim to ensure access to chlorinated piped water for Rohingya refugees, as well as enhancing existing latrines and bathing cubicles to ensure durability, quality and safety, and strengthening the management of water resources and solid waste to reduce environmental impact;
- **Shelter and non-food items:** Renovate shelters and the immediate surrounding areas, with a focus on the accessibility of persons with specific needs and providing Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance through vouchers and in-kind distributions, including through reaching 100 percent of Rohingya refugees and 50,000 host community households with liquified petroleum gas (LPG);
- **Education:** In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, implementing the Myanmar Curriculum Pilot (MCP) and, where still necessary until it reaches scale, the Learning Competency Framework Approach (LCFA) for Rohingya refugees, and implementing back-to-learning campaigns for Rohingya children and youth, once learning facilities re-open;
- **Multi-Sectoral support for children and gender-based violence survivors:** Providing multi-sectoral services, including case management and referrals, for children who have experienced violence, neglect, abuse or exploitation, as well as for GBV survivors;
- **Anti-Trafficking:** Responding to and preventing risks of human trafficking and smuggling, in line with the Bangladeshi National Anti-Trafficking Plan; and,

- **Disaster risk reduction and cyclone contingency:** Preventing and reducing risk of new disaster events (such as through slope stabilization or drainage) and managing residual risks through camp-level emergency preparedness, and response assessments and action-plans.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE:

FOSTER THE WELL-BEING OF COMMUNITIES IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, and in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; mitigate potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees and the host communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; support sustainable livelihoods for host communities; and rehabilitate the environment and eco-system.

The JRP will extend support to communities across Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas to ensure they do not bear undue burdens related to the Rohingya population's presence. The response will also upscale initiatives that help to mitigate tensions among communities, including as they relate to gender and protection concerns.

In support of the District Administration, the 2021 JRP will include selected and prioritized activities for Ukhiya and Teknaf, drawn from projects identified through the first phase of the Cox's Bazar District Development and Growth Plan, as a transitional step towards development planning for these Upazilas and the wider District. These activities for affected host communities will promote safe water, sanitation and hygiene; education; skills development and livelihoods; capacity building; health; and the environment and ecosystem.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR:

WORK TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE REPATRIATION OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES TO MYANMAR.

Support Rohingya refugees to build skills and capacities commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State and capacities that would help with their sustainable return and reintegration in Myanmar when conditions become conducive.

The United Nations works on both sides of the border towards solutions for Rohingya refugees. In Bangladesh, the humanitarian community will use two-way communication and feedback mechanisms[8] with Rohingya refugees to support ongoing dialogue on solutions and the situation in Myanmar, while prioritizing capacity building that will help to prepare for a future in Myanmar and access to the Myanmar national curriculum, in the Myanmar language, where feasible. At the same time, the UN system in Myanmar will also continue working to support and encourage the authorities in Myanmar to create the conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to Myanmar, under the framework of the 2021 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan.

8. Two-way dialogue mechanisms include face-to-face communication sessions, neighborhood-based interpersonal communication sessions, radio listener groups and clubs, engagement with community groups (e.g. with religious leaders and women's groups), and use of information hub/service centres, hotlines, and the Interactive Voice Response system.

KEY ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

MITIGATING POTENTIAL TENSIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

The Rohingya refugee crisis has had important socio-economic consequences for nearby host communities generously hosting Rohingya refugees, including pressure on strained infrastructure, the environment, and public services. Many locals, particularly in Teknaf and Ukhiya, have shared their perceptions of being outnumbered by the Rohingya and overlooked by humanitarian organizations, and have raised concerns about rising labour competition, environmental degradation, price fluctuations, and damage to infrastructure and natural resources.[9]

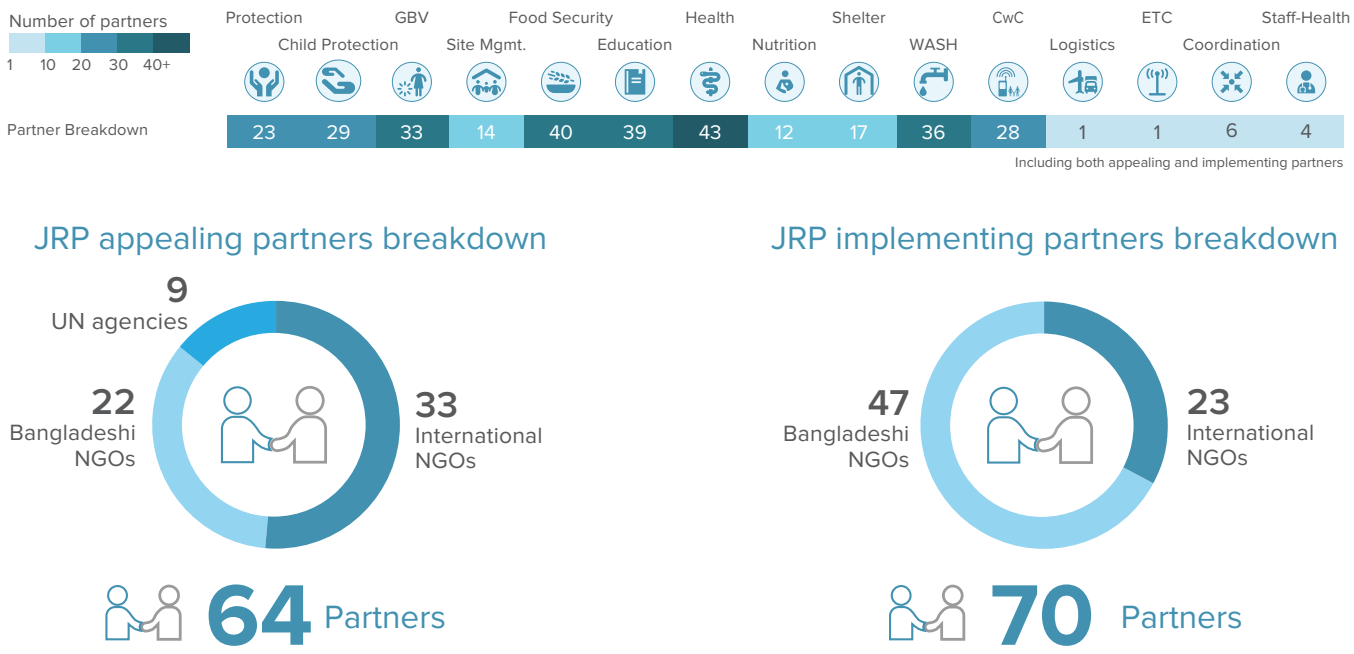
Incidents of tension and violence within and surrounding the camps and between Rohingya refugees and host communities are a concern; the 2021 JRP seeks to maximize opportunities to mitigate these challenges. The Government of Bangladesh and its law enforcement agencies play a lead role in ensuring the necessary framework for security, and humanitarian actors will continue to strengthen efforts to support maintenance of safety and security in the camps and host communities, including through preventive approaches such as community safety forums, community-based dialogues, strengthened engagement with the Armed Police Battalions (APBn), and capacity building and training initiatives.

MAINSTREAMING

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues ensures that these key considerations inform all aspects of humanitarian action and maximizes the impact of the work of all humanitarian actors. The 2021 JRP ensures that cross-cutting priorities are advanced within and between Sectors. Mainstreaming of protection, gender, disability, environment and ecosystem rehabilitation, localization, and disaster risk reduction mainstreaming will continue to be the focus of these joint efforts. Capacity-building activities supporting sustainable return and reintegration in Myanmar, in close consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, will build upon existing initiatives in the camps to further develop portable skills of Rohingya refugees, primarily targeting women and girls.

9. Ibid.

Figure 2: JRP Partners Breakdown



COX'S BAZAR DISTRICT: UPAZILAS AND CAMPS

Creation date: March 2021 | Sources: ISCG, SMSD, RRRC, OSM | Projection: BUTM | Grid: MRGS 100,000
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

BHASAN CHAR

The Government of Bangladesh has now relocated some 18,000 Rohingya refugees to Bhasan Char from the camps in Cox's Bazar District. According to the Government's plans, the island has a capacity for 100,000 Rohingya refugees, based on the currently available infrastructure and space. The UN has recommended to the Government of Bangladesh that any further relocations of Rohingya refugees to Bhasan Char are undertaken in a gradual and phased manner to ensure the governance structure, facilities, and services available are commensurate to the needs of Rohingya refugees.

The UN has continued its constructive engagement with the Government of Bangladesh on its Bhasan Char project and, in this connection, a UN in Bangladesh first visit to Bhasan Char took place from 17 March – 20 March 2021. The UN team looked at the current situation and facilities on Bhasan Char and the feasibility of establishing humanitarian operations there. The UN also appraised the needs of Rohingya refugees living on the island, including through meetings with Rohingya men, women, boys, and girls.

Further to the UN's first visit, the UN clearly recognizes the prevailing humanitarian and protection needs of the Rohingya refugees already relocated to Bhasan Char. The UN has made a number of key recommendations and findings to the Government on the key areas that are critical to the lives, safety, protection, and well-being of Rohingya refugees there, while also recognising the significant and extensive investments and efforts that the authorities have made on the island, including on the infrastructure.

Based on the preliminary findings of the visit, the UN and the Government of Bangladesh have agreed to further discussions regarding future UN operational engagement on Bhasan Char, including on the framework that governs the life and well-being of Rohingya refugees on the island.

Should the UN operationally engage, additional support and funding requirements for Bhasan Char would need to be discussed and agreed in close consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the Government, donor community and NGOs. This would be in addition to the support NGOs already operating on the island are providing.

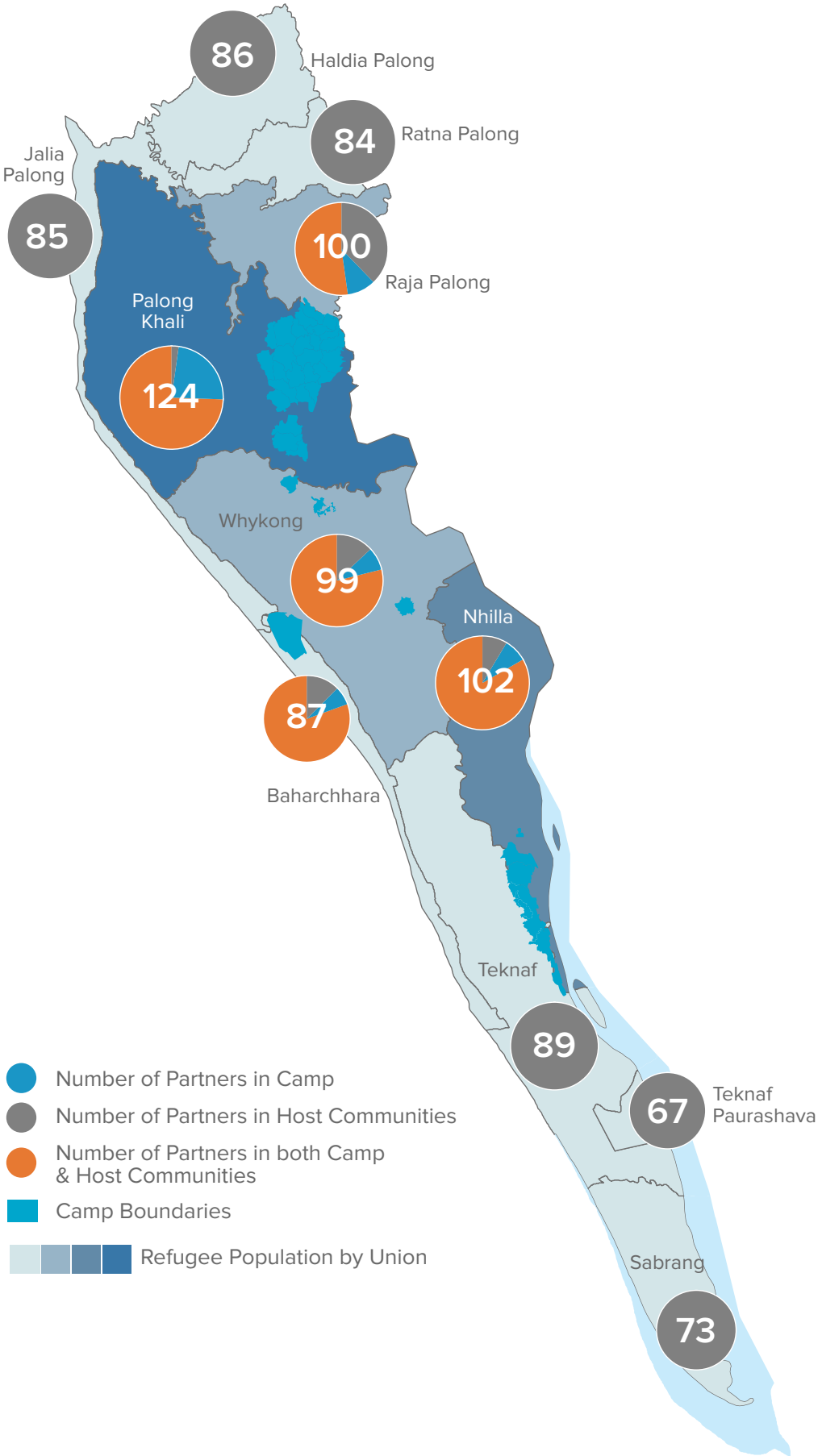
VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The United Nations is working on both sides of the border with the respective Governments to lay the foundation for the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar, which is a shared objective of the UN and the Government of Bangladesh. Rohingya refugees have expressed their desire to return to Myanmar when the conditions are conducive and safe.

In November 2017, the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar reached a bilateral agreement on the repatriation of Rohingya refugees, which recognizes the need for durable solutions, and affirms that any returns should be voluntary, safe, and dignified. This was followed in 2018 with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR on voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees, and a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Government of Myanmar, UNHCR, and UNDP to support the creation of conditions for the return of refugees from Bangladesh. The latter agreement aims at creating conducive conditions for voluntary and sustainable return of Rohingya from Bangladesh in safety and dignity, as well as supporting recovery and resilience-based development programming that benefits all communities living in Rakhine State.

Demonstrable progress on the ground in Myanmar, particularly in addressing the root causes of displacement, and through the implementation of the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations, would help to build the confidence of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh to voluntarily return to Myanmar. When conditions become conducive for the safe, voluntary, and dignified repatriation to Myanmar, additional funding requirements would be discussed and agreed in close consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the Government of Bangladesh and the donor community, to support such efforts. The UN and humanitarian community in Bangladesh continue to closely monitor the evolving events and situation in Myanmar.

Figure 3: Geographic coverage of JRP partners: number of partners per Union



FOOD SECURITY

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving food assistance for Rohingya refugees. (SO1, SO2)**
2. **Support capacity building of Rohingya refugees that can support their sustainable reintegration in Myanmar. (SO4)**
3. **Enhance livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable host communities and support social protection interventions, in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh. (SO3)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD**247.2**M

POPULATION TARGETED

1.2M

884,041 Rohingya Refugees

330,401 Bangladeshi Host Community

23 Sector Projects

23 Appealing Partners

22 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Department of Agricultural Extension

Sector Co-Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO
Sector Co-Chair: BRAC

Sector Coordinator:
Martina Iannizzotto / martina.iannizzotto@wfp.org

ROHINGYA REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2021, the Food Security Sector (FSS) will continue to deliver life-saving food assistance through e-vouchers to Rohingya refugees in all Rohingya camps. E-vouchers provide more flexibility, dignity and greater dietary diversity for the Rohingya refugees. The value of the e-voucher, which is based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket, has been increased to account for price variability in food items. Extremely vulnerable households will receive e-vouchers as per their entitlement to purchase fresh food items, such as seasonal vegetables, fish, and meat, at the fresh food corners and farmers' markets. Most of this produce is sourced locally from host community farmers and traders.

The FSS will engage more than 900 Rohingya Communication with Communities (CwC) volunteers to improve community engagement with women, girls, men and boys in both communities.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2021, FSS will support the livelihoods of vulnerable Bangladeshis in Ukhiya and Teknaf and reinforce Government social safety nets that strengthen the capacity of host communities to respond to shocks. This will include bolstering economic opportunities, strengthening food systems, localizing production, enhancing market linkages, and strengthening sustainable natural resource management, while supporting livelihoods initiatives.

More vulnerable Bangladeshis will receive livelihoods interventions in the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock Sectors, as well as through small business support for micro-enterprise and other income-generating activities such as pottery and food preparation. The Sector will work to build the capacity of farmers groups, while also enhancing institutional capacity and creating market linkages, including through the provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable farmers, based on their technical capacity and access to land and water. This will increase food production and market linkages, including through Food Aggregation Centres, where farmers can bring their produce for sale in Cox's Bazar District, ultimately improving food security and income opportunities.

The FSS will prioritize sustainable natural resource management initiatives for host community members, including greening and watershed management, to build community resilience to climate change. Sector partner initiatives, such as engaging women's groups in pond aquaculture and safe fish drying production, will continue in 2021. The FFS will also work to ensure production of food is undertaken in an environmentally-friendly manner.

HEALTH

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Improve equitable access to and utilization of life-saving and comprehensive primary and secondary health services for all crisis-affected populations. (SO2, SO3)**
2. **Ensure infection prevention and control measures and timely response to all communicable diseases with outbreak potential, including COVID-19, and preparation for and response to other health emergencies including during the monsoon and cyclone seasons. (SO2)**
3. **Encourage healthy living, and improve health-seeking behaviours and utilization of essential service packages by countering misinformation and supporting community engagement. (SO1, S03)**
4. **Ensure robust Health Sector coordination, partner collaboration, information management and monitoring, and technical leadership with the aim of achieving rational, standardized and accountable health service delivery. (SO2)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD **135M**

POPULATION TARGETED

1.4M

884,041
Rohingya Refugees

472,002
Bangladeshi Host Community

25
Sector Projects

25
Appealing Partners

20
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: WHO

Sector Coordinator:
Dr. Egmond Evers/ everse@who.int

REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Health Sector will not ease vigilance and preparedness related to COVID-19 prevention and control measures as long as necessary. In 2021, Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Isolation and Treatment Centres (SARI ITCs) will continue to operate at approximately 30 percent of the current bed capacity. In addition, the Sector partners will maintain stand-by capacity to ensure preparedness for a potential surge in usage of beds. Multi-purpose infectious disease beds will also be available to respond to different outbreak scenarios. Community and facility-based epidemiological surveillance and testing will be maintained to ensure early detection and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases.

Comprehensive and specialized health services will be enhanced, including to meet needs related to HIV, tuberculosis, palliative care, disabilities, emergency care, and expanded surgical interventions, including enhanced referral systems to decrease suffering, morbidity and mortality. The Health Sector will scale up availability and equitable access to a range of preventative and curative services. These will include expanded maternity care and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV services, with a focus on the availability and use of long-acting reversible contraceptives, facility-based deliveries, and comprehensive GBV care for survivors.

Health partners will maintain a focus on capacity building for urgent care services, in order to respond to obstetric complications, trauma, and acute medical emergencies. Expansion of risk communication and community engagement through community health workers will inform Rohingya refugees about available health services. Effective messaging will also enhance health awareness, build trust with providers at camp-based facilities, and increase health-seeking behaviours, also with the aim of decreasing dependence on drug shops. Expansion of immunization sensitization and monitoring will address the high drop-out rate for childhood vaccinations. Vaccination programmes will be fair and target the most vulnerable populations first. The Health Sector will also focus on preventing and responding to non-communicable diseases.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, while vaccines for Rohingyas refugees and front-line workers are expected to be provided through globally-coordinated resources, the Health Sector has made provision for

operational costs totaling USD 2 million. This includes requirements for delivering the vaccines, including costs related to vaccinators, volunteers, community mobilizers, and logistics. The COVID-19 vaccination programme for Rohingya refugees,[10] in line with usual practice for vaccination campaigns, will be implemented in collaboration between Government authorities and Health Sector partners, and will include sensitization activities to build confidence that the COVID-19 vaccination is safe and effective.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Health partners will continue to work with Government counterparts at the District, Upazila, and Union levels to increase service availability, accessibility and community engagement for a range of essential health services. The Sector will continue to strengthen infection, prevention and control, risk communications and community engagement, laboratory support, and evidenced-based clinical care for COVID-19-infected individuals living in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, among other interventions. Health facilities in and nearby the camps will continue to offer free services for host community members on an equal basis, helping to meet the needs of people who would otherwise have to walk long distances to access services. Increased linkages to sexual and reproductive health will remain a priority, as will enhancing referral systems, the availability of family planning services and commodities, and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) services.

10. The process for providing vaccines to host communities is covered under the "National Deployment and Vaccination Plan for COVID-19 Vaccines."

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Provide life-saving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by disasters and other shocks. (SO2)**
2. **Provide safe and dignified living conditions to reduce suffering. (SO3)**
3. **Mitigate potential tensions between Rohingya refugees and host communities. (SO3)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD **112M**

POPULATION TARGETED

1.2M

884,041 Rohingya Refugees

281,831 Bangladeshi Host Community

14 Sector Projects

14 Appealing Partners

03 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Co-lead Agencies: IOM / Caritas Bangladesh

Sector Coordinator:
Karolina Brach / sheltercxb.coord@gmail.com; Mazharul Islam / sheltercxb.coord1@gmail.com

REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector response will focus on maintaining shelters and the surrounding areas with particular attention to the accessibility of persons with specific needs. In parallel, assistance with repairs and maintenance will be critical for upgrading existing shelters, while recognizing the temporary nature of the Rohingya refugees' stay in Bangladesh. In 2021, five bamboo treatment facilities will produce treated bamboo for shelters in the camps, with an estimated 80,777 households targeted in 2021. Treated bamboo ensures the reinforcement and increased durability of the existing shelters.

In 2021, the Sector will prioritize engagement with Rohingya refugees to ensure their active participation in shelter design, training and construction. Shelter partners will undertake discussions with the Rohingya refugee community with a focus on marginalized groups, in order to facilitate their inclusion in programme planning and implementation. Capacity building will be tailored to each group and focus on shelter strengthening and maintenance, including consideration of DRR, fire safety, and site improvement. These activities will be carried out in line with the policies of the Government of Bangladesh.

To support the health, dignity and safety of Rohingya refugees, Sector partners will provide NFIs through vouchers and in-kind distributions for an estimated 10,000 households. The Sector will advocate for the distribution of solar lights to households that meet minimum standards for quality, as well as access to repair and maintenance.

Continuity in the distribution of LPG refills is essential to curb deforestation and mitigate protection risks. The Sector target is to reach 100 percent LPG coverage in 2021 and ensure continuous refills. To reduce the use of LPG, a pilot study on the use of pressure cookers was initiated in 2020 and will continue in 2021. The use of pressure cookers has the potential to yield an estimated 30 percent savings in the use of LPG. The Sector will conduct increased consultation with women and youth groups, workshops and learning events to expand knowledge on safe cooking practices through training to improve health and reduce fire risks in shelters.

Particularly given recent serious fire events in the Rohingya camps, most notably the fire on 22 March 2021 that affected some 50,000 Rohingya refugees, the humanitarian community will, under the leadership of the Government, also continue to: assist vulnerable people with immediate, life-saving needs as a result of fires, where required; rebuild and repair damaged facilities and shelters to restore essential services and living

conditions; prepare for the remainder of the 'fire season'; and improve fire prevention mechanisms in the camps.[11] Rohingya volunteers continue to play a key role in fire prevention and response.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Shelter support will prioritize 50,000 families living near the camps and will include shelter construction, repair assistance, household-level lighting, and LPG refills. Sector activities will be based on needs assessments conducted by partners using Sector guidance, based on criteria including the condition of the housing, specific needs, and socio-economic factors within the households. Shelter partners will coordinate activities in host communities with local authorities and follow the guidance of the Bangladesh Shelter Cluster and Ministry of Housing and Public Works. Support will include an improved shelter design with a focus on DRR and options for durable shelter materials.

11. Fire Incident – ISCG Initial Rapid Joint Needs Assessment Report, March 2021

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs. (SO1, SO2 & SO3)**
2. **Ensure adequate and appropriate sanitation facilities that allow rapid, safe, and secure access for all and at all times. (SO1, SO2 & SO3)**
3. **Ensure the change of potentially health-compromising behaviours through participatory hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items with particular focus on contagious diseases. (SO1, SO2 & SO3)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD **109.7M**

POPULATION TARGETED

1.1M

884,041 Rohingya Refugees

236,009 Bangladeshi Host Community

21 Sector Projects

22 Appealing Partners

15 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Sector Co-lead Agencies: UNICEF / ACF

Sector Coordinator:
Asif Arafat / washsecco-cox@bd-actionagainsthunger.org;
Julien Graveleau / jgraveleau@unicef.org

ROHINGYA REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

In collaboration with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), the Sector will work with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) camp-level focal points, in coordination with Camp-in-Charge officials (CiCs), to deliver essential services in the camps. Key priority areas for 2021 are improving the quality and sustainability of WASH solutions, building resilience, and enhancing community engagement, with a specific focus on gender and inclusion. The Sector will place particular importance on preparedness for communicable disease outbreaks, drought, monsoon rains, and cyclones.

The WASH Sector will prioritize providing access to chlorinated piped water to all Rohingya refugees in the camps. Handpump water points will be upgraded or decommissioned, in order to optimize the use of water resources and reduce public health hazards. The Sector will also support and encourage assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of sustainable solutions to water scarcity challenges in Teknaf. WASH partners will improve existing latrines and bathing cubicles to increase durability and quality, ensure safety and privacy, and address specific needs for women and girls, persons with disabilities, and older persons.

Faecal sludge treatment facilities will be upgraded to improve efficiency and coverage and minimize maintenance costs. The Sector will strengthen solid waste management systems, including through the establishment of safely-managed disposal sites, promotion of waste segregation, safe disposal and recycling, and composting of waste, where possible. The Sector will strive to harmonize solid waste management systems and engage partners in sustainable gender-responsive strategies by increasing female participation and engagement.

The Sector's hygiene promotion strategy will focus on strengthening participatory approaches and capacity building for Rohingya refugees to change high-risk behaviours. Gender responsive community mobilization will be reinforced to ensure participation, especially of women and girls, in decision-making related to the design, feedback mechanisms, implementation and monitoring of WASH services. WASH partners will prioritize meeting needs for critical hygiene supplies, including soap, water containers, and menstrual hygiene management materials.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHYIA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

The Sector will support the Government of Bangladesh to implement and monitor high quality, sustainable, and gender-responsive public service infrastructure and delivery in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. The Sector will focus on continued development of sustainable management frameworks for WASH infrastructure through community engagement and meaningful participation of host community members through community-led sanitation approaches. Efforts to ensure sustainability, including the use of solar-powered water distribution networks and borehole construction will be prioritized where possible. The Sector will continue to seek innovative and sustainable solutions to addressing water scarcity challenges in Teknaf, and will ensure that vulnerable communities, including those experiencing scarcity north of Kutupalong camp, receive targeted support. The Sector will also support development and management of information system databases linked with national structures, to support the effective management of water resources. The Sector will provide WASH support to healthcare facilities and schools for Bangladeshis in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support Camp Administration (Government of Bangladesh CiCs and their teams) through the Capacity Sharing Initiative (CSI) and by establishing and running camp management and emergency preparedness and response programmes. (SO1 & S02)**
2. **Enable safe living conditions through rationalized and participatory site planning and through environmentally conscious construction and site maintenance initiatives. (SO1, SO2, & SO3)**
3. **Promote meaningful community representation and accountability of the humanitarian community to the host community and Rohingya refugees through feedback mechanisms and community dialogue to mitigate tensions. (SO1 & SO2)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD **94.2M**

POPULATION TARGETED

884,041

884,041 Rohingya Refugees

07 Sector Projects

07 Appealing Partners

09 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Co-lead Agencies: IOM / DRC

Sector Coordinator:
Kerry McBroom / smcxb.coord@gmail.com

REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) Sector will support the RRRC and CiCs with site management and site planning operations, particularly recognizing recent fire incidents in the camps. Through Phase II of the CSI, the SMSD Sector and partners will collaborate closely with the RRRC's Office to roll-out contextualized training programmes and standardized guidance documents on camp coordination and camp management. As part of the Sector's commitment to inclusion and mainstreaming, the CSI will provide all SMSD staff with training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Protection, and Gender Mainstreaming.

SMSD partners will reinforce standardized camp-coordination structures, harmonized service monitoring, facility mapping, robust and inclusive community feedback systems, and diverse opportunities for participation. SMSD partners will also ensure access to life-saving cross-sectoral COVID-19 prevention and treatment services. As members of the camp-level Rapid Investigation and Response Teams (RIRT), SMSD partners work with Health actors to coordinate counselling, assistance, and treatment for COVID-19-affected households. SMSD partners will operate quarantine and Point of Entry facilities and communicate key messages across camps. SMSD partners will also support graveyard maintenance and provide technical and material assistance for appropriate burials. Site Development partners will continue to construct and maintain access routes to health facilities.

Approximately 95 percent of Rohingya refugees[12] were satisfied with camp-level cyclone and disaster preparedness in 2020. SMSD partners will build on this solid foundation and work with volunteers, CiCs and their teams, and the Government of Bangladesh Cyclone Preparedness Programme focal points to conduct camp-level emergency preparedness and response assessments and develop action plans. Partners will minimize physical risks through site improvement, including slope stabilization and drainage. The SMSD Sector will also focus on fire safety, particularly during site planning, to create fire breaks, improve physical access, and reduce risks. The Sector will improve data collection through the Daily Incident System. Disaster Risk Reduction work will be closely tied to site development projects and macro site planning, with a focus on environmental sustainability. Emergency preparedness and response activities will also address gender and protection considerations.

Rohingya refugees cannot access humanitarian assistance without safe pathways, stairways, and bridges. Site planning teams will collaborate closely with development partners and the Government of Bangladesh on infrastructure works in the camp. Sector partners, including those working as part of the Site Maintenance and Engineering Project (SMEP), will continue providing cash-for-work opportunities for host community members in construction, maintenance, and environmental improvement projects. This year partners will prioritize environmentally-sustainable materials and designs.

In response to the recent serious fire events in the Rohingya camps, the humanitarian community will, under the leadership of the Government, continue to rebuild and repair damaged facilities and shelters to restore essential services and living conditions, prepare for the remainder of the 'fire season,' and improve fire prevention mechanisms in the camps.[13] Rohingya volunteers will continue to play a key role in fire prevention and response.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHYIA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

SMSD partners will support the host community through cash-for-work opportunities, providing assistance to Bangladeshi households, where required.

12. J-MSNA 2020.

13. Fire Incident – ISCG Initial Rapid Joint Needs Assessment Report, March 2021

PROTECTION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure safe, voluntary and dignified return of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar and respect for Rohingya refugees' basic needs, while widening continuous joint registration (as part of the Government-UNHCR registration exercise) and documentation for all Rohingya refugees in order to ensure effective, targeted protection and assistance and work toward sustainable solutions. (SO1 & SO4)
2. Promote a community-based approach to the response, support community protection mechanisms, and facilitate meaningful access to specialized services for persons at heightened risk who have diverse needs and vulnerabilities. This is with the aim of mitigating exposure to risks, strengthening the resilience of affected communities in order to build capacity for return and reintegration, and placing communities at the centre of the response, as well as by ensuring active and effective communication between humanitarian actors and communities of concern. (SO1, SO2 & SO4)
3. Support system strengthening together with the Government and local partners, including local women-led organizations and disabled persons organizations, mitigating potential tensions within and between the Rohingya refugee and host communities. (SO1, SO2 & SO3)
4. Ensure that boys and girls, including adolescents, facing life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress, have access to well-coordinated, gender-responsive, and quality child and youth protection services. (SO1, SO2 & SO3)
5. Enhance access to quality survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating GBV risks, and supporting survivors of GBV in the Rohingya refugee camps and targeted areas in host communities. (SO1, SO2 & SO3)
6. Promote an inclusive, integrated, and multi-sectoral approach to addressing protection risks and needs. (SO1, SO2 & SO3)

PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD40M

POPULATION TARGETED

1.1M

884,041 Rohingya Refugees

173,847 Bangladeshi Host Community

13 Sector Projects

13 Appealing Partners

23 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: UNHCR

Sector Coordinator:
Haruno Nakashiba / nakashiba@unhcr.org

CHILD PROTECTION

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD26M

POPULATION TARGETED

826,721

660,168 Rohingya Refugees

166,553 Bangladeshi Host Community

15 Sector Projects

15 Appealing Partners

21 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

Sector Coordinator:
Krissie Hayes / krhayes@unicef.org

GENDER-BASED-VIOLENCE

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD26M

POPULATION TARGETED

667,082

538,569 Rohingya Refugees

128,513 Bangladeshi Host Community

13 Sector Projects

13 Appealing Partners

20 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Sector Lead Agency: UNFPA

Sector Coordinator:
Chacha Maisori / chacha@unfpa.org

ROHINGYA REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

Protection

In 2021, the Protection Sector will continue to place Rohingya refugees at the centre of the response and address the heightened risks resulting from the reduced protection presence in the camps due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This will be achieved through structured community engagement and capacity building initiatives, by strengthening collaboration with law enforcement authorities on community safety initiatives, and by enhancing access to justice through standardized mediation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR will continue to ensure registration and documentation of Rohingya refugees.

Protection monitoring, assessments, and coordination in the camps will play a key role in identifying new trends and generating analysis to support advocacy efforts and protection programming. The Sector will utilize systematic protection monitoring in support of evidence-based advocacy efforts and an inclusive approach that addresses challenges and informs tailored prevention and response interventions. The Sector, including Child Protection and GBV Sub-Sectors, will promote the centrality of protection to ensure a conducive protection environment through a whole of systems approach that ensures that the principles of "Do No Harm" and "Leave No One Behind' are the foundation for all sectoral and working groups activities.

The Sector will collect disaggregated data and promote inclusion in project development and monitoring/evaluation frameworks. Partners will extend disability-targeted support in camps and communities where there currently are no service providers. To address dangerous onward movements, the Sector will work through the Anti-Trafficking Working Group to develop and lead a collective strategy for anti-trafficking interventions in Cox's Bazar District, including prevention and response interventions, in line with the Government's National Plan of Action on Trafficking. In coordination with relevant Government agencies, the Sector will also promote community-based security and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The Sector will also continue to prioritize mental health and psychosocial support as an integrated part of programming and interventions.

Protection actors will work to strengthen the capacity of administrative, judicial, and law enforcement authorities. Social protection messaging through community-based protection networks will continue, ensuring that Rohingya have access to life-saving information, including on COVID-19 and during the monsoon season. The Sector will prioritize capacity building for duty bearers and stakeholders, including government bodies, religious leaders, and service providers, to reinforce mutual collaboration, enhance equal access to assistance and services for vulnerable groups, and overcome personal biases, stigma, and discrimination.

Child Protection

In partnership with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) and the Department of Social Services (DSS), the Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) will focus on strengthening the overall child protection system, utilizing the Child Protection Minimum Standards[14] which focus on strengthening child protection systems at the level of children, families, communities, and society. The Rohingya community will remain at the centre of the child protection response, with increased efforts to deliver inclusive approaches to child protection, building on existing capacities of community members themselves, such as families and caregivers, and by engaging children in their own protection. In addition, the CPSS will focus on supporting systems strengthening with local authorities to ensure a holistic approach to the protection of children.

Specifically, the CPSS will focus on the following key responses in 2021:

- Enhancing capacities of existing community-level child protection structures, including through community-based child protection organizations and networks and engagement with the community;
- Supporting caregivers and parents through psychosocial support and positive parenting sessions, as well as the identification of and capacity-building for community-level family-based alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children;
- Providing case management by trained caseworkers for specific child protection cases, including survivors of violence, exploitation, and abuse, with increased support to case management volunteers. CPSS will continue to enhance referral networks through a multi-sectoral approach, particularly by strengthening coordination with GBV and CP case workers and Protection Focal Points for more holistic care;[15]
- Harmonizing and improving information management, data collection, and analysis for an evidence-based response through upgrading and upscaling the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+), and by introducing a monitoring framework;

- Ensuring structured individual and group-based psychosocial support for children and adolescents;
- Ensuring gender and age-sensitive programming targeting adolescents and youth, including life skills and vocational training, in collaboration with the Education Sector;
- Raising awareness on child protection risks, responses, and capacities with a wide range of stakeholders, including communities, children, authorities, and other Sectors and partners, with innovative modalities to effectively reach wider audiences; and
- Ensuring ongoing monsoon and cyclone preparedness and response related to child protection risks, including through community-based actions plans, message and awareness dissemination, CP mobile teams, and erecting Emergency Child and Caregiver (ECC) Information Points across the camps, which provide key contacts and information to communities prior to emergencies.

The CPSS will ensure an increased focus on the inclusion of children with disabilities in all programming, working in collaboration with the Age, Gender and Diversity Working Group and other relevant actors. Together with the Government, the CPSS will strengthen systems for better ensuring children's access to justice for any crimes committed against them, including for Rohingya refugee children.

Gender-Based Violence

The GBV Sub-Sector (GBVSS) will expand comprehensive GBV prevention and response programmes, focusing on case management and multi-sector referral systems of GBV survivors. In 2020, GBVSS partners expanded services to include male survivors and will continue to strengthen disability inclusion in 2021.

The Sub-Sector will focus on improving the quality and accessibility of life-saving GBV response services, such as specialized case management, and in collaboration with the Health Sector, mental health and psychosocial support. A focus will be on addressing the specific needs of different vulnerable groups, including women, adolescent girls, children, people with disabilities, male survivors, and persons at heightened risk of trafficking, exploitation, and abuse. The GBVSS will place an emphasis on capacity building efforts for service providers to promote quality and harmonized services.

The GBV Sub-Sector's work will include standardizing data collection tools and incident documentation among GBV partners, so that analysis and information can support advocacy efforts with protection stakeholders and Government authorities. The Sub-Sector will reinforce community mobilization strategies through the expansion of proven GBV prevention models, in order to promote behaviour changes and strengthen community-based protection mechanisms. The Sub-Sector will also prioritize the active engagement of men to address socio-cultural barriers with context-specific and culturally-sensitive messages on available GBV services and referral mechanisms. At the same time, partners will work to expand skills-building and socio-economic empowerment programming for women and girls.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Protection

The Sector will support the Government's initiatives on protection activities and services for the host communities living in close proximity to the camps. The Sector will pursue a community-based approach aiming at mitigating potential tensions between the Rohingya refugees and the host communities. The Sector will continue to deliver critical assistance to persons with disabilities and older persons in the host community, as well as to children and survivors of GBV.

Child Protection

The CPSS will focus on systems strengthening by building on existing capacities and supporting local actors, aligning with the national strategy and placing emphasis on the harmonization of tools and approaches. Working with local authorities will be a priority in 2021, including building the capacity of the Government's social workforce (DSS and MoWCA).

Gender-Based Violence

In collaboration with MoWCA and other Governmental service providers, the GBVSS will expand comprehensive GBV prevention and response services in the prioritized host communities. The Sub-Sector will scale up capacity development initiatives for Government and non-government service providers, to ensure that services and support for GBV survivors are in line with survivor-centred approaches, GBV guiding principles, and minimum standards. Priorities include case management psychosocial support, mental health, clinical management of rape, and mainstreaming of GBV and survivor-centred sensitive approaches in justice, safety, security, and social welfare services.

In collaboration with the national GBV Cluster, the Sub-Sector will seek to strengthen national systems for GBV prevention and response and enhance the role and participation of Bangladeshi partners, including women-led organizations. Joint initiatives and group activities to create opportunities will be strengthened, including through joint life- and vocational-skill building and self-reliance programmes, trainings, support to women's committees and adolescent and youth clubs, and engagement with religious leaders.

14. Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action, 2019.

15. The Best Interests Determination (BID) process rollout will continue as an integral component of case management.

EDUCATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure access to gender-responsive learning opportunities in an enabling, protective environment for crisis-affected children. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**
2. **Provide education to crisis-affected girls and boys within government-approved frameworks for teaching and learning. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**
3. **Support the capacity development of teachers and Education Sector partners to provide education services and strengthen monitoring systems and community engagement. (SO1, SO2, & SO3).**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD**85M**

POPULATION TARGETED

451,548

390,923 Rohingya Refugees

60,625 Bangladeshi Host Community

26 Sector Projects

26 Appealing Partners

13 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Directorate of Primary Education

Sector Co-lead Agencies: UNICEF / Save the Children

Sector Coordinator:
Sharmila Pillai / edusector.cxb@humanitarianresponse.info;
Ralph Zireva / lcfa.cxb@humanitarianresponse.info

REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Sector response in 2021 will focus on children and youth living in all Rohingya camps, with a particular emphasis on girls, children with disabilities, and unaccompanied and separated children. The Education Sector will will ensure education for Rohingya children in the Myanmar language and Myanmar curriculum, and using the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) wherever it is required until the transition to the Myanmar curriculum reaches full scale. The transition will be underway in 2021, following delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Sector response in 2021 will focus on children and youth living in all Rohingya camps, with a particular emphasis on girls, children with disabilities, and unaccompanied and separated children. The Education Sector will promote access to education for Rohingya children in the Myanmar language and Myanmar curriculum, and use of the Learning Competency Framework and Approach (LCFA) wherever it is required until the transition to the Myanmar curriculum reaches full scale. The transition will be underway in 2021, following delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Education Sector will scale up the delivery of the Myanmar Curriculum in, where feasible, the Myanmar language for all children and youth in camps, with a view to facilitating their sustainable reintegration upon return to Myanmar.[16] The Education Sector will promote learning with qualified teachers and adequate learning materials, and a school feeding programme to encourage retention. The UN and humanitarian community will continue to advocate for the Government of Myanmar's recognition of the use of the Myanmar Curriculum in the Myanmar language, where feasible, in the camps, and explore ways for the learning record to be accepted in education establishments in Myanmar.

A key priority for the Sector in 2021 will be to implement back-to-learning campaigns for children and youth once learning facilities re-open. The Sector will build on progress in enrolling youth in education programmes, including basic literacy, numeracy, and proficiency in the Myanmar language and will expand capacity building programmes, in close consultation with the Government. The Sector will also work to strengthen the engagement of Rohingya refugees[17] through community-based learning facilities to facilitate access for populations who cannot enroll in the traditional learning centres.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

In 2021, the Education Sector will maintain close collaboration with the District Primary Education Officer (DPEO) and District Education Officer (DEO) to ensure that its host community response strategy addresses the priority education needs outlined by the Government of Bangladesh. Identified needs include capacity building for government officials on monitoring and supportive supervision, the provision of learning materials and multi-media classroom equipment, and training for teachers on quality education delivery. The Sector will focus on system strengthening, rehabilitation of school infrastructure, and provision of education supplies, giving priority to the ten primary and ten secondary schools selected by the DPEO / DEO in Ukhiya and Teknaf, and professional development of teachers and para-professional teachers working in government and informal schools.[18] The Sector will work with youth to develop skills for employment, including supporting youth from Ukhiya and Teknaf to access a vocational college and polytechnic institute in Cox's Bazar District.

16. Once Learning Centres reopen, the complete middle school curriculum (Grades 6 to 9) will gradually be introduced on a pilot basis for 10,000 adolescents. This will be further expanded to introduce Grade 10 and Grade 1 (the first year of primary) in 2021.

17. Community-based (home-based, religious schools, etc.) and Cross-sectoral shared facilities (Girl-Friendly Spaces, Child-Friendly Spaces, Adolescent Clubs, etc.) currently count for 40 percent of the total of the learning facilities. They provide access to education for 22 percent of the children enrolled in the camps.

18. Community-based schools, established and implemented by the populations where government schools are not available, are led by para-teachers. The humanitarian community also establishes learning centres in the host community to meet education needs in such situations.

NUTRITION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure that all girls and boys under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have access to high-quality life-saving, gender-responsive integrated nutrition services through rationalized nutrition facilities in the camps and government healthcare and nutrition institutions. (SO1 & SO2)**
2. **Ensure that all boys and girls, and PLW have uninterrupted access and use of preventive nutrition services, benefiting from optimal maternal and child feeding practices and improved dietary diversity and meal frequencies through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive community interventions, including during any emergency outbreak. (SO1 & SO2)**
3. **Enhance capacities of all partners to understand and apply localization principles and optimize staffing for the implementation of quality integrated nutrition services in the Rohingya refugee and host communities, while ensuring that all services are gender-responsive, transparent, accessible, evidence-based, and inclusive. (SO1 & SO2)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD**42.4M**

POPULATION TARGETED

415,570

294,170 Rohingya Refugees

121,400 Bangladeshi Host Community

07 Sector Projects

07 Appealing Partners

05 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Civil Surgeon (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Sector Lead Agency: UNICEF

Sector Coordinator:
Bakhodir Rahimov / brahimov@unicef.org

REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2021, Nutrition Sector partners will focus on the provision of life-saving nutrition services through 46 community Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs) and five Stabilization Centres (SCs) in the camps. Partners will also further enhance the capacity of INFs to provide inclusive, gender-sensitive services for children under five with severe and moderate acute malnutrition, with concerted efforts to ensure community mobilization and engagement activities.

Specific Sector priorities for 2021 will include the screening and admission of children and PLW with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) to nutrition treatment programmes; conducting vitamin A deficiency preventive and deworming programmes; and delivering Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) programmes. Ensuring the "first 1,000 days"[19] approach remains central and focuses on the use of Mother Support Groups. Throughout 2020, partners trained 130,000 mothers on measuring malnutrition in their children using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) method and referring them to nutrition services. This approach helped ensure that malnourished children were identified during the COVID-19 pandemic when the humanitarian presence in the camps was reduced, and it will be scaled up further in 2021.

The Sector will also strive to provide inclusive, integrated and multi-dimensional nutrition services which are disabled-friendly and include early childhood care and development and mental health and psychosocial support services. In 2020, Nutrition partners successfully trialed and adopted basic elements of disability screening in nutrition services. For 2021, capacity building for staff and volunteers on the identification and referral of malnourished disabled children will be a priority. To ensure inclusive nutrition services, the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme will be expanded in 2021 to include early childhood care and development and mental health and psychosocial support services. These services will be integrated into IYCF programming, with a view to supporting already enrolled SAM and MAM children aged three to five years with educational and training materials and to encourage harmonized child development and growth.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

Using national protocols and guidelines, the Sector will continue to provide essential nutrition curative and preventive service to malnourished children and PLW in the host community. Partners will provide SAM and MAM treatment services for over 8,800 children under five and a total of 2,975 MAM PLW. Nutrition partners will respond to the IYCF needs of 25,500 mothers and caregivers of children under five using one-on-one or small groups counselling sessions. A total of 78,500 PLW and adolescent girls will receive iron and folic acid supplements as part of an anemia prevention programme. To support capacity-building of local actors, the Sector will promote and scale up different information and knowledge exchange platforms with local community leaders and relevant government authorities and facilities.

19. Research shows that good nutrition in the first 1,000 days of a child's life has a profound impact on a child's ability to grow and remain healthy later in life. For further information: https://thousanddays.org/why-1000-days/

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support Government, operational Sectors and humanitarian actors in ensuring adoption of strategic, and community-centric communication and community engagement approaches on key humanitarian concerns, integrating gender, inclusion, and protection considerations. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**
2. **Improve participation of affected people, following minimum standards for the referral and response to community feedback, and through increased use of collective data analysis. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**
3. **Reinforce coordination, advocacy and technical support across different Sectors and stakeholders. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD**10.0M**

POPULATION TARGETED

1.1M

728,863
Rohingya Refugees

402,438
Bangladeshi Host Community

10
Sector Projects

10
Appealing Partners

27
Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Working Group Lead Agency: IOM

Sector Coordinator:
Md. Mahbubur Rahman / cxb.cwcwg@gmail.com

REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2021, in close consultation and collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, the CwC Working Group will intensify efforts to ensure the active engagement and participation of the Rohingya refugee community in CwC initiatives. This will be achieved by scaling up the use of evidence-based CwC tools, including tailored messages and materials in appropriate languages to ensure more inclusive communication and consultation with different groups. CwC Working Group will strive to ensure that all Rohingya refugees, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to accurate information.

Combatting rumours and harmful misinformation surrounding COVID-19 and other issues will remain a key priority in 2021. CwC Working Group partners will continue to use rumour tracking tools and conduct regular analysis of misinformation to identify rumours and develop targeted materials to counter misleading narratives.

CwC Working Group will provide technical support to all Sectors to mainstream community engagement across their services and activities, with a view to ensuring broader and improved integration of communication with communities activities and the humanitarian community's accountability to the Rohingya refugee and host communities across the response. CwC Working Group's support to humanitarian actors concerning community engagement will include capacity assessments, training and workshops, technical consultations, and sharing communication tools. The CwC Working Group will also support Sectors to contribute to common indicators on feedback mechanisms and referral pathways and standardize practices in these areas. Technical support on CwC will also be extended to CiC staff in all camps.

CwC Working Group will continue to prioritize community stakeholder mapping, as well as the expansion of efforts to strengthen the participation and engagement of Bangladeshi civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in CwC initiatives.

HOST COMMUNITY RESPONSE STRATEGY IN UKHIYA AND TEKNAF UPAZILAS

The CwC Working Group, together with the RRRC's Office, DC's Office, Bangladesh Betar state-owned radio station, the Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Office (DRRO), and the District Information Office (DIO) will continue to provide essential information to host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. Messages will be disseminated via television, radio, social media, loudspeaker, and other means. Information and communication messages and materials will be adapted to the local context and translated into appropriate languages.

In addition to continued engagement with CBOs and CSOs, the increased participation of Bangladeshi NGOs in CwC initiatives will be critical in 2021, along with effort to strengthen local capacity and reinforce existing communication channels. These efforts will ensure timely and accurate provision of information to the host community.

EMERGENCY TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Coordinate the emergency telecommunications response and develop and share operational information to support decision-making, avoid duplication of efforts, and bolster advocacy efforts. (SO2)**
2. **Maintain the provision of communications and data connectivity services across common operational areas. (SO2)**
3. **Conduct capacity-building exercises to strengthen the expertise and skills of Bangladeshi staff, to ensure the sustainability of services. (SO2)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD**3.9M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

141

01 Sector Project

01 Appealing Partner

01 Implementing Partner

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh:
Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL)

Sector Lead Agency: WFP

Sector Coordinator:
Habib Shashati / habib.shashati@wfp.org

SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2021, subject to the approval of the Government of Bangladesh, the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) will continue to identify and respond to communications needs as the situation evolves. The Sector will facilitate the exchange of information and best practices and access to technical expertise and support. The ETS will also continue to publish and share regular, accurate and operational information management products with partners and relevant stakeholders to support decision-making and avoid duplication of efforts. To strengthen emergency communications skills and expertise of Bangladeshis in the response, the ETS will continue to assess the needs of staff on the ground and conduct capacity building exercises tailored to their needs.

LOGISTICS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Strengthen links between Bangladeshi and international humanitarian partners and the Government by providing logistics coordination, information management, and support and advisory services to agencies responding to the humanitarian crisis. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**
2. **Augment common logistics capacity through the implementation of strategic temporary common storage and geographic information systems (GIS) mapping services to allow continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian supplies. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**
3. **Enhance rapid emergency response by developing common logistics preparedness initiatives and facilitating Sector-specific field-level trainings. (SO1, SO2, SO3 & SO4)**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD **1.6M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

141

01 Sector Project

01 Appealing Partner

01 Implementing Partner

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC)

Sector Lead Agency: WFP

Sector Coordinator:
Tania Regan / tania.regan@wfp.org

SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2021, the Logistics Sector will work as a common forum in Cox's Bazar to discuss and seek collaborative solutions to the most pressing logistics constraints. This will be achieved through coordination, information management, provision of common logistics services and capacity strengthening for the humanitarian community, as well as the Government of Bangladesh. The Sector will prioritize finding solutions to constraints that limit operational capacity, including transport, access, and storage capacities, and create risks to supply chain continuity.

COORDINATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Support leadership and coordination to ensure an effective response, with protection and solutions as the foundation.**
2. **Foster a common understanding of context, needs, priorities, response progress and gaps, and an integrated and multi-Sector approach to protection and gender mainstreaming.**
3. **Promote an efficient and well-resourced response through leading advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD**5.0M**

ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED

141

05 Sector Projects

04 Appealing Partners

06 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Deputy Commissioner (DC)

Senior Coordinator:
Nicole Epting / seniorcoordinator@iscgcxb.org

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The ISCG Secretariat will maintain strong and functional liaison with District authorities on the design and implementation of the response and management of the humanitarian operation, including access issues and community relations, and will also maintain regular liaison with the relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies. The ISCG Secretariat will support the overall humanitarian coordination structure, including the SEG in Dhaka, the HoSOG, and Sector and Working Group Coordinators in Cox's Bazar, to make decisions and align and advocate on key policy, security and operational matters.

To support coherence and cohesiveness of the response, the ISCG Secretariat will continue to deliver the core coordination functions for the response, including managing the joint response planning cycle, from assessment and strategic planning, to supporting resource mobilization, monitoring, and reporting. The ISCG Secretariat will also deliver information management, external relations, and communications services, and support to field and thematic coordination, including emergency preparedness and response and PSEA. Through collaboration across Sectors, measures for PSEA will be strengthened to improve access to safe reporting and follow-up mechanisms, independent and reliable investigations, and appropriate support for survivors.

The ISCG Secretariat, the SEG in Dhaka, the HoSOG, and the Sectors and Working Groups will continue to identify needs, priorities, progress, and gaps through various analysis exercises and monitoring frameworks, and work to harmonize standards and approaches across the camps, in coordination with the National Task Force on Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals. To inform the response, the ISCG Secretariat will create and disseminate information products, including the monthly "who does what, where, when" (4W) reporting system and situation reports, disaggregating data by age and sex where possible. A comprehensive monitoring framework will allow for tracking of progress of the 2021 JRP against selected indicators, including both Sector-specific and common indicators across the response, such as those related to coordination, gender and inclusion, disability, and community engagement. Dashboards in the monthly situation reports will provide real-time reporting on progress against key Sector-specific indicators.

The ISCG Secretariat will coordinate a mid-term review of 2021 JRP implementation, which will allow for adjustments if necessary, based upon shifting needs and the evolution of the situation on the ground. In the second quarter of 2021, the J-MSNA exercise in the Rohingya refugee camps and host communities will be conducted to provide a comprehensive evidence base of household-level multi-Sectoral needs. The J-MSNA, alongside Sector-specific assessments, will ensure a common analysis of needs, better targeting of activities in the response, and inform planning, as well as strategic and operational decision-making for 2022.

HEALTHCARE FOR HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS

SECTOR OBJECTIVES

1. **Ensure timely and quality COVID-19 health care services for humanitarian personnel and other front-line workers involved in humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazar.**

FUNDING REQUIRED

USD**5.3M**

HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS

15,000

04 Sector Projects

04 Appealing Partners

04 Implementing Partners

CONTACT

Government of Bangladesh: Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Deputy Commissioner (DC)

Senior Coordinator:
Nicole Epting / seniorcoordinator@iscgcxb.org

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The UN has developed a project to establish a COVID-19 Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) in Cox's Bazar. The MTF will provide medical care to front-line workers that is compliant with WHO guidelines on infection prevention and control, and will have the capacity to manage severe acute respiratory infections and other complications related to COVID-19 cases. The project will respond to treatment needs for moderate, severe, and critical cases of UN personnel and dependents, NGO staff, and Government personnel engaged in the response.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I:

MONITORING FRAMEWORK

ANNEX II:

APPEALING PARTNERS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh

www.facebook.com/RohingyaResponseISCG

www.twitter.com/Rohingya_ISCG

ANNEXES

ANNEX I:
Monitoring Framework

ANNEX II:
Appealing Partners and Financial Information

ANNEX I

MONITORING INDICATORS

Data Disaggregation: In all cases where an indicator specifies the unit of measurement as 'individual' or 'percentage,' the data will be disaggregated by sex and age. All indicators measured by 'household' will provide data that is disaggregated by sex. All Sectors aim to provide disaggregated data across indicators, where applicable.

Data Availability: In some cases, the data for the variable 'In Need' or 'Baseline' is marked as 'Not Available (NA).' The use of NA implies that the indicator is new, and therefore the number has yet to be determined, or the information can otherwise not be measured.

'In Need': For some indicators, the variable 'In Need' includes the entire 'population in need' for the 2021 JRP (884,041 Rohingya refugees, 470,000 Bangladeshis in the host communities, or a total of 1,354,041 Rohingya refugees and host community members).

Acronym Legend: *NA for 'Not Available' and IN for 'Indicator'*

FOOD SECURITY

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

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of refugees receiving regular food assistance.	884,041	884,041	884,041	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of refugee households reached with timely food assistance in case of a disaster.	100	100	100	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of refugee households with acceptable Food Consumption Score.	NA	50	100	Assessment reports, monitoring reports	FSS Partners	Quarterly
IN4: Percentage of refugee households using consumption-based coping strategy.	NA	80	0	Assessment reports, monitoring reports	FSS Partners	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Support capacity building of Rohingya refugees that can support their sustainable reintegration in Myanmar.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of households receiving capacity building support.	187,932	62,000	187,932	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN2: Number of refugees participating in food for assets/ cash-for-work activities.	NA	3,601	7,000	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of refugee households using a crisis coping strategy (reduced coping strategy index).	NA	62	0	Assessment reports, monitoring reports	FSS Partners	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Enhance livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable host communities and support social protection interventions, in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of host community households reached with agricultural livelihoods support.	25,370	25,370	25,370	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN2: Number of host community households reached with non-agricultural livelihoods support.	33,630	33,630	33,630	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN3: Number of host community households reached with food or cash support.	43,000	43,000	43,000	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN4: Number of host community individuals participating in food for assets/cash-for-work activities.	43,000	43,000	43,000	Distribution reports, 5Ws	FSS Partners	Monthly
IN5: Percentage of host community households using a crisis coping strategy (livelihood coping strategy index).	NA	33	0	Assessment reports, monitoring reports	FSS Partners	Quarterly

HEALTH

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Improve equitable access to and utilization of life-saving and comprehensive primary and secondary health services for all crisis-affected populations.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Under 5 mortality / 1,000 / month.	NA	0.59	<1.5	Community-based Mortality Surveillance	CH WG	Monthly
IN2: Number of consultations / person / year.	NA	2.4	2	4W	Health Sector	Monthly
IN3: Number of women of reproductive age using any method of contraception.	173,037	96,461	141,476	SRH Service data	SRH WG	Monthly
IN4: Number of consultations for clinical mental health and focused psychosocial support.	NA	22,000	34,000	4Ws	Health Sector	Monthly
IN5: Percentage of facility-based deliveries.	42,896 (deliveries)	59.8	65	CH WG Reporting tool	CH WG	Monthly
IN6: Number of patients referred to higher-level care for acute emergencies.	NA	10,000	10,000	4Ws	Health Sector	Quarterly
IN7: Percentage of health facilities offering GBV services (CMR/IPV or first line support and referral).	137 (facilities)	59	100	Quarterly Reporting Tool	Health Sector	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Ensure infection prevention and control measures and timely response to all communicable diseases with outbreak potential, including COVID-19, and preparation for and response to other health emergencies including during the monsoon and cyclone seasons.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Case fatality ratio among COVID-19 cases.	NA	1.8	<5	EWARS	WHO	Monthly
IN2: Coverage of Penta 3 among children <1 year-old.	30,485 (individual)	65	75	DHIS2	WHO	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of EWARS alerts submitted within the required timeline.	NA	50	80	DHIS2	WHO	Monthly
IN4: Percentage of medical and paramedical workers trained on infection prevention and control (IPC) biannually, in all health facilities.	4,188 (individual)	63	>80	EWARS	WHO	Monthly
IN5: Percentage of facilities that have a dedicated, trained IPC focal person.	137 (facility)	68	100	Quarterly monitoring	WHO	Quarterly
IN6: Number of functional beds at isolation and treatment facilities, including SARI ITCs.	NA	1,252	600	Quarterly monitoring	Health Sector	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Encourage healthy living and improve health-seeking behavior and utilization of essential service packages by countering misinformation and supporting community engagement.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Percentage of Community Health Workers/volunteers trained on at least 5 core training packages.	1,500 (individual)	78	85	CH WG	CH WG	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of women who had at least 4 antenatal care visits by the time of delivery.	30,000 (approx. number of births/ year)	25	50	DHIS2	UNICEF	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of households visited every two weeks by community health workers.	187,517 (household)	74	90	CH WG	CH WG	Monthly
IN4: Number of participants attending community psychosocial group activities, per year.	230,000	200,000	230,000	MHPSS	MHPSS	Monthly
IN5: Number of rehabilitation sessions held for any individual with physical limitations or mobility issues (disaggregated by sex and age).	NA	NA	3,200	MHPSS	MHPSS	Monthly
IN6: Number of risk communication and community engagement messages developed to target health promotion activities.	NA	10	15	Quarterly Bulletin	Health Sector	Quarterly
IN7: Percentage of health facilities with at least 1 mhGAP trained staff.	40 (facility)	76	90	MHPSS	MHPSS	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 4 : Ensure robust Health Sector coordination, partner collaboration, information management and monitoring, and technical leadership with the aim of achieving rational, standardized and accountable health service delivery.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of regular health information management products developed by the Health Sector and shared with partners (4Ws, Bulletin, Quarterly monitoring, Maps, factsheets, etc).	NA	16	33	Health Sector and Working Groups	Health Sector	Quarterly
IN2: Number of supportive supervisions by the Health Sector coordination members and interagency / government teams to camp and government health facilities, including health posts, PHCs, field hospitals and SARI ITCs.	NA	9	4	Health Sector	Health Sector	Quarterly
IN3: Number of camp-level health coordination meetings held.	NA	94	408	Health Sector	Health Sector	Monthly
IN4: Average of reporting rate in DHIS2 for Rohingya refugee server.	NA	94	95	DHIS2	UNICEF / Health Sector	Monthly
IN5: Percentage of PHCs and health posts where individual satisfaction is monitored through exit surveys or other community feedback mechanism.	All Health Facilities	96	100	Quarterly Monitoring	Health Sector	Monthly

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Provide life-saving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by disasters and other shocks.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of households assisted with emergency shelter support.	187,932	33,417	187,932	Sector RDV reporting	SNFI Sector	Weekly
IN2: Number of gender-related issues referred through effective camp Focal Points or Catchment Focal Points.	NA	0	400	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly
IN3: Number of households receiving emergency NFI assistance post-natural disaster or shock.	NA	27,379	4,300	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Provide safe and dignified living conditions to reduce suffering.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of Rohingya households reached with Shelter/ NFI assistance.	187,932	188,540	187,932	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly
IN2: Number of host community households benefitting from Shelter/NFI assistance.	50,000	29,754	24,246	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly

IN3: Number of cross-cutting Sector documents (including HLP guidance/advocacy) developed that advance the Sector's strategic objectives.	8	1	8	4W	SNFI Sector	Bi-annually
IN4: Percentage of Rohingya households benefiting from durable materials (treated bamboo, steel shelters, reinforced concrete posts).	82	39	43	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Mitigating potential tensions between Rohingya refugees and host communities.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of HLP cases addressed through HLP case management, including alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (Rohingya and host community).	10	1	10	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly
IN2: Number of people (women, older people, people with specific needs) involved in shelter activities.	680	NA	680	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly
IN3: Number of camps assisted with community-led shelter activities.	34	0	34	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly
IN4: Number of consultations for community-led programming.	NA	0	20	4W	SNFI Sector	Monthly

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Ensure regular, sufficient, and equitable access to safe water for drinking and domestic needs.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FRE-QUENCY
IN1: Number of targeted people disaggregated by sex, age and disability benefitting from at least 20 l/p/d of safe water for drinking and other domestic purposes.	1,354,041	808,200	1,125,416	4W, Infrastructure monitoring tool	WASH partners / DPHE	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of water quality tests meeting minimum water quality standards.	7,000 (tests)	75	85	Water quality monitoring	WASH partners	Monthly
IN3: Number of targeted people in host communities who are benefiting from safe and maintained water facilities.	472,002 (individual)	208,292	236,009	4W, Infrastructure monitoring tool	WASH partners / DPHE	Monthly
IN4: Number of people disaggregated by host community and camps reporting having enough water to meet all domestic needs.	1,354,041	1,146,120 (88% in camps and 77% in host community)	1,219,456 (92% in camps and 85% in host com-munity)	HH survey, MSNA	WASH partners	Bi-annually

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Ensure adequate and appropriate sanitation facilities that allow rapid, safe, and secure access for all and at all times.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUEN-CY

IN1: Number of targeted people in camps who have access to functional and improved latrine facilities.	884,041	645,290	884,041	4W, Infrastructure mapping, key informant interviews	WASH partners	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of households reporting visible waste in the vicinity of their accommodation.	187,756 (household)	27	20	Household Survey, MSNA	WASH partners	Bi-annually
IN3: Number of targeted people who are accessing safe, functional and dignified communal bathing facilities.	884,041	417,160	884,041	4W, Infrastructure Mapping Tools	WASH partners	Monthly
IN4: Number of fully functional sanitation facilities (bathing cubicles and latrines).	86,070 (facility)	78	90	Infrastructure monitoring tool, partners reports	WASH partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Ensure the change of potentially health-compromising behaviours through participatory hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items with particular focus on contagious diseases.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUEN-CY
IN1: Percentage of targeted people able to identify three occasions when hand-washing is critical.	1,354,041 (individual)	71	80	KAP Survey, Household Survey, MSNA	WASH partners	Twice per year
IN2: Percentage of women and girls accessing MHM supply according to WASH Sector standards and at least twice per year.	270,048 (individual)	76	80	4W	WASH partners	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of households in camps that have at least two clean and covered water containers at the time of assessment.	187,756 (household)	75	100	4W	WASH partners	Monthly
IN4: Percentage of households reporting having soap during the assessment.	229,917 (household)	95 in camps, 96 in host community	100	KAP Survey, Household Survey, MSNA	WASH partners	Bi-annually

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Support Camp Administration (Government of Bangladesh CiCs and their teams) through the Capacity Sharing Initiative (CSI) and by establishing and running camp management and emergency preparedness and response programmes.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUEN-CY
IN1: Percentage of refugees living in camps where SMSD supports harmonized monthly facility and service monitoring. v	884,041 (individual)	0	100	Kobo, Camp profiles	Camp managers / UN AoR agencies / SMSD Sector	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of refugees living in camps where a multi-hazard emergency preparedness and response plan has been updated and tested.	884,041 (individual)	100	100	Preparedness plans, reports	SMSD Sector	Annual
IN3: Percentage of SMSD staff and volunteers who have been trained on gender, protection and PSEA standards and practices.	4,420 (individual)	60	100	SMSD training tracker	Partners / SMSD Sector	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Enable safe living conditions through rationalized and participatory site planning and through environmentally conscious construction and site maintenance initiatives.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Percentage of refugees living in areas that are upgraded to meet acceptable space standards.	884,041 (individual)	1.7	20	SMSD reports, UNHCR registration data	SMSD partners	Quarterly
IN2: Percentage of site development and improvement works identified through community consultations and/or referrals.	NA	NA	50	4Ws, SOPs	SMSD partners / SMSD Sector	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of site development daily laborers who are women or persons with disabilities.	NA	15	20	4Ws	SMSD partners / SMSD Sector	Monthly
IN4: Percentage of refugees living within 15 minutes of key infrastructure: secondary health facilities, markets, e-voucher shops, food distribution, LPG distribution, and a CiC/law enforcement (GoB) facility.	NA	20	50	SMSD reports, UNHCR registration data	SMSD Sector	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Promote meaningful community representation and accountability of the humanitarian community to the host community and Rohingya refugees through feedback mechanisms and community dialogue to mitigate tensions.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Percentage of camps with operational camp representation systems.	29 (camp)	15	60	4W	SMSD Partners / SMSD Sector	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of camps with representation systems that include the participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities.	34 (camp)	15	100	4W	SMSD Partners / SMSD Sector	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of camps with operational community feedback and referral mechanisms.	34 (camp)	100	100	4W	SMSD Partners / SMSD Sector	Monthly

PROTECTION (INCLUDING CP AND GBV)

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Ensure safe, voluntary and dignified return of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar and respect for Rohingya refugees' basic needs, while widening continuous joint registration (as part of the Government-UNHCR registration exercise) and documentation for all Rohingya refugees in order to ensure effective, targeted protection and assistance and work toward sustainable solutions.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of individuals supported with legal aid and related services, including victims of trafficking and exploitation.	1,354,041	17,757	21,500	5W	General Protection	Monthly

IN2: Number of situational protection reports produced by the Protection Working Group (PWG), based on common Protection Monitoring Framework and/or ad hoc assessments (e.g. rapid protection Assessments, Border Monitoring, Camp Protection Profiles, etc.), with recommendations on programming and advocacy priorities.	NA	14	18	Monthly Sitrep	General Protection	Monthly
IN3: Number of individuals among service providers, local authorities and community representatives trained on mediation and other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.	NA	NA	250	5W	General Protection	Monthly
IN4: Percentage of refugees for whom data disaggregated by sex, age, location and specific needs is available and updated.	884,041 (individual)	100	100	UNHCR Registration	UNHCR Registration	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Promote a community-based approach to the response, support community protection mechanisms, and facilitate meaningful access to specialized services for persons at heightened risk who have diverse needs and vulnerabilities. This is with the aim of mitigating exposure to risks, strengthening the resilience of affected communities in order to build capacity for return and reintegration, and placing communities at the centre of the response, as well as by ensuring active and effective communication between humanitarian actors and communities of concern.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of community-led initiatives supported by humanitarian actors.	884,041 (individual)v	36,871	36,000	5W	General Protection / Child Protection	Monthly
IN2: Number of people reached by community-led messaging on key protection risks and related mitigation measures.	1,354,041	1,354,041	1,354,041	5W	General Protection / Child Protection	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of camps with established Protection Emergency Response Units whose members are trained and activated.	34 (camp)	100	100	PWG Reports	Protection Working Group	Monthly
IN4: Percentage of community-based child protection network members who report increased confidence in their ability to prevent and respond to child protection risks.	1,060 (individual)	100	80	CPSS report	Child Protection	

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Support system strengthening together with the Government and local partners, including local women-led organizations and disabled persons organizations, mitigating potential tensions within and between the Rohingya refugee and host communities.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of initiatives that work to mitigate potential tensions within and between refugees and the host community.	NA	27	30	5W	General Protection	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of community groups led by women and girls.	34 (camp)	50	50	5W	General Protection	Monthly
IN3: Number of individuals from service providers and authorities trained on protection including gender.	NA	9,435	11,100	5W + Training reports	General Protection, Child Protection	Monthly

IN4: Percentage of Interagency Child Protection SOPs developed, endorsed and implemented by both agencies and the government.	100	100	100	Training report and SOPs	Child Protection	Quarterly
IN5: Number of initiatives supporting child protection systems strengthening, together with authorities.	NA	NA	25	CPSS report	Child Protection	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 4 : Ensure that boys and girls, including adolescents, facing life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, and severe distress, have access to well-coordinated, gender-responsive, and quality child and youth protection services.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of adolescents (disaggregated by sex and disability) receiving services including life skills, pre-vocational skills, and resilience activities.	Rohingya refugees: 53,732; HC: 14,129	Rohingya refugees: 25,703; HC: 5,300	Rohingya refugees: 53,732; HC:14,129	5W	Child Protection	Monthly
IN2: Number of caregivers (male and female) who receive MHPSS, positive parenting and other in-kind support leading to improved relationships with the children under their care.	Rohingya refugees: 64,862; HC: 17,056	Rohingya refugees: 25,952; HC: 4,318	Rohingya refugees: 64,862; HC: 17,056	5W	Child Protection	Monthly
IN3: Number of girls and boys benefiting from age, diversity and gender-sensitive mental health and psychosocial support services that are structured and sustained.	Rohingya refugees: 221,255; HC: 58,181	Rohingya refugees: 46,828; HC: 8,932	Rohingya refugees: 221,254; HC 58,181	5W	Child Protection	Monthly
IN4: Number of identified girls and boys at risk who received specialized age and gender-sensitive child protection services through individual case management to meet their unique needs.	Rohingya refugees: 43,121; HC: 11,339	Rohingya refugees: 11,213; HC: 638	Rohingya refugees: 43,121; HC: 11,339	5W	Child Protection	Monthly
IN5: Number of targeted affected and at-risk girls and boys including adolescents with access to quality age, diversity and gender-sensitive child protection services.	Rohingya refugees: 334,007; HC: 74,853	Rohingya refuges: 8,411; HC:630	Rohingya refugees: 334,007; HC: 74,853	5W	Child Protection	Monthly
IN6: Percentage of the total number of CP actors (social workers, community volunteers, government officials) and non-child protection actors who have received CP training who demonstrate increased knowledge and skills in providing age- and gender- sensitive child protection services.	8,500 (3,500 CP and staffs + 5,000 Volunteers)	88	80	5W and CPSS report	Child Protection	Quarterly
IN7: Percentage of targeted caregivers who report enhanced skills to fulfil their responsibilities towards their children following their participation in a child protection programme.	82,000 (individual)	NA	70	CPSS report	Child Protection	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 5 : Enhance access to quality survivor-centred services by responding to individual needs, preventing and mitigating GBV risks, and supporting survivors of GBV in the Rohingya refugee camps and targeted areas in host communities.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of community activists trained and engaged in GBV prevention strategies using tested social change approaches in the camps and targeted host community.	36,210	21,906	23,500	GBV SS Partners	GBV SS Partners	Monthly
IN2: Number of individuals benefitting from structured PSS services that meet minimum standards in the camps and targeted host community.	183,600	87,192	100,000	GBV SS Partners	GBV SS Partners	Monthly
IN3: Number of Sectors that have GBV risk mitigation actions included in their Sector plans and activity implementation, in line with the IASC GBV Guidelines.	7	7	7	GBV SS Partners	GBV SS Partners	Monthly
IN4: Number of women and girls benefiting from skills development and empowerment programming in the camps and targeted host community.	301,621	20,097	23,000	GBV SS Partners	GBV SS Partners	Monthly
IN5: Percentage of camps/sites where there is a functional GBV referral system with an effective field-level coordination mechanism for multi-sectoral GBV response services.	34 camps and 11 host community unions	93	100	GBV SS	GBV SS	Quarterly
IN6: Percentage of reported sexual violence cases that were referred and received medical care within 72 hours.	100	42	100	GBV SS	GBV SS	Monthly
IN7: Percentage of trained GBV service providers and other humanitarian staff who achieved at least 60% post-test score after attending trainings in case management, GBVIMS, CMR and GBV IASC Guidelines, in the camps and targeted host community.	100	83	90	GBV SS Partners	GBV SS Partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 6 : Promote an inclusive, integrated and multi-sectoral approach to addressing protection risks and needs.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of individuals of different Sectors trained on Protection Mainstreaming.	285	1,130	Total number of staff in all Sec-tors	PWG Reports, protection mainstreaming focal point training reports	CPSS/GBV/ Protection Partner	Monthly
IN2: Number of Sectors and working groups with active Protection Mainstreaming Focal Points.	7	6	7	PWG Reports, protection mainstreaming focal point training reports	Protection Sector / other Sector Coordinators	Monthly
IN3: Percentage of other Sectors with strategic and/or operational frameworks (Sector strategies, work plans, SOPs, assessments, etc.) that mainstream Protection.	7	77	100	Sectors and PMFP report	Protection Sector / other Sector Coordinators	Monthly

IN4: Percentage of Sector partners that have at least one trained PSEA and child safeguarding focal point.	100	100	100	Training Reports by PSEA Coordinator, CPSS and other Sector Coordinator	Protection Sector / other Sector Coordinators	Monthly

EDUCATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Ensure access to gender-responsive learning opportunities in an enabling, protective environment for crisis-affected children.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of crisis-affected girls and boys (aged 4 to 24 in host community and 3 to 24 in Rohingya refugee population) accessing learning opportunities in facilities and schools supported by Education Sector partners.	Rohingya refugees: 515,052 (49% girls / 51% boys); HC: 200,119 (54% girls / 46% boys)	Rohingya refugees: 353,828 (174,333 girls and 179,495 boys); HC: 43,950 (24,642 girls and 19,308 boys)	451,548	5W	Education Sector Partners	Monthly
IN2: Number of government and non-formal schools in the host community benefitting from rehabilitation.	NA	113 host community facilities (49 government schools/ colleges, 42 private schools, 5 madrassas and 7 shared facilities	230	5W	Education Sector Partners	Monthly
IN3: Number of learning facilities, including learning centres, community-based and cross-sectoral structures with sex-segregated accessible WASH facilities in the Rohingya refugee camps and host community.	NA	6,236 learning facilities (3,326 learning centres, 2,843 community-based learning facilities and 67 cross- Sectoral shared learning facilities)	7,000	5W	Education Sector Partners	Monthly
IN4: Number of learning facilities in refugee camps constructed or rehabilitated by Education Sector partners.	NA	633	7,000	5W	Education Sector Partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Provide education to crisis affected girls and boys within government-approved frameworks for teaching and learning.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of crisis-affected host community and Rohingya refugee girls and boys aged 3 to 24 years old receiving education and play materials, supplies and equipment aligned with Education Sector standards and other guidelines such as INEE minimum standards.	NA	Refugees: 322,758 (157,762 girls, 164,996 boys); HC: 9,995 (5,109 girls, 4,886 boys) ; Total: 332,753	451,548	5W	Education Sector Partners	Monthly

IN2: Percentage of Rohingya refugee girls and boys aged 3 to 24 years who have achieved their grade-level competencies.	NA	NA (Due to COVID 19 no learning assessment was completed).	75	5W	Education Sector Partners	Annual
IN3: Number of targeted children, adolescents, and youth reached through technology-based solutions supporting learning and wellbeing outcomes strategies during and post-COVID-19 situation.	NA	351,268	451,548	5W	Education Sector Partners	Monthly
IN4: Number of teacher-facilitators and caregivers from the host and Rohingya refugee communities trained in thematic education principles and/or pedagogy as per TPD Framework and Education Sector guidelines, including COVID-19 prevention and preparedness, PSS, Crisis and Disaster Risk Reduction strategies.	NA	8,758 Teacher-Facilitators (5,237 female, 3,521 male); 124,335 Caregivers (67,674 Female, 56,661 Male)	11,000	5W	Education Sector Partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Support the capacity development of teachers and Education Sector partners to provide education services and strengthen monitoring system and community engagement.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of Education Sector partners which have increased capacity on inclusive and gender-sensitive education practices.	44	42	44	Training Attendance	Education Sector	Annual
IN2: Number of educators, supervisors, managers and planners trained on crisis-sensitive planning, management and coordination for quality provision of learning opportunities for all learners.	NA	132	172	Training Attendance	Education Sector	Annual
IN3: Number of Education Sector partners implementing beneficiary-level data collection using tech-based monitoring tools.	NA	12	31	5W	Education Sector	Monthly
IN4: Number of needs assessments conducted to support equitable needs-based targeting of services.	NA	2	1	Reports	Education Sector	Annual

NUTRITION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Ensure that all girls and boys under five, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) have access to high-quality lifesaving, gender-responsive integrated nutrition services through rationalized nutrition facilities in the camps and government healthcare and nutrition institutions.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of SAM boys and girls under five admitted to the nutrition treatment programme.	12,685	10,238	11,500	4W, SQUEAC (coverage survey), J-MSNA	Nutrition Sector partners	Monthly

IN2: Number of MAM boys and girls admitted to the nutrition treatment programme.	51,704	50,885	46,500	4W, SQUEAC (coverage survey), J-MSNA	Nutrition Sector partners	Monthly
IN3: Number of MAM PLW admitted to the nutrition treatment programme.	8,151	2,635	7,500	4W, SQUEAC (coverage survey), J-MSNA	Nutrition Sector partners	Monthly
IN4: Percentage of Integrated Nutrition Facilities staff who are trained in CMAM, MIYCF, CMAMI, MHPSS and other cross cutting issues.	75	75	75	Training reports	Nutrition Sector partners	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Ensure that all boys and girls, and PLW have uninterrupted access and use of preventive nutrition services; benefiting from optimal maternal and child feeding practices and improved dietary diversity and meal frequencies through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive community interventions, including during any emergency outbreak.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of mother and caregivers who received IYCF one-on-one counselling sessions.	46,558	43,998	41,902	4W	Nutrition Sector partners	Monthly
IN2: Number of children under five who received a dose of vitamin A as per the age group.	160,500	160,026	160,500	4W	Nutrition Sector partners	Monthly
IN3: Number of children under five in Rohingya camps and host communities who benefitted from Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP).	145,000	168,573	145,000	4W	Nutrition Sector partners	Monthly
IN4: Number of pregnant and lactating women in Rohingya camps and host communities who benefitted from BSFP.	42,000	43,998	42,000	4W	Nutrition Sector partners	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Enhance capacities of all partners to understand and apply localization principles and optimize staffing for the implementation of quality integrated nutrition services in the Rohingya refugee and host communities, while ensuring that all services are gender-responsive, transparent, accessible, evidence-based, and inclusive.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Percentage of women in coordination boards of the Nutrition Sector.	50	35,783	50	Meeting minutes, Terms of reference (TORs)	Nutrition Sector	Annually
IN2: Number of mobile Rapid Response Teams (RRT).	50	50	50	Sector reports	Nutrition Sector	Twice per year
IN3: Number of INFs that are tied down.	46	46	46	Sector reports	Nutrition Sector	Annually
IN4: Number of surveys, assessments, evaluations, and programme missions for Sector performance monitoring and information management systems that provide timely and quality data and evidence to guide nutrition policy and advocacy strategies, programme design, and impact analysis.	4	1	4	Sector reports	Nutrition Sector	As conducted

COMMUNICATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Support Government, operational Sectors and humanitarian actors in ensuring adoption of strategic, and community-centric communication and community engagement approaches on key humanitarian concerns, integrating gender, inclusion and protection considerations.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of Rohingya refugee and host community members reached through CwC services.	1,354,041	803,098	900,000	4W	CwC WG Secretariat	Bi-annually
IN2: Percentage of Rohingya refugee and host community members who reported that CwC content/messages are accessible and understandable, disaggregated by sex, age and other diverse characteristics.	100	84	90	MSNA	ISCG	Bi-annually
IN3: Percentage of Rohingya refugee and host community members who feel informed about the kimnd of aid and services available to them, disaggregated by sex, age and other diverse characteristics	100	39	75	MSNA	ISCG	Bi-annually

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Improve participation of affected people, following minimum standards for the referral and response to community feedback, and through increased use of collective data analysis.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of agencies/ Sector partners following the common technical standards for Referral of Community Feedback.	148	NA	50	4W, Sector reports	Sectors/ CwC WG Secretariat	Bi-annually
IN2: Percentage of refugee and host community members who reported that they have no barriers to using feedback mechanisms, disaggregated by sex, age and other diverse characteristics.	100	83	90	MSNA	ISCG Secretariat	Bi-annually
IN3: Number of Information Service Centres/Info Hubs following CwC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).	104	104	104	Service Monitoring, Survey	SMSD / CwC WG	Bi-annually

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 : Reinforce coordination, advocacy and technical support across different Sectors and stakeholders.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of agencies, Sectors and platforms that used services and tools produced by CwC Working Group members.	148	70	90	4W	Common service / CwC partners	Bi-annually
IN2: Number of trainings/ orientations on CwC, accountability and humanitarian principles organized for humanitarian staff/volunteers.	NA	1,118	1,500	4W	Common service / CwC partners	Bi-annually

IN3: Number of humanitarian organizations regularly participating in CwC coordination meetings	65	27	40	Minutes	CwC WG Secretariat	Bi-annually

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Coordinate the emergency telecommunications response and develop and share operational information to support decision-making, avoid duplication of efforts and bolster advocacy efforts.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Percentage of users reported being satisfied with ETS services.	NA	80	100	User satisfaction survey	ETS	Annually
IN2: Number of local ETS Working Group meetings held.	NA	10	12	Meeting minutes shared and published	ETS	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Maintain the provision of communications and data connectivity services across common operational areas.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of users provided with security communications services.	NA	746	1,000	Security Operational Center Cox Bazar	UNDSS	Monthly
IN2: Number of sites provided with data connectivity services	NA	35	200	ETS infographics	ETS	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 :Conduct capacity-building exercises to strengthen the expertise and skills of Bangladeshi staff, to ensure the sustainability of services.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of humanitarian staff participating in ETS capacity building activities.	NA	10	30	Attendance sheets	ETS	Monthly

LOGISTICS

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Strengthen links between Bangladeshi and international humanitarian partners and the Government by providing logistics coordination, information management, and support and advisory services to agencies responding to the humanitarian crisis.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Percentage of Logistics Sector partners' feedback rated as "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied" regarding coordination and IM initiatives.	NA	90	85	Sector Performance Survey	Logistics Sector	Bi-annually
IN2: Number of IM products produced and published.	NA	58	40	Logistics Cluster Website	Logistics Sector	Quarterly
IN3: Number of times that the Logistics Sector - Bangladesh website is accessed.	NA	6,500	5,000	Logistics Cluster Website	Logistics Sector	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2: Augment common logistics capacity through the implementation of strategic temporary common storage and geographic information systems (GIS) mapping services to allow continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian supplies.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Percentage of Logistics Sector partners' feedback rated as "Satisfied" and "Very Satisfied" regarding common logistics services.	NA	97	85	Sector performance survey	Logistics Sector	6 months
IN2: Percentage of storage service/transport requests delivered in full (accepted, storage provided and released).	NA	95	90	RITA System	Logistics Sector	Quarterly
IN3: Number of organizations using common logistics services.	NA	33	20	RITA System	Logistics Sector	Quarterly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3: Enhance rapid emergency response by developing common logistics preparedness initiatives and facilitating Sector-specific field-level trainings.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of Bangladeshi and international organizations actively participating in coordination meetings (provide names of organizations regularly participating to allow for cross-Sector aggregation).	NA	60	130	Attendance Sheet	Logistics Sector	Quarterly

COORDINATION

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Support leadership and coordination to ensure an effective response, with protection and solutions as the foundation.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of refugee households receiving multi-Sector assistance to provide home-based care for household members with COVID-19.	187,932	187,932	187,932	4W	ISCG Secretariat / Sectors	Monthly
IN2: Number of people in need (Rohingya refugees and host communities) receiving multi-Sector assistance.	1,354,041	1,354,041	1,354,041	4W	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
IN3: Number of older refugees (above 59) receiving targeted multi-Sector support.	31,568	31,568	31,568	4W	ISCG Secretariat / Sectors	Monthly
IN4: Number of SEG, Inter-Sector Coordination and HoSOG meetings held and minutes shared.	NA	114	130	Meeting minutes	ISCG Secretariat / RCO	Monthly
IN5: Number of Rapid Gender Assessments produced to inform the response and promote gender mainstreaming.	NA	3	1	GiHA WG, Gender Hub	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
IN6: Number of partners using the Ukhiya coordination hub.	NA	NA	30	Hub Reports	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly

IN7: Number of PSEA discussions facilitated at Sector/HOSOG level.	NA	0	6	Meeting minutes	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Foster a common understanding of context, needs, priorities, response progress and gaps, and an integrated and multi-Sector approach to protection and gender mainstreaming.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of sitreps produced and shared, which include detailed sex and age disaggregated data, situation and gender analysis from all Sectors, and clearly identify gaps in the refugee and host community response.	NA	0	12	Situation Report	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
IN2: Number of comprehensive 4W and other IM products released that include disaggregated data and are used for operational and strategic decision making.	NA	0	54	IM products	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
IN3: Number of updates produced on monsoon and cyclones (including monsoon reports, and reports on status of cyclone preparedness).	NA	0	20	Reports and products	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 : Promote an efficient and well-resourced response through leading advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of (distance) consultations provided to staff.	NA	0	15,000	Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) records	UNHCR/WFP/IOM/UNICEF	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of staff in need benefitting from the specialized medical services/facilities.	NA	0	100	Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) records	UNHCR/WFP/IOM/UNICEF	Monthly
IN3: Staff health facility prepared and operationalized.	NA	0	18	Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) records	UNHCR/WFP/IIOM/UNICEF	Monthly

HEALTHCARE FOR HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS

SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 : Ensure timely and quality COVID-19 health care services for humanitarian personnel and other frontline workers involved in humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazar.

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
IN1: Number of (distance) consultations provided to staff.	NA	0	15,000	Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) records	UNHCR/WFP/IOM/UNICEF	Monthly
IN2: Percentage of staff in need benefitting from the specialized medical services/facilities.	NA	0	100	Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) records	UNHCR/WFP/IOM/UNICEF	Monthly
IN3: Staff health facility prepared and operationalized.	NA	0	18	Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) records	UNHCR/WFP/IIOM/UNICEF	Monthly

COMMON INDICATORS

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	REPORTING ENTITY	FREQUENCY
COORDINATION IN1: Number of camps with effective camp focal points and service monitoring in place as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).	34	34	34	Service Monitoring	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
COORDINATION IN2: Number of national non-governmental organizations active in the Sector.	69	69	69	4W	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
COORDINATION IN3: Percentage of staff working for humanitarian partner organizations who receive capacity development through Sector partner trainings/ mentoring.	NA	NA	75	4W	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
AAP IN4: Percentage of refugee and host community members who report that Sector partners take their opinions into account when providing aid/services.	NA	NA	75	Custom survey with 3 annual intervals	ISCG Secretariat	Bi-annually
GENDER PROTECTION AND INCLUSION IN5: Number of Sectors with gender, protection (including child protection and GBV) and diversity action plans developed, monitored and implemented.	NA	12	12	GiHA WG, Gender Hub	ISCG Secretariat	Quarterly
HLP IN6: Percentage of new facilities built or rented that complete HLP Due Diligence as part of humanitarian programming.	NA	NA	10	4W	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
DISABILITY IN7: Percentage of facilities that are designed to be disability and elderly friendly.	NA	NA	60	Service Monitoring	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN8: Number of beneficiaries reached through different community engagement initiatives.	1,354,041	1,354,041	1,354,041	4W	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly
VOLUNTEERS IN9: Number of Rohingya refugee voulnteers engaged through various initiatives.	NA	56,000	56,000	4W	ISCG Secretariat	Monthly

ANNEX II
APPEALING PARTNER AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PROTECTION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
PROTECTION 1.05M ppl	173,847 ppl	884,041 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	11	13
CHILD PROTECTION 826,719 ppl	166,552 ppl	660,167 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	14	15
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE 667,081 ppl	128,513 ppl	538,568 ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	11	13

PROTECTION

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$27,447,667
International Organization for Migration	$4,346,723
Handicap International / Humanity & Inclusion	$1,983,155
Danish Refugee Council	$1,362,096
Norwegian Refugee Council	$1,115,000
OXFAM GB	$992,185
BRAC	$617,150
Light House Organization	$495,698
Caritas Bangladesh	$445,390
United Nations Development Programme	$417,666
International Rescue Committee	$316,042
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	$265,000
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	$191,345
TOTAL	**$39,995,117**

CHILD PROTECTION

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations Children's Fund	$8,395,022
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$4,920,300
Save the Children	$3,050,176
Plan International Bangladesh	$1,699,624
International Organization for Migration	$1,377,684
Relief International	$1,357,183
BRAC	$1,169,183
Danish Refugee Council	$1,140,389
International Rescue Committee	$1,123,895
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	$457,919
Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación, ChildFund Alliance member	$396,796
Caritas Bangladesh	$348,248
NGO Forum for Public Health	$200,092
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	$191,215
Samaj Kalyan O Unnayan Shangstha	$141,795
TOTAL	**$25,969,521**

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations Population Fund	$8,000,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$5,800,965
United Nations Children's Fund	$3,000,000
International Organization for Migration	$1,700,000
UN Women	$1,500,000
CARE Bangladesh	$1,498,400
World Vision Bangladesh	$1,300,000
BRAC	$1,136,850
International Rescue Committee	$812,500
Danish Refugee Council	$428,085
Action Against Hunger	$295,200
NGO Forum for Public Health	$278,000
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	$250,000
TOTAL	**$26,000,000**

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities (Emergency)	Refugees in Camps
SITE MANAGEMENT 884,041ppl	-	884,041ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	0	7

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$41,900,000
International Organization for Migration	$34,903,400
World Food Programme	$14,000,000
Caritas Bangladesh	$1,493,505
United Nations Development Programme	$1,300,000
HEKS - Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	$500,445
Nabolok	$66,273
TOTAL	**$94,163,623**

FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
FOOD SECURITY 1.21M ppl	330,402ppl	884,041ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	22	21

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
World Food Programme	$192,662,961
BRAC	$7,291,135
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	$7,205,427
OXFAM GB	$6,277,214
International Organization for Migration	$5,200,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$5,093,503
Action Against Hunger	$4,945,506
World Vision Bangladesh	$2,222,655
Mukti Cox's Bazar	$2,034,253
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	$1,830,000
Save the Children	$1,678,854
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	$1,535,877
Solidarités International	$1,523,700

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
International Rescue Committee	$1,185,868
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	$1,107,120
Relief International	$1,066,652
Danish Refugee Council	$876,616
COAST Trust	$815,000
UN Women	$782,328
Faith in Action	$686,000
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	$670,938
Caritas Bangladesh	$352,077
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	$165,693
TOTAL	**$247,209,377**

EDUCATION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
EDUCATION 450,974ppl	60,051ppl	390,923ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	16	26

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations Children's Fund	$44,444,895
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$15,039,470
World Food Programme	$7,500,000
Plan International Bangladesh	$3,999,998
BRAC	$3,000,000
Save the Children	$2,450,000
United Nations Population Fund	$2,163,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	$1,500,000
Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación, ChildFund Alliance member	$729,994
International Rescue Committee	$600,000
Handicap International / Humanity & Inclusion	$500,000
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	$373,915
Jaago Foundation	$352,566
Safollomoy Samaj Kollyan Unnayan Sangstha	$339,725
Voluntary Service Overseas	$308,294
UN Women	$200,000
Samaj Kalyan O Unnayan Shangstha	$199,450
Mukti Cox's Bazar	$198,531
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	$186,304

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
Prantic Unnayan Society	$183,981
Allama Fazlullah Foundation	$182,717
Unite Theatre for Social Action	$170,929
Association For Mass Advancement Network	$150,000
Reaching People in Need	$127,000
Integrated Social Development Effort Bangladesh	$52,500
Caritas Bangladesh	$44,440
TOTAL	**$84,997,709**

HEALTH

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
HEALTH **1.36M** ppl	**472,003**ppl	**884,041**ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	**17**	**22**

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$30,642,029
United Nations Children's Fund	$19,626,880
International Organization for Migration	$19,239,456
World Health Organization	$16,000,000
United Nations Population Fund	$15,768,625
Save the Children	$5,572,300
Friendship	$5,227,000
International Rescue Committee	$4,464,010
Relief International	$4,172,716
BRAC	$3,779,347
Handicap International / Humanity & Inclusion	$3,088,280
CARE Bangladesh	$1,050,598
Community Development Association	$894,715
Médecins du Monde	$762,546
Peace Winds Japan	$715,400
Health and Education for All	$515,342
Food for the Hungry International	$500,000
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	$499,650
Green Hill	$444,500
Light House Organization	$428,276
MedGlobal	$400,000

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
Action Against Hunger	$366,849
Reaching People in Need	$310,179
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	$279,459
ORBIS International	$211,967
TOTAL	**$134,960,124**

NUTRITION

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
NUTRITION 415,570ppl	121,400ppl	294,170ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	4	7

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
World Food Programme	$18,446,420
United Nations Children's Fund	$12,869,100
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$6,500,000
Concern Worldwide	$2,349,105
Action Against Hunger	$1,700,000
BRAC	$278,467
Save the Children	$219,668
TOTAL	**$42,362,760**

SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
SHELTER & NFI 1.16M ppl	281,831ppl	884,041ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	7	14

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$47,250,000
International Organization for Migration	$45,979,507
BRAC	$7,609,163
Caritas Bangladesh	$5,009,441

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
Norwegian Refugee Council	$2,000,000
Association For Mass Advancement Network	$888,248
Help The Needy	$746,872
Nabolok	$573,707
Narkata Zheri Ekata Mohila Samiti	$558,025
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	$495,465
Reaching People in Need	$308,000
Save the Children	$286,530
Integrated Social Development Effort Bangladesh	$160,775
World Concern Development Organization	$121,634
TOTAL	**$111,987,367**

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
WASH **1.12M** ppl	**236,009**ppl	**884,041**ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	**16**	**21**

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$36,787,022
United Nations Children's Fund	$25,000,000
International Organization for Migration	$21,400,655
BRAC	$5,759,903
Action Against Hunger	$3,585,232
Solidarités International	$3,177,000
Save the Children	$1,961,179
CARE International	$1,786,152
Danish Refugee Council	$1,758,292
World Vision Bangladesh	$1,564,260
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	$1,289,294
United Nations Development Programme	$1,094,164
Caritas Bangladesh	$714,200
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	$714,000
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	$612,346
ACT Alliance / Norwegian Church Aid	$539,033
OXFAM GB	$390,260

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	$385,897
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	$346,500
Nabolok	$288,004
TEARFUND	$287,607
Reaching People in Need	$259,000
TOTAL	**$109,700,000**

COMMUNICATIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

PEOPLE TARGETED	Bangladeshi Host Communities	Refugees in Camps
CWC **1.13M** ppl	**402,438**ppl	**728,864**ppl
NUMBER OF JRP ORGANIZATIONS	**9**	**9**

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
United Nations Children's Fund	$2,597,516
International Organization for Migration	$2,307,238
Action Against Hunger	$2,041,102
International Rescue Committee	$1,206,737
BRAC	$965,811
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	$306,359
Association For Mass Advancement Network	$164,550
OXFAM GB	$155,576
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	$148,000
Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes And Rootless Children	$106,790
TOTAL	**$9,999,679**

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
World Food Programme	$2,500,000
TOTAL	**$2,500,000**

LOGISTICS

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
World Food Programme	$1,400,000
TOTAL	**$1,400,000**

COORDINATION

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
International Organization for Migration	$2,040,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$2,000,000
UN Women	$860,000
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	$100,000
TOTAL	**$5,000,000**

HEALTHCARE FOR HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL AND OTHER FRONT-LINE WORKERS

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
World Food Programme	$1,325,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$1,325,000
International Organization for Migration	$1,325,000
United Nations Children's Fund	$1,325,000
TOTAL	**$5,300,000**

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
World Food Programme	$239,412,454
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	$224,705,956
International Organization for Migration	$139,819,663
United Nations Children's Fund	$117,258,413
BRAC	$31,607,009
United Nations Population Fund	$25,931,625
World Health Organization	$16,000,000
Save the Children	$15,218,707
Action Against Hunger	$12,933,889
International Rescue Committee	$9,709,052
Caritas Bangladesh	$8,407,301
OXFAM GB	$7,815,235
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	$7,205,427
Relief International	$6,596,551

APPEALING ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US$)
Plan International Bangladesh	$5,699,622
Handicap International / Humanity & Inclusion	$5,571,435
Danish Refugee Council	$5,565,478
Friendship	$5,227,000
World Vision Bangladesh	$5,086,915
Solidarités International	$4,700,700
Norwegian Refugee Council	$4,615,000
ACT Alliance / Christian Aid	$3,738,098
UN Women	$3,342,328
United Nations Development Programme	$2,811,830
CARE Bangladesh	$2,548,998
Concern Worldwide	$2,349,105
Mukti Cox's Bazar	$2,232,784
Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz	$1,853,859
CARE International	$1,786,152
Friends in Village Development Bangladesh	$1,722,181
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	$1,569,915
Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	$1,398,335
ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	$1,294,853
Association For Mass Advancement Network	$1,202,798
Educo - Fundación Educación y Cooperación, ChildFund Alliance member	$1,126,790
Reaching People in Need	$1,004,179
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)	$979,000
Nabolok	$927,984
Light House Organization	$923,974
Community Development Association	$894,715
COAST Trust	$815,000
Médecins du Monde	$762,546
Help The Needy	$746,872
Peace Winds Japan	$715,400
Faith in Action	$686,000
Narkata Zheri Ekata Mohila Samiti	$558,025
ACT Alliance / Norwegian Church Aid	$539,033
Health and Education for All	$515,342
Food for the Hungry International	$500,000
NGO Forum for Public Health	$478,092
Green Hill	$444,500
MedGlobal	$400,000
Jaago Foundation	$352,566
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	$346,500
Samaj Kalyan O Unnayan Shangstha	$341,245
Safollomoy Samaj Kollyan Unnayan Sangstha	$339,725
Voluntary Service Overseas	$308,294
TEARFUND	$287,607
Integrated Social Development Effort Bangladesh	$213,275
ORBIS International	$211,967
Prantic Unnayan Society	$183,981
Allama Fazlullah Foundation	$182,717
Unite Theatre for Social Action	$170,929
World Concern Development Organization	$121,634
Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitutes And Rootless Children	$106,790
Grand Total	**$943,123,350**

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