PROTECTION SECTOR
- INCLUSIVE OF CHILD PROTECTION AND GBV SUB-SECTORS -

ROHINGYA REFUGEE RESPONSE
CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE SECTOR PLAN

*With focus on community-based protection, integrated protection, child protection and GBV mobile response, prevention and response*

*April 2019*

*With the participation of the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA) and the PSEA Network*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CYCLONIC DISASTER - SECTOR PREPAREDNESS &amp; RESPONSE PLAN – TABLE OF CONTENT:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Introduction and background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Objective and scope of application of the Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Protection Sector’s coordination structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Architecture of the Sector: the PWG, the Child Protection and Gender-based violence Sub-Sectors, the PWG Task-team, the EPR Task-force and the Child Protection Emergency Response core-team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Coordinators and Coordination Team: emergency focal points, contact details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Risk Analysis, Planning Assumptions, Identified Needs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1. Planning Assumptions and pre-Existing Needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2. Protection risks and disaster potential impact: primary and secondary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sectoral Preparedness and Response Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1. Preparedness activities – i.e. R&amp;Rs, training, prepositioning stocks, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2. Response Activation – Response Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3. Response coordination mechanisms – horizontal &amp; vertical, sectoral and external</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4. Inter-sectorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gaps identification – Operational constraints / Logistic concerns, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1. Gaps listing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Requirements (surge requests only) – lists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1. Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2. Material – including equipment and stocks needed and prepositioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3. Financial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Operational Work-Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1. Pre-landfall Plan and Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2. Immediate emergency response (first 72 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3. Transition Plan – towards restoration of “normal” activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Admin page (authors, contact details, next revision planned, validation, distribution list, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Annexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1. Protection Sector EPR Contacts Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2. Protection Camp Focal Points Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3. Child Protection Camp Focal Points Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.4. PERU Full contact list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5. Sector 4Ws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.6. ToR of PERU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.7. ToR Camp Protection Focal Points
10.8. ToR Camp CP Focal Points
10.9. ToR of the PWG EPR TF (work in progress)
10.10. TOR of the inter agency CP mobile team
10.11. CP Mobile team full contact list
10.12. Follow chart for temporary family separation and reunification - CPSS
10.15. Guideline on How to set up a Lost child and caregiver meeting point - CPSS
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Starting from 25 August 2017, targeted violence against Rohingya communities in Rakhine State, Myanmar, forced hundreds of thousands of people - mostly women and children - to flee their homes, reaching a total of 909,861 refugees as of 15 March 2019\(^1\) and leading to what has been defined as one of the largest and the ‘fastest growing’ refugee crisis in the world\(^2\). The Rohingya refugee crisis is a protection crisis, where refugees were forced to flee to Bangladesh to seek refuge from persecution, discrimination, gender-based violence and other serious human rights violations. The crisis has also a particular gendered nature, because of the significant number of women and girls now in the refugee camps who had experienced severe forms of abuses and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) while fleeing Myanmar. Many refugees have witnessed family members killed, sexually assaulted and abused or endured long separation and are in deep psychosocial distress. Additional risks and needs are placed onto them in displacement, as a result of the current living conditions, with one-third of refugee families having at least one specific protection vulnerability that requires specialized protection attention\(^3\). Additionally, 55 percent of all refugees being children, the majority of whom do not have access to formal education, adding to their vulnerability as education is an essential protection factor. While the overall influx has significantly slowed since the onset of the crisis, in 2018 a total of 16,765 Rohingya refugees continued to cross into Bangladesh\(^4\). As of August 2018, at the peak of last year’s monsoon season, around 200,000 individuals were estimated to be at risk of landslides and floods, while an additional 49,000 were already affected in some way by weather-related incidents as a result of monsoon rains.

Bangladesh is in fact prone to natural hazards and disasters, and camps are yearly exposed to two seasons at risk of cyclone in April-May and October-December, as well as the monsoon season from June to September when heavy rains further generate floods, flash-floods, water-logging and landslides. In coastal areas, particularly in Teknaf, storm surges also represent a significant threat. Fire is also a serious hazard across all camps, given the widespread presence of flammable materials, light construction materials used, high congestion and proximity of shelters. Considering the aforementioned risks, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness and response (EPR) are key planning and programming priorities and must be integrated into regularly yearly humanitarian cycles, in order to effectively prevent exposure to further risk and protect girls, boys, women and men of different ages and diversity determinants.

In support of the Government of Bangladesh and its people who welcomed the Rohingya refugees, opening their borders and their homes to them, the humanitarian community rapidly scaled up its operations to provide life-saving assistance and protection. The majority of refugees who arrived since August 2017 settled in camps in expansion areas adjacent to existing registered camps of Kutupalong and Nayapara, and makeshift settlements in Teknaf and Ukhia Upazilas. By the end of 2018, a total of 34 camps had been demarcated. An additional camp in Choukhali, in Northern Teknaf, is currently being developed. Severe congestion in most camps, especially in the Kutupalong Mega-camp (home to more than 600,000 refugees and divided into 23 camps) presents serious general and specific protection risks. As refugees spontaneously settled in these largely unplanned settlements, density is as high as 10m of land per person.

---


compared to the international UNHCR emergency standard of 45m\(^5\). Over-congestion and a difficult terrain, mainly constituted by steep slippery slopes and flood-prone low-lying areas, make it very challenging to improve refugees’ access to humanitarian services, in particular for those with impaired mobility and disabilities. As such, access and outreach of mobile teams and volunteers, as well as ensuring that vital information reaches all persons, in particular during cyclone and monsoon seasons, should be a key priority for all Sectors. Close proximity of shelters increases fire hazards and heightens the risks of spreading of communicable disease, should a weather-related emergency arise. Deforestation, including caused by collection of firewood, also exacerbates risks of landslides and flooding, and impairs a peaceful coexistence with the host community. These harsh conditions can also trigger or intensify psychosocial and mental distress, increase community tensions and prevalence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and violence against children. In order to mitigate environmental risks, relocations to safer locations, structural improvement works and stabilization of the terrain, as well as the building of essential infrastructure for basic service provision were successfully carried out by SMSDS Agencies as much as possible. In 2018 and at the beginning of 2019, the humanitarian community strived to stabilize and improve the camp conditions; including in order to mitigate risks in the 2019 monsoon and cyclone seasons. However, the situation in most camps continues to pose serious challenges for mobility and physical protection from the natural elements, particularly during the monsoon season and is expected to severely worsen during a cyclone (i.e. non-permanent shelters and absence of cyclone safe shelters for the largest majority of the refugee population).

Among the several lessons-learned and good practices from 2018, community based protection networks of volunteers have been established and have continued to work closely within the rest of the community. In this regard, women volunteers form a substantial part of the community networks and their inclusion and direct participation is crucial to an equitable and efficient mobilization and providing information related to the emergency linking them to existing static and mobile protection teams.

It is within this historical background and operational context and based on the lessons-learnt from the 2018 emergency response, that the Protection Sector, jointly with its GBV and CP Sub-Sectors, is leading the cyclone emergency preparedness and response protection plans in 2019; with substantial support of the Sector Lead Agencies and in partnership with all protection partners.

### 2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE PLAN

The main objective of this ‘Protection Sector Cyclone Preparedness and Response Plan’ is to provide an overview of main activities, including preparedness and response initiatives that will be implemented under the coordination leadership of the Sector and in close collaboration with all protection, child protection and GBV sub-sector partners, GIHA Working Group, other Sectors and the ISCG. The document also provides guidance on cyclone preparedness plans for protection partners, other Sectors, and external stakeholders as needed. In parallel, it is expected that camp specific operational plans, dishing out in details roles, responsibilities and concrete steps to be undertaken at camp level, are currently being worked on with the coordination support of the ISCG, the Site management Site development Sector (SMSDS) and the Camp in Charge (CiC). Protection actors and focal points (or their alternates/backups) at the camp level should be fully involved in the preparation of the above camp plans and their roll out, including having a seat at the camp Disaster Management Committees, using this overall Sector Plan as guidance.

\(^5\) UNHCR Emergency Handbook: https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/248797/camp-planning-standards-planned-settlements
3. PROTECTION SECTOR’S COORDINATION STRUCTURE


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sector and Sub-Sector)</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection Sector</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection Sub-sector</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Based Violence Sub-sector</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNHCR leads the Protection Sector in the Rohingya Refugee Response (RRR) through the Protection Working Group (PWG) coordination mechanism; the main functions of which include: information sharing and setting advocacy strategies on priority protection issues, providing protection guidance throughout the response, discussion and way forward on main field protection concerns and developments, and implementation of the protection strategy as per the Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2019. Membership to the PWG is open to any protection actor engaged in operational protection activities or in sustained protection advocacy in the RRR on the ground in Bangladesh. Within the Protection Sector, there are two Sub-Sectors: the Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector led by UNICEF, and the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Sector led by UNFPA. The Child Protection Sub-sector is a coordinating forum of the child protection actors with the main objective of strengthening and harmonizing emergency child protection (CP) interventions for refugee boys and girls. The main function of the Child Protection Sub-sector include: Share information, coordinate CP interventions, avoid duplication and ensure timely response; Develop a harmonized approach and tools, and seek consensus on issues; Create partnerships and linkages for better prioritization of available resources; Commit to and endorse minimum standards for child protection interventions; Monitor progress and report on activities and needs; Identify child protection concerns and contribute to advocacy initiatives which address them; Coordinate capacity building efforts. The GBV Sub Sector is a coordinating body with the objective of facilitating effective and coordinated GBV prevention and response services that reduce risks and mitigate consequences of GBV among the Rohingya refugees and affected Bangladeshi host communities in Cox Bazar District. The GBV Sub Sector coordinates and supports the efforts and activities of all relevant stakeholders in GBV emergency response and prevention through strengthening a multi-sector GBV response coordination mechanism, strategy development, information management, standard setting, advocacy, and resource mobilization.

Next to the Protection Sector and its two Sub-sectors, the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG) has been coordinating very closely to provide cross-sectoral mainstreaming to ensure the integration of gender aspects in humanitarian action; with the following key focus areas: coordination, technical advice, guidance and capacity development, advocacy, assessment and monitoring. Similarly, the PSEA Network is working closely with the Protection Sector’s coordination architecture, and vice versa, to ensure PSEA mainstreaming across Sectors.

Two Task Forces are attached to the PWG and one to the CP SS as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The PWG TT is a closed steering level committee which provides advice on policy issues of general protection concern. The TT is composed by the PWG Coordination Team, the GV/CP SS, international and national NGOs and UN Agencies. The TT, meeting on bi-weekly basis, mainly looks into advocacy and strategy issues and how to address serious protection trends in the camps. The TT also oversees and endorses recommendations made by the Emergency Response Protection Task Force (EPR TF) during the recovery time from a category incident 3 such as a natural disaster (ToR of the PWG TT is available).

The ERP TF provides a forum to jointly plan, consolidate, oversee and coordinate the Cox’s Bazar EPR operational plans. The TF is for operational protection actors only, who are directly engaged in the emergency response and who support the PERU mobile teams. Members of the TF come together once a month in the framework of a standing meeting. Ad hoc meetings are also held as per operational needs.

The CMTF and the CP Emergency Response core team, under the child protection sub-sector, maintain as first goal to strengthen the child protection actors’ case management capacity through the development of a comprehensive case management system in line with the global guidelines. The taskforce provides technical support to interagency requests on case management, including the FTR for temporary separation and alternative care in emergency. The CMTF meets on a weekly basis, on Sunday at 2pm. The CPSS /CMTF oversees the child protection response, including emergency preparedness and response activities, and will have regular contact with camp level child protection focal points who will act as emergency referrals systems for child protection cases. CPSS Coordinator/CMTF chair may call for ad hoc meeting as an emergency measure and when the need arises, to form an emergency response ‘Core Team’ of child protection agencies which will coordinate and support the first response activities, including those of field based CP ‘mobile teams’.

**PROTECTION COORDINATION TEAM AND OTHER CONTACT POINTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Coordinator Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection Sector</td>
<td>Ms. Anna Pelosi</td>
<td>Sector Coordinator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Pelosi@unhcr.org">Pelosi@unhcr.org</a></td>
<td>01846296746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Maria Ferrante</td>
<td>Protection Coordination Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ferrante@unhcr.org">ferrante@unhcr.org</a></td>
<td>01831790772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS, IDENTIFIED NEEDS, RISK ANALYSIS

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND PRE-EXISTING NEEDS

Existing restrictions to freedom of movement impact refugees’ access to public services and to alternative means to reduce their dependency thereby increasing their economic stress, reliance on aid and psychosocial needs. The lack of access to education and self-reliance opportunities continues to expose refugees, especially women, children and adolescent girls, as well as youth in general, to protection risks and potentially harmful coping mechanisms such as exploitation, survival sex, child marriage, and trafficking. Due to resource constraints and lack of qualified service providers, the insufficient outreach to persons at heightened risk, especially persons with disabilities, elderly persons without support, adolescent girls and young single women, LGBTI and persons in need of psychosocial and mental health support is a priority challenge in the current response. Family structures have been significantly disrupted by violence and forced displacement, and as a result, older persons (including women headed households) are often isolated, at heightened risk of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect and of not having access to information, services and protection support. Adolescent girls, young women and single women heads of household (the latter approximately 16% of the total Rohingya refugee population), are some of the most vulnerable persons in this context. Adolescent girls experience severe restrictions on their freedom of movement. Cultural factors and concerns about security mean that adolescent girls in particular are often confined to their households. Persons living with disabilities, including children, have greater and more specific needs than the general refugee population and they may have suffered greater consequences of forced displacement, during and after flight, due to their physical and/or mental impairment. Protection risks and concerns, in particular for the categories of persons described above, remain very high in the face of a possible natural disaster. An inclusive and more participatory approach to assistance throughout the response is required in order to adequately address specific needs and in particular to ensure that the needs and safety of the most vulnerable are accounted for in disaster risk preparedness and response initiatives.

Disasters can heighten the vulnerability of children in many highly impacting ways and put an additional heavy strain on children and their families; including by disrupting the protective mechanism provided by the family, community, schools and extended social protection networks. Children face serious protection risks including psychosocial distress, neglect, abuse, loss of and separation from caregiver and other family members, child marriage, child labour, trafficking and enduring the deprivation of familiar possessions and

---

6 Adolescent girls in crisis: voices of the Rohingya, Plan International (June 2018)
essential means of sustenance. Thousands of children have been separated from their parents or primary caregivers while fleeing into Bangladesh. They are experiencing high levels of distress after witnessing extreme violence in Myanmar, as well as being exposed to continued stressful and uncertain living conditions upon arrival in Bangladesh. Children are also exposed to significant threats of violence and exploitations within their own families and communities and are therefore in need of critical lifesaving support. These risks would be further exacerbated in a weather-related disaster and should be duly accounted for in preparedness and response plans.

Many women and girls have been exposed to widespread and severe forms of sexual violence in Myanmar before and during flight. Following displacement, they continue to be at disproportionate risk of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, forced/early marriage, and sexual exploitation and trafficking. For adolescent girls, GBV risk is exacerbated by a number of factors including cultural practices, insecurity within camps, perceived or otherwise, and limited opportunities for self-reliance for families, like access to livelihood and income generation opportunities. Female-headed household including widows continue to be at higher exposure to various protection risks and are lacking meaningful participation in the community. Inadequate service coverage and awareness bars access to life-saving care for survivors of gender-based violence. More efforts are needed to strengthen accessibility to services must be approached through meaningful engagement of men, women, boys, and girls in GBV risk mitigation at the community level. Given that GBV risks may be exacerbated during disasters, the need to ensure access to protection services through community-based referral systems during disasters must remain a priority. Ensuring that the identification and provision of services for SGBV through mobile protection teams is essential.

In addition to the above, the lack of recognized legal status renders all refugees vulnerable to various protection risks and limits the enjoyment of their basic rights. While positive steps have been taken since April 2018, the issuance of birth certificates to all Rohingya children born in Bangladesh remains to be fully operationalized in coordination with all competent government authorities. Of particular concern is also refugees’ lack of access to justice and to protective alternative dispute mechanisms. There is an immense and urgent need to provide mental health and psychosocial support for refugees of all ages. Adolescent boys and girls, and youth in general, face specific risks as they do not have access to education and self-reliance opportunities. Idleness in the camps is a major protection concern for both girls and boys. Girls and young women are particularly susceptible to early or forced marriage, human trafficking and sexual abuse, whilst boys and young men face heightened risk of child labour, exploitation, recruitment into gangs and other groups, human smuggling and trafficking. Abandonment of new born babies and need of finding alternative care is also a very serious concern. In this disrupted environment, the exposure to risk of children with disabilities are even higher. Lessons learned from other disaster-related responses illustrate that these vulnerabilities, especially if separated from caregivers, would be exacerbated, in particular, risks associated with trafficking and sexual abuse.

The lack of an inclusive and representative camp governance structures, which would strengthen direct and more equitable participation to empower the resilience of the refugee community, is an ongoing protection concerns that remains unaddressed in many camps. In addition, accountability and Communicating with Communities initiatives, and accessibility of those, including complaints and feedback mechanisms are still to be scaled-up and be extended to all the refugee population in camps. Community mobilization and outreach efforts need to be scaled up and mainstreamed across all camps, including through the rapid establishment of inclusive camp governance structures, community groups, committees and volunteers. In this vein, during disaster preparedness and response plans placing the community at the center and ensuring communication with communities is essential to mitigate protection risks during and after weather-related disaster.

While refugees rely on strong community-based protection and self-support mechanisms, the insufficient presence of law enforcement agencies, refugee’s lack of access to justice and the lack of adequate measures in place to address risks of exploitation, trafficking in persons, and, drug trafficking for both
refugees and host communities, contribute to an increased perception of insecurity in the camps. Protection monitoring findings, focus groups discussions conducted by different partners across camps and field monitoring visits including at night, all uniformly indicate that women and girls, as well as men and boys, feel that lighting, both street and portable, decreases their exposure to protection risks and increases their mobility and access to essential services. Lighting needs at individual, household and community levels have not been met yet and protection risks at night remain one of the highest protection concern reported by refugees. Given that lighting and access to law enforcement will be affected during a disaster, this should be taken into account in disaster preparedness and response planning.

There are persisting gaps in inclusion and access to services across camps and sectors for persons with specific needs, including among others, persons with disabilities, older persons, chronically or severely ill persons, and persons living with HIV/AIDS, LGBTI persons, pregnant women, widows and female headed households. An inclusive and more participatory approach to assistance throughout the response is required in order to adequately address their specific needs, enable them to exercise their basic rights and enjoy their entitlements to equal humanitarian assistance. Concurrently with the need of scaling up protection mainstreaming across the response, specific gender mainstreaming gaps need to be responded to in order to address gender issues widely faced by women and girls, in addition to the core GBV response.

In line with the above considerations, affected populations will become even more heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance for food and other life-saving needs during a possible natural disaster. In this scenario, a significant power differential exists between the enlarged community of humanitarian workers and the affected population, with a risk to exploit these unequal power dynamics and generate instances where sex is exchanged for food, medicines, assistance and so forth (SEA).

Given the heightened needs resulting from the upcoming cyclone season and the camps high exposure to seasonal potential natural disasters, the provision of essential preventive and mitigating measures to protect especially the most vulnerable persons, will be scaled up through placing the community at the center of the response and developing family and community-based innovative solutions to prevent harm, mitigate protection risks, and save lives.

**PROTECTION RISKS ANALYSIS AND DISASTER POTENTIAL IMPACTS: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY**

![Hazard Calendar](image)

*Figure 2: Cox's Bazar hazard calendar (Cox's Bazar Disaster Management Plan, 2014)*
The figure above indicates the yearly heightened natural hazard risks by month in Cox’s Bazar District, in particular resulting from the upcoming cyclone season and the camps’ exposure to potential natural disasters, which as previously stated, would exacerbate existing needs and vulnerabilities of the Rohingya refugee communities, particularly of the most vulnerable persons and families. Placing the community at the forefront of the response, while strengthening awareness raising and emergency preparedness through a community-based approach is critical; especially given the possibility that humanitarian actors may be unable to adequately and immediately access affected sites despite the prepositioning of staff.

Major protection risks expected in an emergency caused by natural disaster include: further forced displacement (within, between or outside the camps); injury and loss of life; short-term family separation as families may be in different locations when the cyclone hits or as they evacuate flooded and destroyed houses; missing persons and mortal remains management; psychosocial trauma and traumatic stress disorder; loss of shelter and physical protection from the elements; loss of personal belongings and/or personal registration and documentation, which in the case of the Rohingya refugees would be particularly serious given their lack of recognized status; heightened risk or GBV, specifically resulting from increased social tensions, trauma and distress, as well as congestion and promiscuity; and increased risk of trafficking and sexual exploitations and abuse. Persons most at risk in case of emergency include: children, including unaccompanied and separated children, single headed households, single women and child headed households, LGBTI, older persons, older persons taking care of several children, persons with disabilities without caregivers (physical and mental), pregnant and lactating women and persons with a serious and chronic illness.

At the community level, enormous needs and heightened risk are expected: family support networks may be disrupted due to separation, individual and social trauma, loss and injury. Community protection mechanisms, protection service points including safe spaces for children, adolescents and women, may be affected by floods and landslides and may be inaccessible. Heightened risks of abuse and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and trafficking, will also result from spontaneous or organized relocations into communal or emergency spaces shelters, where congestion and lack of privacy will most likely be a determining factor for women and girls. Disabled persons, older persons and pregnant women will very likely be negatively impacted by a natural disaster, as other adult and more independent family members will have greater resources and mobility to protect themselves and reach out for help, or will be preoccupied with catering for children first. Psychosocial and mental health needs of disabled and older persons will also be exacerbated, given their higher dependency, sensibility, susceptibility and different types of impairments; which will also affect their access to information, prior to and post disaster.

It is essential to factor in the planning and preparatory phase, that a natural disaster will not affect every member of the community in the same way and the impact will depend on a myriad of concurrent factors, some material ones, some new at the time of the impact and some pre-existing, such as societal cultures, customs and gender roles. These factors may coincide to create heightened risks for some specific members of the Rohingya community, such as LBGTIQ, women and girls, children, and disabled persons among others7.

Among some of the heightened protection risks identified in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster, gender-based violence, including domestic violence and violence against girls, is certainly at the top of the priority list. Violence can affect women, men, boys and girls, however women, girls and men who do not conform to society’s concepts and roles of femininity and masculinity, are usually more at risk of violence as a result of their gender. This includes LGBTI persons, as well as men who do take an active role in the community to protect, defend and openly support women’s rights, such as their freedom of movement in

---

7 GiHA Brief Number. 2, ISCG, 31 March 2018
the camp or their decision making-sharing capacity, for instance. Following a disaster, sexual, physical and gender-based violence (GBV) is well known and has been tracked to increase (figure below). This can happen for a number of reasons, which are mostly characterized by individual and social tensions and a lack of stability even in places of respite. An increase in social violence and gender-based violence, has been recorded and monitored in the aftermath of many natural disaster and is considered to be one of the most critical risks in such situations.

Similarly to the above analysis, the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is also identified as higher in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster. Risk of trafficking and other forms of exploitation, which are already present in the current context, will likely increase as opportunists and criminal elements will prey on the most vulnerable community members while the most vulnerable are likely to resort to negative coping mechanisms.

The potential impact on child protection service delivery at the different levels will include, at varying degrees, disruption of child protection service delivery for some or all child protection services particularly lifesaving interventions for the case management of at-risk children, CP facilities (CFS, multipurpose children and adolescent center, adolescent and girls friendly spaces) due to either flooding or damage to child protection facilities. In particular:

- It may result in problems for children and communities or staff to access child protection facilities due to water cutting off pathways and potential mini islands being formed.
- Landslides may pose additional dangers and risks and while all child protection facilities that were identified as at risk for landslides will be decommissioned, the situation might continue to evolve during the monsoon season and needs to be continuously re-evaluated.
- Child Protection Case Workers may have problems to access communities that they could reach before. Individual case management interventions may thus be severely impacted hence follow up of identified children at risk, tracing, active case finding may not be possible. After severe flooding and cyclones and in face of continued risk for landslides, it is of great importance to evaluate the safety risks for child protection case workers and outreach volunteers, as well as for mobile team and this might limit the areas they can effectively cover for a prolonged period of time.
- During severe rains, storms and especially when cyclones are approaching, it may be required to shut down all or some child protection facilities as the risk for staff and children might be too high, because the child protection facilities may not be able to withstand cyclones.
- After cyclones have passed and after massive rains it will be important to establish as soon as possible an overview about damage to child protection facilities and the potential opportunities to reopen them or the need to do certain repairs.
- Under consideration of safety concerns, rapid needs assessments will be planned not only to analyze the situation regarding child protection services and accessibility, but also to explore whether new or additional needs have occurred in any location.
- Communities that had to be moved will need to receive child protection services in their new locations and this may require moving mobile or setting up new ones.

The potential deterioration of relations between the host communities and the Rohingya refugees, may also pose heightened risks and concrete threats during evacuation, spontaneous relocation, distribution of food and other essential humanitarian services.

Some other main identified protection risks, including cross-Sector, are:

- Spread injuries and wide needs of first aid, trauma management and stabilization (Health Sector).
- Health hazards and risks with contamination of water, as well as need of segregated, lit, accessible latrines for community and emergency shelters (WASH Sector).
- Family separation, missing persons and consequent need of family tracing and reunification, inclusive of adults family members (Protection Sector and Registration Units).
- Loss of individual and legal documentation, personal property, including registration cards, humanitarian assistance and distribution cards, title deeds (from Myanmar), and others. (Protection Sector and Registration Units, RRRC).

Large loss of life and need of dead body management, with highlighted concerns on psychosocial issues of the living and preserving dignity of the dead (RRRC, Army, Police ICRC and BDRCS, SMSD Sector).

5. SECTORAL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES – I.E. R&RS, TRAINING, PREPOSITIONING STOCKS, ETC.

In preparation for a natural disaster due to a cyclone, protection partners’ efforts will be focused on:

- Placing the community - women, men, girls and boys - at the center of preparedness and response activities through community engagement and training of volunteers across diversity groups, including discussions, consultations and information sharing on preparedness plans. Community outreach volunteers and Protection Emergency Response Units (PERU) are being trained to conduct discussions and sensitization, raise voices and concerns of refugees, strengthen neighborhood level preparedness, participate as first responders, and provide information to other refugees at the onset of and post disaster. The meaningful participation of all members of the community (men, women, youth, boys, girls, older persons, disabled persons, etc.) and types of community structures (outreach women and men workers, community groups, elected camp committees, religious leaders and majhis) by diversifying channels of engagement (focus group discussions, Town Hall Meetings, door-to-door) is ensured by protection actors.

- Awareness raising, dissemination of harmonized messaging to: raise awareness on all available means to reduce risks; inform on service points and on the importance for the community preserve family unity and to protect and support the most vulnerable households and individuals; and, mitigate protection risks and reduce anxiety-rumors (family separation, trafficking).
Risk assessment and mapping of Protection facilities will have to be conducted, that includes Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Safe Spaces for Women and Girls (SSWG), Women’s Multi-Purpose Centers, Community Centers and Info Points, in coordination by Site Management Sector and the camp SM agencies. Support will be provided to the partners in order to identify static protection centers located in landslide or flood prone areas. Guidelines have been developed to guide the assessment, implement mitigation measures and close and relocate spaces in unsafe areas.

Map-out and train protection mobile teams (PERU) in each camp, operating under the PWG EPR TF and in close coordination at camp level with the protection focal points. A standardized and light PERU tool will be created, in particular to ensure appropriate ‘handover’ referral of individual/family cases from the PERU to existing protection services in the camp; ensuring that the necessary information is passed on after the emergency response, avoiding duplications and lack of follow-up. Efforts are being made at ensuring that PERU teams are gender inclusive as much as possible (for more detailed information about the PERU teams, please see the annexed ToR).

Partners in the camp will be ensuring that families have water proof bags and folders in which to place their personal identification documents and proof of entitlements. Awareness raising session will include the need of securing and/or keeping important documentation and personal identification documents close, especially in case of evacuation, heavy floods, and cyclone.

Mitigating measures, such as awareness-raising tailored to heightened risks due to natural disaster, to prevent trafficking and other forms of abuse and exploitation, especially for women, girls and all children should be put in place. This will include the provision of specific sessions on PSEA in each and very training, awareness raising and capacity building session for PERU teams, other protection mobile teams, volunteer groups, and all EPR training for humanitarian personnel.

Psychological First Aid (PFA) should also be included as a module in all capacity building initiatives for first responders, community volunteers, mobile teams and frontline humanitarian personnel, with priority to staff prepositioned near the camps in Ukhjia and Teknaff.

Implement reporting and feedback measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse from members of the protection community, affiliated humanitarian workers.

Plan/expect family separation and prepare for re-unification at missing points services, in close coordination with the Registration Unit of UNHCR and with links to the LCCGMP (see below).

If humanitarian relocation and/or evacuations outside of the camps will be deemed possible and supported by RRRC and the relevant authorities (this is not known at the time or writing), protection actors on the ground and the Protection Sector Coordination team should be keep abreast of the development and consulted on the modalities of said relocations/evacuations. While evacuations can certainly be a life-saving action for many of the refugees in case of a severe cyclone, there is high potential for heightened risk and further harm if such processes are not conducted in respect of protection principles (i.e. among others DNH, family unity, segregation of WASH facilities, PSEA). In particular, the need of preserving family unit at all times, as an essential copying and protecting mechanisms that the community relies upon, sometimes the only one, is of paramount importance and abides to current international standards and guidelines of humanitarian operations in natural disaster. Should the need of prioritizing for relocation/evacuation arise, due to reasons of space, entire families with most vulnerable family members should be prioritized. Most vulnerable persons should not be separate from their family support and protection network, such as children, disabled persons, pregnant women, among others, being separated from their family. Should the above prioritizations take place, these should be free, equitable, accessible and free from any form of discrimination, exploitation and abuse.

In case of severe loss of life, protection partners and the Protection Sector should be involved and consulted for protection mainstreaming and ensuring the dignity of the mortal remains, cultural and religious appropriateness of the burial practice, identification of the deceased (in coordination with Policy, Army, RRRC, etc), and the psychosocial component of dead body management.
Specifically, the GBV Sub-Sector preparedness will be focus to:

- Coordinate with the Protection Sector and IMAWG in the joint needs assessment to identify immediate GBV risks faced by the population, particularly women and girls, gap and barriers in accessing services.
- Provide refresher training for GBV first line responders (case management and community mobilizers), who are members of the PERU on emergency case management and referral mechanisms, roles and responsibilities of GBV mobile team.
- Identify functional safe, accessible and confidential spaces or temporary safe spaces where GBV case workers can provide PSS, individual case management and information.
- Identify and orient GBV focal points (GBV case workers) within the health sector Mobile Medical Team (MMT), who will be responsible for providing care for survivors and will be part of an emergency referral system.
- Update and share information on the preposition of dignity kits for women and girls for the first urgent response. The dignity kits tracking will have up-to-date information on the number of dignity kits reserved for contingency, stocks for regular program, list of partners, and location of warehouses. A total of 40,000 Dignity Kits containing menstrual hygiene products, torch, garments, and other items to support the safety, dignity, and mobility of women and girls in the immediate aftermath of disaster, will be available, prior prepositioning, in case of needs.
- Prepare and identify locations/prepositioning of materials for emergency GBV service facilities including safe spaces for women and girls, and resources needed for mobile team.
- Facilitate risk assessment of GBV service facilities and the risk mitigation actions that should be taken by partners on their facilities.
- Continually update/adapt the GBV referral pathway for lifesaving GBV services including PSS, health, mental health and child protection.
- Sensitize frontline staff from other sectors and members of the joint needs assessment teams on appropriate and safe referral for survivors for immediate response.
- Develop and translate key GBV messages on available services and the referral pathway for frontline workers and community which should be included in communication materials disseminated by protection actors and other stakeholders.
- Develop and put in place safety plans for staff and volunteers, including self-care and regular debriefing for staff providing care for survivors.

The CP Sub-Sector will specifically focus in the following preparedness activities:

- Establishment and training of inter-agency child protection rapid response ‘mobile teams’, which with the support of the Inter-Agency ‘Core Team’, will lead on the implementation of a rapid assessment checklist in affected camps/communities and reporting, developing a CP joint inter-agency action plan to address prioritized needs, coordinate and support community led search and rescue efforts, and address priority needs such as lost children and providing lost children with safe emergency shelter.
- Community mobilizations and awareness related to the hazards and how to protect themselves, children in particular.
- CP facility risks assessments to inform development of mitigation plans and response pre-disaster and during disasters.
- Procurement and pre-positioning of essential supplies, including tents which would be used to resume CP activities, Family Tracing Reunification work, if the monsoon was to destroy existing facilities.
- Develop and update IEC materials and guideline to mitigate the risk of family separation, preventing long term family separation and supporting rapid family reunification.
Protection Sector Cyclone Preparedness and Response Plan _ 2019

- Preparedness measures for speedy family reunification including the following:
  - Pre-identification of tracing points called “Lost Child Caregivers Meeting Points” (LCCMPs). In the likelihood that some children become temporarily unaccompanied, while efforts are being made to trace their parents, they should be hosted in temporary lost child and care givers meeting points. Where families can report missing children (consensus is to inform people to report all missing children to nearby CFS) and community and other actors can bring the lost children to the LCCMP. This will be a temporary holding place for children.
  - Pre-positioning of emergency materials at the lost child care meeting points including blanket, food, clothes for children, first aid kits (not for mass distribution)- Refer LCCMP guideline for additional information.

- Identify and train Child Protection Community Volunteers/focal persons & members of CBCPCs that could be positioned to designated areas to support separated and unaccompanied children.

- Ensure clear referral pathways is in place for family tracing and reunification and communicated with ISCG and other sector coordinators.

- SOP for closing CFSs, Multi-Purpose Children and Adolescent Centre and Adolescent spaces (protection of children and assets) revised and will be redistributed.

- Communicate with CiC and Site Management Sector not to use CFS/Adolescent space as alternative shelter in cyclone as they are far from safe!

- Ensure safe facilities: Child Protection Facilities evaluated and identified as at serious risk for landslides will be decommissioned and wherever possible relocated. Structures at risk for flooding will be decommissioned if they might be subjected to very high-water levels and/or strong currents that could render them unusable, could destroy them or endanger staff and beneficiaries. Other facilities that might be subject to flooding, but at a lesser degree of severity will be strengthened or reinforced to withstand the heavy rains and certain water levels. Measures can include:
  - Elevating the whole facility to raise it above flood levels,
  - Creating flood barriers using either concrete or sandbags,
  - Digging water drainage channels around the facility to channel water towards main drains,
  - Reinforcing the facility to withstand strong winds.

While the facilities might be protected and could continue their operations, significant environmental damages, even though locally limited, might still make it impossible for staff to reach the facility of beneficiaries to access it. In such case level 2 or 3 activities will be implemented.

- Camp level Child Protection focal points:
  - For each camp the Child Protection Sub-sector focal points are assigned, they are assuring protection structures exist, partners coordinate during emergency, and make sure referral pathways are there and updated. The CP Focal points who will also attend all CIC camp coordination meetings, collect information about any impacts on child protection facilities and services in the camps and be the first level contact point for the CIC and the incident response mechanism established by site management. They will forward relevant information immediately to their respective agency in Cox’s Bazaar, and Child Protection Sub-sector coordination team about relevant developments and incidents. During level 1 they will also serve as an information dissemination and referrals focal point to other child protection facilities in their camp and ensure communication with the government and other sectors such as protection, GBV, and health to enable continuity of services. The list of CP Camp Focal Points is attached as Annex and the description of their tasks as Annex 11.7
  - The Child Protection Focal Point (CPFP) in each camp will be the first line of communication to receive information about significant events (landslides, floods, etc.)
and impacts on or access to child protection facilities. The focal point will provide the information to the Child Protection Sub-Sector Coordination Team by email, text and through what's up application. The CPSS will collect such information and share it with the sector members. In case of important decisions being made by the CPSS that need to be communicated at camp level, the CP SS Focal points will disseminate this information to the other Child Protection facilities in the camp as well as to the CiC and the Camp Coordination team.

- Mitigate cholera infection: Infants and young children are most vulnerable to cholera infection. Protection, promotion, and support for optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices is therefore vital in any cholera response. Key messages on cholera and IYCF should be promoted and if Cholera Treatment Centres are set up, these messages should be cascaded down accordingly (see Annex on Key messages -developed by the Nutrition Sector).
- Post-incident rapid assessment: after an incident has occurred, the staff of the affected location or in the affected community shall conduct a rapid assessment of the impact on the population, access routes, pathways, protection risk for children and child protection facilities, reporting it to the organisations in CXB and the CPSS.
- Mapping of mobile Child Protection Case Management and PSS team, and train CP mobile team.
- Child Protection focal points holds meeting with CP Actors to begin prevention activities such as referral pathways, ensuring LCCMPs are ready and staff/volunteers prepared, volunteers in place, EVI identified.

PROTECTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNITS (PERUs):

- All PERU should be on stand-by for the emergency response and can be activated by the Camp Protection Focal Point and deployed in their camp or as surge teams in any camp needed, in consultation with the camp Protection Sector.
- 229 PERU staff (in 2018) and 206 (in 2019) have been trained, including specialized child protection and gender-based violence staff, from 30 organizations across all camps.

Figure: example of PERU deployment in June 2018 during the monsoon season, alongside the static and regular protection response.
The GIHA Working Group will focus, as per its responsibilities and in close coordination with the relevant parties in order to ensure uniformity and consistency of messages, on the following activities:

- Mobilization and engagement of women and girls on awareness sessions related to the hazards and how to protect themselves;
- Train volunteers, including community watch groups of women, on disaster preparedness and response;
- Facilitate Women meetings with SUVs, CPPs and PERU teams on prevention and referral pathways.

Support the engagement of women and girls with the SUVs, CPPs and PERU teams, GBV and CP focal points and other community groups and volunteers as applicable.

**RESPONSE ACTIVATION – DECISION, MECHANISMS, AND COMMUNICATION FLOW**

In Bangladesh, warning the community of an approaching cyclone is the responsibility of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP). CPP, in support of the CiC at camp level work to disseminate information on cyclone preparedness and early warning messages if and when a cyclone is approaching the Bay of Bengal. CPP volunteers wear orange jackets and will use megaphones, as well as a flag system to indicate the level of strength and phases of an approaching cyclone. In coordination with the CPP, the CiC and the SMS partners, the protection actors at camp level coordinated by the protection, child protection and GBV camp focal points, will support the dissemination of early warning messages, based on the available CPP guidance, some of it provided in snapshot below. Notably, protection, CP and GBV partners, will also disseminate messages on protection risks, mitigating measure and available services prior and post cyclone, as overall described in previous Chapters.

Guidance Note for CiCs and SMS partners on how to disseminate early warning messages:

Upon reception of the information from CPP (as per below flag system) of an approaching cyclone, the PS Coordinator, in consultation with the CP and GBV Coordinators too, will activate the emergency response system and the communication flow will follow existing reporting lines to reach all protection partners, including through the PWG EPR TF, and the CP and GBV SS. As per the current good practice email, ‘What’s-up’ and mobile phone chains will be followed to communicate the initial alter messages of a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. At camp level, in the days preceding landfall, protection partners will share the information with the community outreach volunteers who will share it further with all community members. Unified information will be provided to all communities, based on the joint ISCG cyclone preparedness messages that are currently being updated.

---

8 Field Discussion Guide, Cyclone Early Warning Procedure, Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), Bangladesh
Protection services in case of natural disaster will include, to the extent possible, community-based protection (focusing on community mobilization, information provision and feedback mechanism), rapid protection response and assistance to persons with specific needs, provision of psychosocial support (including Psychological First Aid), protection monitoring, tracing of missing persons and family reunification, prevention and response to gender-based violence, and child protection.

In response to the emergency due to a natural disaster, under the coordination of the Protection Sector and its two Sub-sectors protection partners will:

- Deploy a pool of Protection Emergency Response Units (PERU), trained on identification of protection risks and emergency referral mechanisms, with specialized staff in CP and GBV response, to immediately respond to refugees’ protection needs. These mobile teams will respond to the affected areas on a need/access/location basis. They will also conduct rapid protection assessment and protection monitoring, when possible and as appropriate, to identify the most pressing protection concerns.
- Deploy Emergency Protection Officers as part of the Medical Mobile Teams (MMTs). EPOs will support the referral of vulnerable persons (including survivors of GBV, children with protection concerns and other vulnerable persons in need of targeted protection assistance) to the Mobile Medical Teams and to other service providers, according to the best interests of the child and survivor-centered principles.
- Existing community trained volunteers will be engaged as part of the mobile response teams, geographically spread out and with extensive knowledge of their community. They will also set up outreach activities to communicate continuously with affected communities.
- Activate Lost Child and Caregivers Meeting points (LCCMP), as safe spaces for lost children.
- Deploy a CP mobile team to: support family tracing and reunification measures; ensure functionality of LCCMPs; ensure UASCs are prioritized and receive expedited access to emergency services including safe shelter, food packages, health care and PSS support; ensure family unity during placements in shelters; mobilize CP volunteers to contribute to search and rescue efforts;
provide immediate and ongoing PFA as appropriate and ensure children referrals are handled in safe and dignify ways and assess immediate impact of the disaster and to gather key priority CP protection concerns and response needs.

- Missing persons and family link verification: Registration focal points with a mobile database of the Family Counting and the current Registration exercises, will support family verification when needed at the major distribution and info points in camps. Child Protection Agencies, responsible for LCCMP and FTR, will activate the family tracing and reunification and closely coordinate with the Registration teams, as needed.
- Psychosocial support and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) will be provided in coordination with health and MHPSS teams and the Health Sector and existing child protection PSS programmes will be adapted back to the needs of the first phase emergency response to provide PFA for children.
- A total of 40,000 Dignity Kits (including menstrual hygiene products, torch, garments, and other items to support the safety, dignity, and mobility of women and girls in the immediate aftermath of disaster), will be available through prior prepositioning in case of need.

**RESPONSE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS (INCLUDING BACKUPS, CONTACT DETAILS)**

The PWG will continue to follow the functioning emergency management plan of last year (2018), which is based on the two PWG coordination principles of ‘camp diversity’ and ‘bottom-up approach’. In implementing the ‘camp diversity’ principle, which recognizes the often different needs, vulnerabilities, resources and camp-set-up existing in the operational area, camp protection focal points will be empowered to determine the best solutions on site at the time of need, in close coordination with the CiC and the SMS Agency. Similarly, through the ‘bottom-up’ approach, focal points (from the three AoRs) and PERU team leaders are empowered to take decision (ToR of both functions are annexed to this Plan), in coordination with the relevant stakeholders and other decision makers at camp level. Should the communication be completely impaired and phone lines cut-off, the above protection staff are in fact entitled to take on site, operational, practical and solutions-oriented decisions, while exercising their in-depth knowledge of the context and best protection judgment given the exact circumstances at hand. Decision making in an emergency situation should be in fact taken in delegated authority by those who are on the spot and know best what is most urgently needed, including in life saving situations. On the other hand, the Protection Sector Coordination team will continue to ensure uniformity, prioritization and equity of allocation of the response resources across camps and affected areas, as appropriate.

Backup focal points are currently being finalized at the time of writing, and no FP and/or backup should be allowed to forego emergency functions, at all levels, until and unless coverage can be ensured. Mapping and contact details of all camp focal points and PERU list is annexed to this plan for more information. In addition, CP mobile team will also be deployed in the camp level support the CP emergency efforts, as needed.
PROTECTION SECTOR INCLUDING CP and GBV
EMERGENCY COORDINATION STRUCTURE

GBV Sub-sector
Mwajuma Msangi
msangi@unfpa.org
(01826588676)

Protection WG:
Senior Protection Coordinator
Anna Pelosi pelosi@unhcr.org
(01846296746)
Maria Ferrante ferrante@unhcr.org
(01831790772)

Child Protection Sub-sector
Ranjini Paskarasingam
rpaskarasingam@unicef.org
(01701208975)

District
Major Disaster
(Category 3)
Cox's Bazar
(EOC)

Upazila
Large
events
(category 2)

GBV
Teknaf: Rumpa Dey
rumpadey@iom.int
(01705234651)
UKhiya: Subarna Dhar
dhar@unfpa.org (01877721938)

Protection
Teknaf: Minhasul Islam,
islamm@unhcr.org,
(01715501656)
UKhiya: Istiaque Ahmed,
ahmedist@unhcr.org,

Child Protection
Teknaf: Jahidul Islam (Rasel),
01819471112, jahidul.islam@savethechil
dren.org
UKhiya: Saibun Nessa (Ruby),
01711935198/01868442877
saibun.nessa@savethechildren.org

Camp
All type of
incidents
(category 1, 2&3)

GBV Camp Focal
Point

Protection Camp
Focal Point

Child Protection
Camp Focal Point

Community Outreach
Members
Team Leaders

Protection Emergency Response
Unit (PERU)
Team Leaders

For more information and camp protection focal points full detail list, please consult the protection and CP/GBV FP mapping.
For more information on the PERU full list, please consult the all camps PERU mapping.
Emergency Protection Officers (EPOs) have been trained and deployed as part of the Medical Mobile Teams (MMTs) during the implementation of the 2018 EPR Sector Plan and will be deployed this year too, in close coordination with the Health Sector. EPOs will support the referral of vulnerable persons (including survivors of GBV, children with protection concerns and other vulnerable persons in need of targeted protection assistance) from/to the MMTs and to the PERUs and to other service providers, according to the best interests of the child and survivor-centered principles. As done in 2018, training for Safety Units Volunteers in each camp will be conducted, including on general protection and humanitarian principles, CP, GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) to increase their protection awareness while contributing to life-saving interventions. In collaboration and with the support of CwC partners, awareness raising, dissemination of harmonized messaging will be ensured to: raise awareness on means to reduce risks; inform on service points and on the importance for the community to protect and help the most vulnerable households and individuals; and, mitigate protection risks and reduce anxiety-rumors (family separation, trafficking). Risk assessment and mapping of protection facilities will be conducted in close coordination with the Site Management Sector and the partners’ agencies, including on Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Multi-purpose children and adolescents Centers, Girls Friendly Spaces, Safe Spaces for Women and Girls (SSWG), Community Centers and Info Points. As in 2018, support will be ensured to partners in order to identify static protection centers located in landslide or flood prone areas. Guidelines have been developed to guide the assessment, implement mitigation measures and close and relocate spaces in unsafe areas, while partners will be working on reinforcing the protection facilities where possible.

6. GAPS IDENTIFICATION – OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS / LOGISTIC CONCERNS

The upcoming heightened risk of cyclone and natural disaster, and its impact, will certainly exacerbate current gaps, needs, protection risks, vulnerabilities and existing negative coping mechanisms, as described in previous Chapters above. While gaps and operational constraints will depend on the magnitude and geographical impact of the natural disaster, it is expected that capacities will be strained, particularly those of the community, who will bear the brunt of the impact and of the first response in the immediate aftermath of a disaster (i.e. immediately following the cyclone and the arrival of the search and rescue/first responders’ teams). Operational constraints and gaps will be directly linked to the pre-determined scale of the existing displacement in a complex and dispersed terrain. Physical access to the impact area will not only be hampered by floods, but also other factors such as congestion of the few available and usable roads. Severe overcrowding and challenging terrain within camps, will also continue to restrict mobility for accessing remaining services, particularly for women and girls, disabled and older persons. These considerations, paired with the impossibility to find a viable and practical physical protection solution for the totality of the refugee population, such as safe cyclone shelters for all, are expected to considerably increase protection risks for all refugees, especially children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities. The preparedness and response plan therefore aims to reduce these risks, as much as possible, through mitigation measures and response initiatives.

The Protection Sector has been a strong voice in advocating for solutions to the above gaps, through inter-sectoral cooperation and dialogue, including at the ISCG and with RRRC. Advocacy on mainstreaming protection and gender in particular in all Sectors continues at all levels, as does the dialogue with the government on emergency preparedness and response.
Protection partners strived throughout the year to provide essential protection services maximizing the impact of services for persons with heightened protection risks and strengthening awareness raising and emergency preparedness and response through a community-based approach and mobile protection teams. However, the Protection Sector remains inadequately funded and hence critical life-saving protection, child protection and GBV needs remain unaddressed; with the upscaling of the current response across camps being affected. It is within this context that mitigating measures are being put in place to prepare for and respond to a weather-related disaster in order to save lives and ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are responded to.

7. REQUIREMENTS (SURGE REQUESTS ONLY)

Should a cyclone hit the operation area in Cox’s Bazar District and existing resources be deemed as inadequate to cater for the assessed needs, (depending on the impact of the natural disaster), a separate appeal for pooled humanitarian funds will be explored. Protection activities are life-saving and will remain even more critical during a natural disaster emergency response, and should therefore be adequately funded. The Sector will reach out to protection partners INGO and UN Agencies, with whom pre-emptive discussions have already taken place, to ensure human resources support with stand-by emergency response teams (ERT) and other surge stand-by rosters should the need arise.

8. OPERATIONAL PLAN (USE TABLE BELOW FOR EACH PHASE)

9. Operational Plan –

9.1. Pre-landfall Plan and Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Phase (Alert, Immediate Response, Transition Phase)</th>
<th>Lead (agency), including contact details, etc.</th>
<th>Cross-sector</th>
<th>Resources / Support needed</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Conduct physical and safety audit assessment of protection facilities</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>UNHCR, IOM Protection, Child protection and GBV Sub-sectors</td>
<td>Protection (GBV + CP) Shelter Site Management GIHA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agree with partners on the situation of protection facilities during cyclone (need for upgrade / accessibility / closure / use of emergency shelter)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>All, by camp service mapping Protection, Child protection and GBV Sub-sectors with the risk mapping provided</td>
<td>Protection (GBV + CP) Shelter GIHA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Identify locations for protection screening desks to be allocated in the safe / community shelters; establish protection presence at info desks / health centres.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Camp Protection Focal Points/Agencies</td>
<td>Protection (GBV + CP) Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Pre-landfall resources should be available to sectors at any time
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Implement a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey to understand needs and priorities, identify community coping mechanisms and community tools.</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>April 2019</th>
<th>Camp Protection Focal Points/Agencies</th>
<th>Protection (GBV + CP) GiHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Identify community members (first responders - including COMAS, CP committees' members, women support groups, women leaders) in different zones to be trained to identify protection needs and risks, make referrals to service providers, and provide PFA.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Camp Protection Focal Points/relevant Agencies Protection, Child protection and GBV Sub-sectors</td>
<td>Protection Health GiHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Train first responders (outreach community members, women support and outreach groups, CBCPC and volunteers) on identification of basic protection principles including CP, protection needs and risks, identification and referral of refugees with urgent needs / vulnerabilities, PFA, etc.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Camp Protection and CP Focal Points/Agencies Protection Sector + Child protection Ss</td>
<td>Protection Health GiHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Provide a protection training for other sectors on mainstreaming protection and gender concerns into planning, as well as identification and referral of refugees with urgent needs / vulnerabilities, and how to address community-based protection concerns.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Camp Protection Focal Points/Agencies/ Protection Sector</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Develop, identify, and pre-position IEC materials to prevent family separation, including identity bracelets.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Protection Sector, Child protection Ss + GBV</td>
<td>Child Protection, GBV, Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Implement harmonised messaging to raise awareness, prevent further hazard, mitigate protection risks and reduce anxiety-rumours.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April – May 2019</td>
<td>Protection, CP and GBV Sub-Sectors GiHA</td>
<td>Protection CwC GiHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Activate the PWG EPR TF to coordinate on the implementation of this plan in a coordinated manner and with priorities</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Protection, CP and GBV Sub-Sectors</td>
<td>Protection GBV + CP CwC (upon need)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Identify PERU members and other rapid protection staff to be deployed embedded into the medical mobile teams</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Protection, CP and GBV Sub-Sectors</td>
<td>Protection Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Prepare the rapid-deployment teams to become fully operational (create a staff roster; develop a ToR for multi-disciplinary 'surge' teams; provide training / tools and resources / supplies to ensure consistent service</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Protection GBV + CP Sub-sectors</td>
<td>Protection Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Sector/Sectors</td>
<td>Responsible Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Create an Emergency Referral Pathway Book based on safe areas, teams available; map partners' capacity for the response and create 3Ws.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Protection GBV + CP Sub-sectors</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Identify and train Child Protection Community Volunteers/Focal persons &amp; members of CBPCs that could be positioned to designated areas to support separated and Unaccompanied children at LCCMP.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Child Protection sub-sector</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Pre-identification of tracing points called &quot;Lost Child Caregivers Meeting Points&quot;. In the likelihood that some children become temporarily unaccompanied. This will be a temporary holding place for children. Where families can report missing children (Consensus is to inform people to report all missing children to nearby CFS) and community and other actors can bring the lost children to the tracing points. This will be a temporary holding place for children.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Child Protection sub-sector + CP partners</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pre-identify emergency temporary care arrangements / foster families / safe households for people with needs / vulnerabilities (children, disabilities, elderly, pregnant women, etc.) who may become separated during the cyclone; as well as child-parents meeting points for reunification.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Child Protection sub-sector + CP partners</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Preposition 40,000 dignity kits containing menstrual hygiene products, torch, garments, and other items to support the safety, dignity, and mobility of women and girls.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>GBV Sub-Sector and GBV partners, in coordination with GiHA</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Expand broaden national early warning efforts to all refugee sites.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Make sure protection related information is well represented in standardized camp-level plans and newly established camp-level Disaster Management Committees (CIC, BDRCSCPP, SFP, STIS, Army, community representatives.).</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Camp Protection Focal Points/Agencies/ Protection Sector</td>
<td>Protection Site management CwC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Phase (Alert, Immediate Response, Lead (agency), including</td>
<td>Cross-sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Update and endorse SOP; e.g. make sure everyone has exactly the same understanding with regards to flags (1-3 go out of the house / 4 walk / 5 run / 8-10 sprint); incorporate clear description of the chains of command and reporting between camp, local government and armed forces.; etc.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Camp Protection Focal Points/Agencies/ Protection Sector</td>
<td>Protection Site management CwC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Provide refresher training for GBV first line responders (case management and community mobilizers on emergency case management and referral mechanisms, roles and responsibilities of GBV mobile team.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>GBV SS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Update and circulate SOP and guidelines including LCCMP, prevention on family separation, temporary separation and family tracing / reunification flow chart. Informing community about prevention and process, training staff, volunteers, CBCP committees</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Child Protection case management and FTR agencies , CP focal points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Update, circulate and operationalize SoPs for Missing Persons meeting points and train registration/CwC staff at Info Points</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>April 2019</td>
<td>Protection Sector</td>
<td>Protection Coordination team, registration focal points, CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Child Protection focal points holds meeting with CP Actors to begin prevention activities such as referral pathways, LCCC ready, volunteers in place, EVI identified</td>
<td>Child Protection focal points</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 9.2. Immediate emergency response (first 72 hours) | |

---

10 including assessment

11 Similarly, resources needed for immediate emergency response (first 72 hours) should also be available to sectors at any time
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Transition Phase</th>
<th>contact details, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deploy PERU teams respond to the affected areas on a need / access / location basis and identify the most pressing protection concerns.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Camp Protection Focal Points/Agencies/ Protection Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deploy Emergency Protection Officers (EPOs) as part of the Medical Mobile Teams (MMTs).</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Protection Sector + Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Engage existing community trained volunteers including women support groups as mobile response teams.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>All protection staff as first responders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Provide PFA in coordination with health and MHPSS teams.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>PERUs, in coordination with health and MHPSS teams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Keep the community informed, especially the most vulnerable persons, of the evacuation processes, referral pathways, available services, etc.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>All protection staff as first responders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Activate CP mobile team to provide support on FTR, FPA and case management services</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>CP SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Continually update/adapt the GBV referral pathway for lifesaving GBV services including PSS, health, mental health and child protection.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>GBV SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Make the prepositioned 40,000 dignity kits available; containing menstrual hygiene products, torch, garments, and other items to support the safety, dignity, and mobility of women and girls.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>GBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Activate the operationalization of protection screening desks in the safe / communal shelters and protection presence at info desks / health centres.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Camp protection Focal Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Activate Lost Child Caregivers meeting points for temporary care arrangement for lost and temporary separated and unaccompanied children</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>CP Sub-sector, CP protection sub-sector, CP protection case management emergency agencies focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Activate tracing reunification/ emergency temporary care arrangements / foster families / safe households</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>CP Sub-sector, CP focal points with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Protection Sector Cyclone Preparedness and Response Plan _2019_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Phase (Alert, Immediate Response, Transition Phase)</th>
<th>Lead (agency), including contact details, etc.</th>
<th>Cross-sector</th>
<th>Resources / Support needed&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Support the mobile database of the Family Counting exercise will support family verification when needed at the major distribution and gathering points.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1-2 days after cyclone</td>
<td>Protection/CP focal points</td>
<td>Protection Registration</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Make sure that protection and gender are mainstreamed during the emergency response and safety guaranteed, i.e. partitioned shelters, sex segregated latrines, etc.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Immediately after cyclone</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>After cyclones have passed and after massive rains it will be important to establish as soon as possible an overview about damage to child protection facilities and the potential opportunities to reopen them or the need to do certain repairs.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>With consideration of safety and security concerns of staff, rapid protection needs assessments, including child protection GBV and with gender disaggregation, will be carried out not only to analyse the situation regarding child protection s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9.3. Transition Plan – towards restoration of “normal” activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Phase (Alert, Immediate Response, Transition Phase)</th>
<th>Lead (agency), including contact details, etc.</th>
<th>Cross-sector</th>
<th>Resources / Support needed&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Handover vulnerable cases (children, disabilities, elderly, pregnant women, etc.) assisted during the emergency response to the protection partner in charge for further follow-up and monitoring.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within 1 week after cyclone</td>
<td>Child protection SS</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ensure confidential data is handed over properly and deleted from the records to whom it may not concern.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within 1 month after cyclone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assess safety and security of community spaces, including</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within 1 month after cyclone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<sup>12</sup> These resources might be included in a request for surge resources
### 10. ADMIN PAGE (AUTHORS, CONTACT DETAILS, NEXT REVISION PLANNED, VALIDATION, DISTRIBUTION LIST, ETC.)

This Protection Sector Cyclone Plan was drafted by the Protection Sector Coordination team, inclusive of its two GBV and CP Sub-sectors, drawing from the direct experience and lessons-learned during the EPR response in 2018. Lesson-learned exercises conducted during the year 2018 were incorporated as much as possible into this Plan, including the outcomes of the Cyclone Preparedness Stakeholders Workshop, held in Cox’s Bazar on the 13 and 14 March 2019. The first working draft of this Plan was shared with the PWG Task-team, the protection strategic group of key protection practitioners under the Protection Sector, for the first review during the third week of March 2019. The draft was then shared during the second week of April with the plenary PWG, CP and GBV mailing lists for comments and feedback by all relevant protection, CP and GBV partners, with three weeks’ time for feedback. Simultaneously, the second draft was shared with the GiHA, the Senior GenCap Advisor and the PSEA Coordinator at the ISCG, for a specific gender and a PSEA mainstreaming review respectively. Following validation by the Protection Sector, and final approval by the Protection Sector Coordinator, the Cyclone Plan will be widely disseminated through the mailing lists as appropriate, as well as made public at the two PWG online platforms for information sharing. The next review and evaluation exercise is foreseen in line with the JRP 2019 Mid-term review (MTR), in July/August 2019, which will also incorporate EPR and DRR elements into the Sector’ wide review exercise. The present Protection Sector Cyclone Plan will remain valid until the 31 of December 2019, when the first revision will take place, including in light of the MTR conducted during the year and a new draft for the 2020 planning year will be prepared.

---

13 Co-organized by UNDP and the ISCG and the BDRCS.

14 HR.info Protection Sector’s page at: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/protection and the PWG google drive at: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1s2T7p3cNhOvLiKas5_Akegb8ZD9uiX8Mc?usp=sharing
Finally, the Sector’s team would like to specifically acknowledge and express gratitude to the following persons who have substantially contributed to the drafting and reviewing of the Plan:

- Anna Pelosi, Senior Protection Sector Coordinator
- Maria Ferrante, Protection Coordination Officer, UNHCR
- Charlotte Feitscher, Protection Officer, UNHCR
- Chissey Mueller, Head of Protection Unit, IOM
- Floriane Echegut, Protection Coordinator, Oxfam
- Cathrine Tranberg Haarsaker, Project Manager, Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP
- Mwajuma Msangi, Gender-based Violence Sub-sector Coordinator
- Girum Teshome, Gender-based Violence Sub-sector Information Management Officer
- Charlotte Feitscher, Protection Officer, UNHCR
- Chissey Mueller, Head of Protection Unit, IOM
- Floriane Echegut, Protection Coordinator, Oxfam
- Cathrine Tranberg Haarsaker, Project Manager, Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP
- Mwajuma Msangi, Gender-based Violence Sub-sector Coordinator
- Girum Teshome, Gender-based Violence Sub-sector Information Management Officer
- Ranjini Paskarasingam, Child Protection Sub-sector Coordinator
- Wayne Bleier- Child Protection Manager, DRC
- William Kollie – Child Protection Manager – UNICEF
- Bernadett Fekete – Case Management Advisor – Plan International
- Godffrey Braxton Okot- Child Protection Specialist – Children in Emergencies- UNICEF
- Elisa Cappelletti, PSEA Network Coordinator
- Flora Macula, GiHA WG Co-Chair and the GiHA WG

11. ANNEXES

11.1. Protection Sector EPR Contacts Details
11.2. Protection Focal Points map and contact detail
11.3. Child Protection Focal Points map and contact details
11.4. PERU Full contact list
11.5. Sector 4Ws
11.6. ToR of PERU
11.7. ToR Camp Protection Focal Points
11.8. TOR- Camp Child Protection Focal Points
11.9. ToR of the PWG EPR TF and PWG TT
11.10. Protection mainstreaming Guidelines on the use of ‘porters’ during emergency
11.11. Coordination & Information Flowchart
11.12. Follow chart for temporary family separation and reunification-CPSS
11.15. Guideline on How to set up a Lost child and caregiver meeting point –CPSS
11.16. GBV Referral Pathway and Pocket Card
11.17. SoPs on Relocations (SMSDS)

*** end ***