



Rohingya Response Strategy

2023-2025

ChildFund
Alliance

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Member of ChildFund

**Together
with children, we
create sustainable
solutions that
protect and advance
their rights and
wellbeing.**



Title: Rohingya Response Strategy (2023-2025)

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Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected People
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
CPiE	Child Protection in Emergency
CFA	ChildFund Alliance
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Program
C&A	Children and Adolescent
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CWD	Children with Disabilities
CBLF	Community Based Learning Facilities
CBCPC	Community Based Child Protection Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EiE	Education in Emergency
ER	Emergency Response
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBViE	Gender Based Violence in Emergencies
INNE	Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group
JRP	Joint Response Plan
LNGO	Local Non-Government Organization
MC	Myanmar Curriculum
MPC	Multipurpose Centre
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NFI	Non-Food Items
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
PSEA	Protection for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RMAP	Risk Management Action Plan
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SCC	Suggestion, Complaint and Commendation
WFS	Women Friendly Space
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygienic

Table of Contents

Background	06
Introduction	06
About Educo	07
About ChildFund Alliance	07
Rohingya Response Context Overview	08
Current Unmet Needs and Gaps for Rohingya Refugees	10
▪ Education	10
▪ Child Protection	12
▪ Gender Based Violence	13
▪ Disaster Risk and Climate Change Impact	14
▪ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	15
Cross-Cutting Issues	16
Rights-Based Approach	16
Age, Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion (AGDI) Approach	16
DRR and Resilience Approach	16
Environmental Sustainability	17

Our Capacity to Respond to the Rohingya Crisis	18
Presence in Cox’s Bazar since the Rohingya influx	18
Timeline of Educo’s Joint Response Plan	19
Total Facilities	21
Progress Achieved (Population served)	21
Coordination Architecture in the Rohingya Response	22
Partnership Development	22
Experience and Expertise	22
Member of ChildFund Alliance	22
Communication and Advocacy	23
Accountability Mechanism for Affected People (AAP)	24
Safety and Security	25
Our Response Strategy (2023–2025)	27
Budget Projection of the Response Strategy (2023–2025)	31

Background

Introduction

The Educo-led ChildFund Alliance (CFA) Rohingya Response Program began at the end of 2018 after a commissioned scoping mission. The first Rohingya response strategy was prepared in October 2018. However, over the last five years, since the influx of displaced Rohingya into Bangladesh in August 2017, the context and situation of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh have evolved significantly, as has Educo's capacity to respond efficiently to this crisis. Interest among members of the ChildFund Alliance to support the protracted Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh has also grown over the past few years. Educo has therefore developed an updated humanitarian response strategy for the next three years (2023-2025) that aims to continue supporting the affected community with integrated approaches to build a child-friendly community where children can enjoy their inherent right to life, survival, and development, and to non-discrimination, and where their best interests are taken into account.

“ We work with children and their communities to promote just and equitable societies that guarantee their rights and wellbeing. ”



About Educo

Educo, member of ChildFund Alliance, is a global development and humanitarian action NGO that has been working for more than 30 years for a world where all children fully enjoy their rights and lead a dignified life. “We work with children and their communities to promote just and equitable societies that guarantee their rights and wellbeing”, as established in our mission statement. This vision also inspires us to work according to the institutional values of a social commitment to defending human dignity, equity for greater social justice and respect for human diversity, an indispensable value for social cohesion, peace, and human dignity. All of this is reflected in our four institutional principles which guarantee the effective fulfilment of children’s rights, striving for non-discrimination and the best interests of the child, working with transparency, and adapting dynamically to respond with innovation and quality. Since 1999, Educo Bangladesh has been working with children and their communities to promote just and equitable societies that guarantee their rights and wellbeing with the support of 14 implementation partners. **Educo’s humanitarian mandate is to protect, help and assist the most vulnerable people, especially children, to defend their right to life and security, with dignity and comprehensive coverage of rights and needs.**

About ChildFund Alliance

ChildFund Alliance (CFA), founded in 1938, is a global network of 11 child-focused development organizations that helps nearly 23 million children and their families in 70 countries. CFA works to end violence against and exploitation of children and to overcome poverty and the underlying conditions that prevent children from achieving their full potential. CFA works in partnership with children and their communities to create lasting change, and the participation of the children themselves is a key component of its approach. The mission of CFA is “Together with children, we create sustainable solutions that protect and advance their rights and wellbeing.”

Each member organisation promotes child sponsorship as a comprehensive and meaningful approach to child development. **ChildFund Alliance members create sustainable child-focused, community-based development programs in areas where children are impacted by war, natural disasters, poverty, and global health issues such as HIV/AIDS.** Programs address education, health, nutrition, micro-enterprise, and economic development, as well as emergency responses and psychosocial interventions. The ChildFund Alliance Secretariat oversees the day-to-day operations of the Alliance. It develops and works with members to implement Alliance-wide strategy, standards, and policies. The Secretariat represents the Alliance at international forums such as the United Nations and the European Union.

Rohingya Response Context Overview

The Rohingya are a stateless ethnic group that has lived in Myanmar for centuries. On 25 August 2017, violence broke out in Myanmar's Rakhine State, driving an exodus of more than 742,000 people, the majority of whom sought refuge in Bangladesh during the first three months of the crisis. In the first half of 2018, an estimated 12,000 more arrived in Bangladesh. These displaced communities are especially vulnerable to risks of abuse, exploitation, and gender-based violence: the vast majority are women and children, as well as elderly people who require additional aid and protection. Children make up more than half the refugee population and have been disproportionately affected by the crisis due to physical, psychological, and social vulnerabilities. Since the initial influx, the settlement and resettlement process has led to the upheaval of over 20,000 hectares (around 49,500 acres) of forest land.

At the end of October 2022, more than 945,953 stateless Rohingya refugees were residing in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. More than 52 per cent are under the age of 18, more than half are women and girls, and one per cent are disabled. The vast majority live in 33 extremely congested camps, including the largest of all, the Kutupalong-Balukhali expansion camp, which houses more than 635,000 Rohingya refugees.

After more than five years of this multi-faceted collaborative response, the situation has gradually stabilised. Basic assistance is being provided, living

conditions in the camps have improved slightly and disaster risk mitigation measures have been very successful. The Bangladesh government also set up an initiative called 'Ashrayan-3' to provide temporary housing for 100,000 Rohingya people in *Bhasanchar*, which has so far relocated 35,000 people.

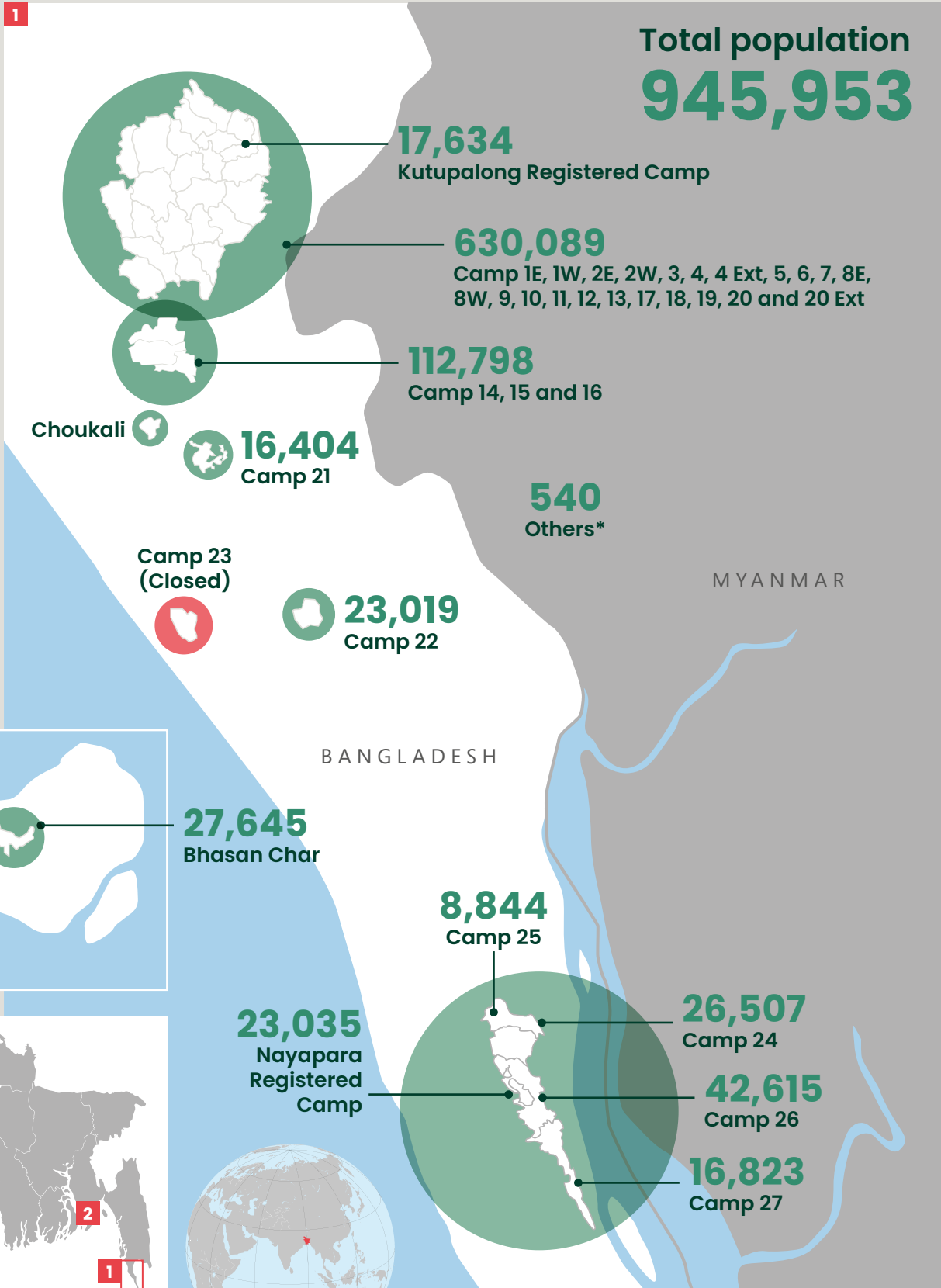
However, despite this progress, the Rohingya are still in an extremely precarious situation. The root causes of their plight in Myanmar have not been addressed and their future remains uncertain. **They continue to be extremely vulnerable, living in very difficult circumstances, exposed to monsoons and other weather elements, and entirely dependent on aid.**

The COVID-19 pandemic era made them even more vulnerable, and since the pandemic, protection issues have been disrupted in the Rohingya camp. More than half of the households reported having protection needs, and approximately one in three households were found to have unmet protection needs. Most of the unmet needs were related to children, such as child protection concerns, as well as community members feeling unsafe in specific locations. COVID-related prevention measures were one of several barriers preventing them from accessing protection services. The fact that children were left unattended as a result of school closures was also one of the most common problems when it came to sending children back to school.

Rohingya population by location

 Camp population

Total population
945,953



* Refugees pending validation of exact camp location.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Source: GoB - UNHCR Joint Registration Exercise

Current Unmet Needs and Gaps for Rohingya Refugees

Education and protection services in the camps at night are terrible compared to those provided during the day. Children are unable to study due to poor lighting, and the bathing facilities are often far away and not all of them have locks on the doors, which makes them very dangerous for women and girls. Several diseases are widespread within the camps due to the cramped, crowded, and unsanitary conditions. With each passing day, children's protection and safety systems take them a few steps closer to an unpredictable future, and they are growing up in an under-skilled community, which makes it more likely that they will become a burden on society. Since the initial influx of arrivals over five years ago, conditions in the camps have gradually got worse. Temporary shelters have been built on slopes in an area prone to annual flooding. Shelters have been built close together and are overcrowded, meaning that tasks such as cooking and bathing are risky; fires are frequent, sometimes resulting in death.

Education

Cox's Bazar is one of the most impoverished areas in Bangladesh. In terms of education provided by the Bangladesh government, primary school completion rates stand at 54%, compared to rates of almost 80% in the rest of the country. The arrival of the Rohingyas and the COVID-19 pandemic in the past two years have deteriorated the education system in this area even further,

particularly children's education, with the closure of all schools and educational centres in the camps and host communities, which have taken a long time to return to normal.

The approximately 385,000 Rohingya children and young people currently living in Cox's Bazar are almost entirely dependent on national and international NGOs for education. Following a massive scale-up at the beginning of the response, education sector partners now provide services through more than 6,000 education centres throughout the camps. Services are available primarily for children aged 3-14, with limited educational opportunities for adolescents and youth aged 15-24.

Despite limited opportunities for adolescent and young adult refugees, some have access to basic numeracy, literacy, and life skills through Adolescents' Clubs. **Over the past three years, education providers in Cox's Bazar made significant progress in providing education for the population within the Rohingya refugee camps.** Significant challenges remain however, such as the attendance of adolescent girls, which remains extremely limited due to a shortage of learning facilities and protection; a lack of quality teachers; the fact that girls are being left behind due to aspects of Rohingya culture, religion, and other stereotypical beliefs; and the ongoing difficulties faced by students with disabilities. Although it



has been demonstrated that girls are enthusiastic about education and learning new skills, they are more vulnerable as they are not able to express their own opinions and make their own decisions and are often victims of early marriage. Finding appropriate and sufficient spaces to teach and learn in the crowded camps is also reportedly very challenging (Reported by ISCG in 2021).

Additionally, the education programme has been severely affected by COVID-19 lockdowns and the limited operational capacity of educational centres. Participation in livelihoods and domestic work are additional impediments to accessing

quality education for children and adolescents. **Households also reported children being forced into child labour and child marriage, which puts many (both boys and girls) at risk of not returning to school.** As of 2020, 62% of households reported facing challenges in supporting their children's distance learning (reported by UNICEF in 2022). While the introduction of the Learning Competencies Framework and Approach and the Myanmar curriculum are likely to improve educational quality for all children regardless of age and sex, and prepare them for future employment, opportunities for them to work and improve their quality of life remain extremely restricted.



Child Protection

Protection needs remain high across all the camps, exacerbated by secondary impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. A total of 491,896 Children and Adolescent girls and boys face protection risks, highlighting the consistently high need for an accessible, protection responsive service. In addition, children and adolescent girls and boys face serious risks including trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour, and missing out on opportunities for formal education and vocational skills development. (Joint Government of Bangladesh - UNHCR Population Factsheet as of 30 Sep 2022)

The Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2022 prioritises the objectives of the child protection sector, which are to (i) create a safe environment, (ii) promote a community-based approach, (iii) strengthen local partners, (iv) ensure that children, including adolescents, who face life-threatening risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation and severe

distress, have access to well-coordinated, gender- and disability-sensitive child protection services, and (v) improve access to survivor-centred services, responding to individual needs. **To ensure access to improved child protection services in camps and adjacent host communities, multi-purpose learning centres/ child- and adolescent-friendly spaces are essential** for providing education, indoor game facilities, recreational activities, life skills training, resilience-building activities, Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPPS), CP case management and referral, and counselling for parents and care givers. Gender-sensitive psychosocial support, case management, referral pathway assistance, and child protection awareness sessions are also required.

Due to the cultural context of the camps and the aftermath of COVID-19, security resources are overstretched and adolescent girls and persons with disabilities, in particular, are less able to access these services. An inclusive and

more integrated approach to the provision of assistance that keeps the Rohingya community at the centre of the child protection response, in partnership with local authorities throughout the response, is needed to address the significant gap in protection mainstreaming and ensure access to basic rights. Community-based protection mechanisms, case management services and information on referral routes will ensure that the capacity building needs of parents, children, and community leaders to identify and refer children to appropriate services safely without the involvement of NGOs are met.

Gender Based Violence

The Joint Needs Assessment (JNA 2021) reports that women, girls, and boys, who make up more than 75% of the Rohingya/NMRDN refugee population, are particularly vulnerable to risks of abuse, exploitation, and gender-based violence. Children and adolescents face serious protection risks, including child marriage and child labour, early pregnancy, emotional abuse, and all kinds of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence. The Child Protection Assessment in Rohingya Refugee Camps conducted by UNICEF and the Child Protection Subsector (CPSS) in 2021 revealed that the most reported child protection issues perceived by respondents as currently existing in the camps were: Child Labour (64%), Neglect (59%), Child Marriage (57%) and Trafficking (32%).

The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Factsheet shows that 80% of GBV survivors are Rohingya refugees, and 20% are from the host communities. Physical

assault continued to be the most reported incident, accounting for 53% of reported incidents of GBV, followed by psychological/emotional abuse (22%), denial of resources (19%), rape (3%), sexual assault (2%) and forced marriage (1%). The types of violence perceived as most common in the camp are neglect and deprivation by the family (39%) and another type is bullying amongst peers (23%) and sexual violence, abuse, and exploitation (22%). Additionally, the community perceive that most violence against children occurs in the community (30%) and at home (24%). (*Cox's Bazar - Quarter 4 GBVIMS 2021 Factsheet*).

The humanitarian community remains concerned by the deterioration of the overall protection environment and the limited services in the camps. Inclusive services and resources are limited in camps for persons with disabilities and unaccompanied children, particularly women and girls. **Women and girls are disproportionately at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse, including gender-based violence (GBV).** GBV risks are prevalent in the camp and host community due to girls' and women's lack of access to decision-making processes, control over resources, educational opportunities, and information and services. These risks were exacerbated further in the context of the pandemic. Community-based child protection mechanisms are inadequate in preventing and responding to child protection and gender-based violence issues. During the COVID pandemic, the closure of Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) had an impact on access to services for survivors of GBV. **Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other child protection violations are largely underreported in the camps and in the host community.**



According to the REACH 2021 Age and Disability Needs Assessment, 52 per cent of people with disabilities stated that they faced barriers that limited their mobility within the shelters and 76 per cent faced barriers that limited their mobility in the camps. Another pressing problem that continues to develop is substance abuse and illegal activities among young people in the host community and in the camps due to the lack of opportunities and positive ways for young people to contribute.

Disaster Risk and Climate Change Impact

Cox's Bazar is a disaster-prone area and has been devastated by cyclones (Amphan, Mora and Roanu) in the last three years. Ongoing monsoon rains will continue to exacerbate the needs in unsanitary, overcrowded, and makeshift settlements. Additionally, the large influx of refugees has put enormous pressure on Bangladeshi host communities and existing facilities and services.

According to the ISCG report, there were more than 150 fires in the camps in 2021, and 84 fires in 2020, meaning that these fires, and the inability to respond adequately to them and their increasing frequency, have had a detrimental effect on adolescents and young people, because it has led to an increase in mental stress, trafficking cases, abuse, and missing children. **Landslides, flash floods, cyclones and other hazards continue to plague the communities living in the camps, as the construction of shelters in forested areas of Teknaf and Ukhiya has contributed to forest degradation and insecurity in the settlements.**

According to a report by the Bangladesh Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, as of early October 2021, the overall damage from this refugee crisis cost an estimated \$285 million in ecological terms. Nearly 60% of this damage was due to biodiversity loss, because the establishment of refugee settlements and the collection of firewood lead to rapid degradation of the natural environment.

The huge influx of Rohingya caused severe pressure on the local environment in Cox's Bazar. Much arable land, hills and forests were occupied with settlements, endangering the local wildlife and the entire ecosystem. The Rohingyas' frequent access to natural resources has also fuelled socio-economic tensions between the local population and the Rohingyas. The article *Rohingya Influx and Socio-*

*environmental Crisis in Southeastern Bangladesh*¹, acknowledges that there is a growing tendency to blame the Rohingyas for the socio-environmental crisis, but it argues that this approach is unhelpful; the solution lies in addressing the root causes through socio-economic and environmentally friendly plans and policies that address the specific context of this crisis.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH conditions in the camp remain hazardous and require adequate and timely intervention. Several different assessments indicate that WASH conditions have not changed. Water storage, sanitation, solid waste management and hygiene indicators show the most severe gaps and are a priority for interventions, followed by sanitation indicators.

The camp community has been exposed to a prolonged poor WASH situation, which could have consequences for the health of the camp population, including possible outbreaks of transmissible diseases. As a likely consequence of the deteriorating WASH situation, there has been a high number of waterborne diseases among children under five years of age, mainly skin and soft tissue infections, and diarrhoeal diseases. Therefore, measures to improve the WASH situation must be taken to prevent and control outbreaks due to deteriorating conditions.

¹ Available at <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/25166026211067604>

Cross-Cutting Issues

Rights-Based Approach

The fact that the Rohingya themselves are excluded from all phases of the response makes the situation worse. Children are denied education, young people have nothing to do and live in desperate circumstances, and the situation is now widely acknowledged as a protracted refugee situation. Therefore, applying Sphere's people-centred approach in all projects to empower communities to secure their rights for themselves is another key aspect of a rights-based approach to emergencies. Educo aims to actively involve local people and rely on local resources as much as possible in its response interventions. This approach makes our interventions more sustainable and increases Educo's transparency and accountability. In order to promote community participation in emergency situations, it is necessary to guarantee meaningful participation of the Rohingya community in decision-making, ensure shared ownership of outcomes, support refugee-led initiatives and recognise that decisions made about Rohingya refugees must involve their participation.

Age, Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion (AGDI) Approach

Educo's AGDI strategy and approach to project implementation is an integral aspect to be followed throughout the program cycle. By using

needs assessments, Educo designs its projects to ensure more impactful programming with meaningful participation of the people in need, as this approach improves the effectiveness of the response by ensuring that no one is left behind. Educo consults with the community and collects, analyses, and uses data in the design and implementation of AGD-inclusive programs as agreed. In addition, **Educo, together with its partners, advocates alongside local authorities and stakeholders so that people can access services, enjoy their rights, and participate in decision-making without discrimination.**

DRR and Resilience Approach

Bangladesh ranks seventh in the Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2021, a measure of its overall vulnerability to climate change, and it is the third most vulnerable country to the impacts of rising sea levels. Climate change is causing increasingly erratic weather patterns, exacerbating floods, droughts, extreme heat and cold waves, coastal storm hazards and putting pressure on ecological and agricultural systems. The risks exacerbated by climate change make climate change adaptation (CCA) a key component of DRR in the area. Educo has an integrated and comprehensive intervention across all its programs to empower children, adolescents, and young people to reduce disaster risk and strengthen climate adaptation.

Environmental Sustainability

Increasing loss of forest land, the dwindling quality and quantity of fresh water, and soil degradation are placing severe stresses on ecosystems. Scientific evidence points to a number of planetary boundaries that have been exceeded or are dangerously close to being exceeded. To contribute to the government plan and the SDGs, Educo cooperates with its partners and stakeholders to support its environmental dimensions and strengthen environmental management and protection in all its operations. **Educo applies a precautionary approach to environmental protection and reviews its activities to ensure that they do not cause undesirable negative environmental effects or, where unavoidable, to minimise and mitigate potential impacts.** Educo also promotes climate resilience and low-carbon activities.



“ Educo applies a precautionary approach to environmental protection. ”

Our Capacity to Respond to the Rohingya Crisis

Presence in Cox's Bazar since the Rohingya influx

The ChildFund Alliance Rohingya response program began in 2017, when ChildFund Korea and ChildFund Australia provided financial support to Action Aid and the TdH Foundation for a Rohingya Response project. In 2018, Educo and ChildFund Alliance started to operate together in Cox's Bazar with the most affected Rohingya and host communities. The program initially aimed to improve the quality of life of Rohingya refugees and host communities by providing education, life skills, vocational training, demand-based livelihood resilience support, disaster risk reduction through anticipatory planning and actions, sexual gender-based violence prevention, case management through referrals, mental health and psychosocial support, and inclusive support for addressing the rights and needs of people with disabilities, etc. These projects have generated a solid understanding of protection problems in the refugee camp to combat exploitation and violence against children and adolescents and strengthen referral channels, along with providing children with access to quality and transformative education.

In 2021, Educo implemented several projects such as education, child protection, and GBV prevention, as well as a fire response project designed to assist fire victims in Camps 8W, 8E,

and 9 and the surrounding host communities, where fires displaced more than 50,000 people. Educo provided immediate emergency support to families with children and adolescents. 15,230 affected households were provided with assistance in the form of food and non-food items, support devices for children with disabilities, and mental health, psychosocial and referral support. Also, during COVID-19, digital learning for children and adolescents was introduced through home-based learning and multipurpose centres.

In 2022, Educo expanded its operations to Bhasanchar with the aim of strengthening community mechanisms to protect children and young people from violence, exploitation and abuse through life skills and community awareness activities based on protection and youth-led demand-based livelihood support.

Through needs and gap assessments based on our priority issues, **Educo provides holistic support for children, adolescents and young people and their families through multidimensional interventions.** To address these needs, Educo provides humanitarian responses in six camps and adjacent host communities (six Rohingya camps and Bhashanchar) mainly under the following programmatic areas:

- Education
- Protection
- Child Protection
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and
- Livelihood Resilience

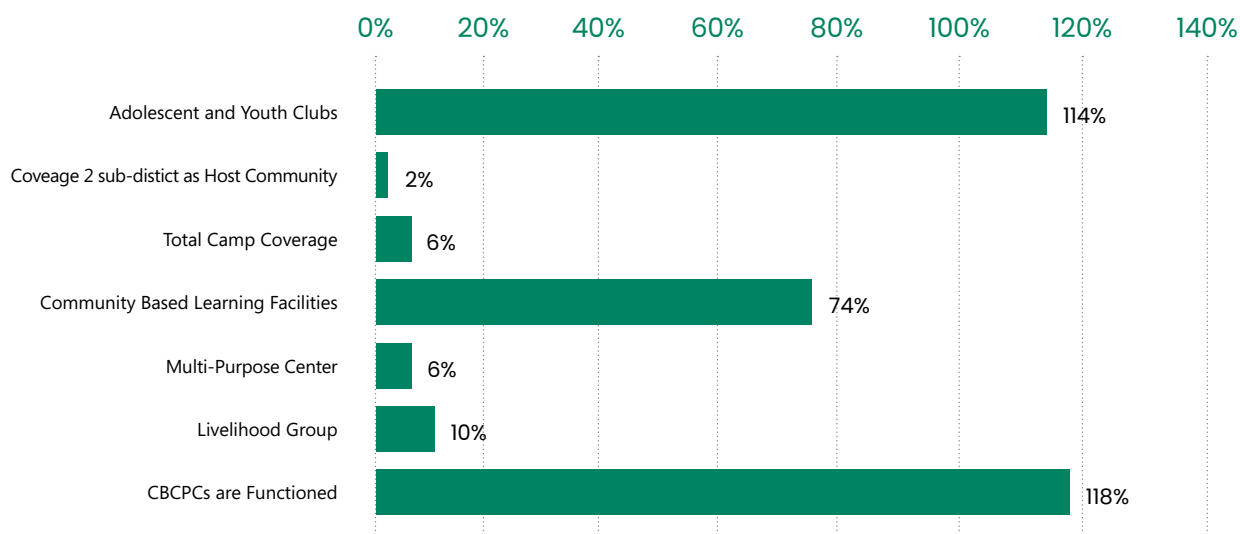
Educo provides support to a total of 95,726 participants including children, adolescents and young people, parents and caregivers, teachers, religious and community leaders, and volunteers.

Timeline of Educo’s Joint Response Plan

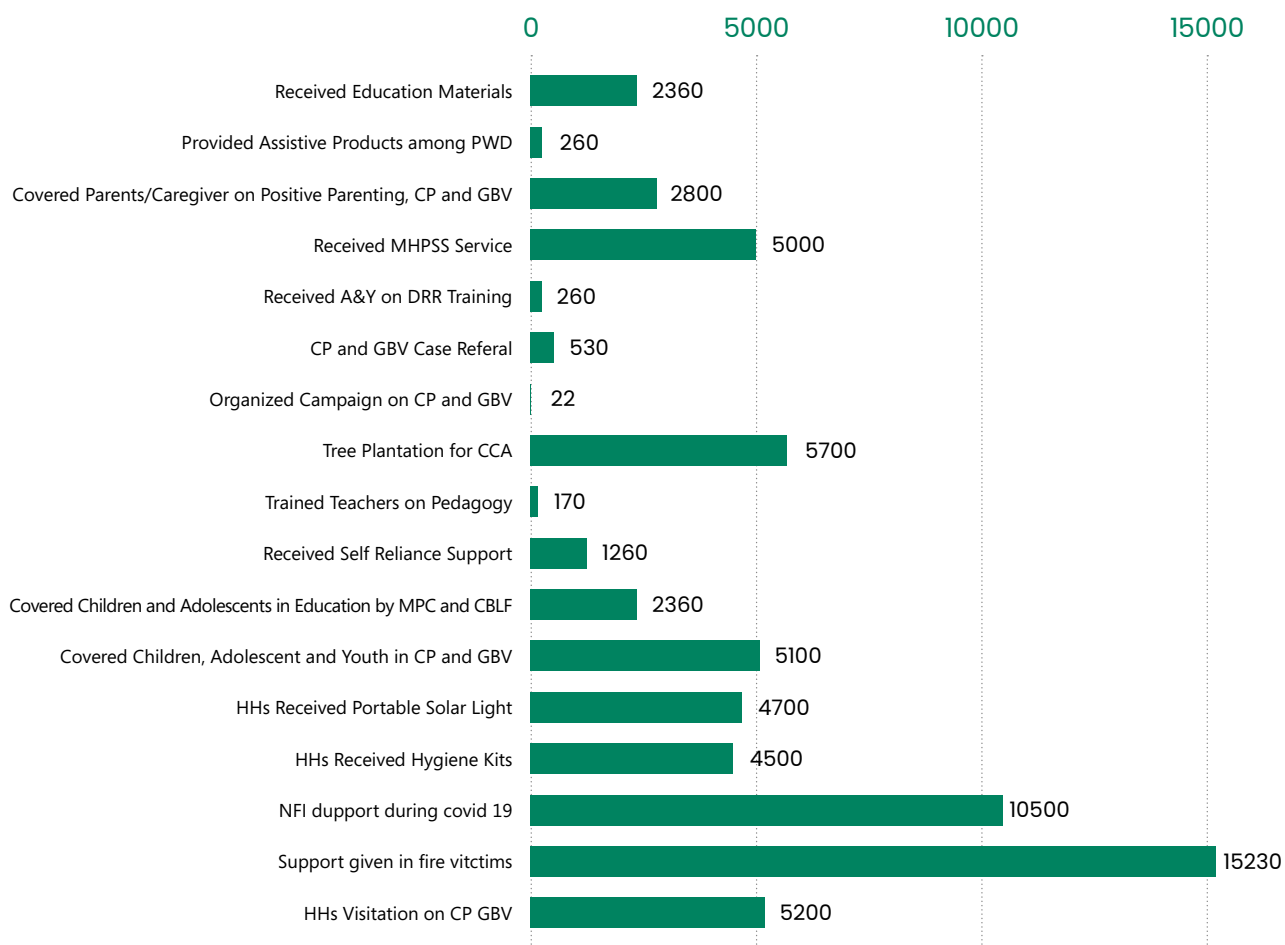
Timeline	Projects	Funded by	Population Served	Budget (In Euro)
2018	CF Alliance scoping mission in Rohingya camps engaging CF International, CF Korea and Educo			
2019 (July - Dec)	First Response Project Focusing on Child Protection and Education	ChildFund Korea, Educo	2,070	245,281
2020 (June - August)	COVID-19 Emergency Response	Educo, CFK, ChildFund NZ	10,500	146,025
2021 (January - Dec)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Barnfonden	7,004	173,326
2021 (April - July)	Fire Emergency Response	Educo, CF Korea, CFNZ, CF Australia, Barnfonden	15,230	120,485
2022 (January - Dec)	Education in Emergencies	AECID	11,800	638,000
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Child Protection	ChildFund New Zealand	5,454	145,975
	Education and Child Protection	ChildFund Korea	4,074	159,377
	GBV and Child Protection	Barnfonden	7,004	162,038
2022 (July - Dec)	Youth Engagement, Self-reliance, and Child Protection in Bhasanchar	Educo	320	34,662



Total Facilities



Progress Achieved (Population served)



Coordination Architecture in the Rohingya Response

Educo is an active member and coordinates with the protection, education, health, site management and development, gender-based violence programming, livelihoods, and capacity building sectors, and has good networks with the NGO platform, the PESA network, the HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team), the Department of Agriculture, district and sub-district offices, local government institutions, UN agencies and the international NGO community, both in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka. Educo integrates all its projects within the overall response plan for the sectors, regularly attends the sectors and sub sectors and working meetings in Cox's Bazar and provides support to update the service map on a regular basis by submitting the 4Ws and 5Ws reports. In addition, Educo has trained staff who have received ToT on protection mainstreaming from the Protection Sector and aims to facilitate the sessions and raise awareness among the other actors.

Partnership Development

Since 2019, Educo has transformed the implementation of its projects into partnerships, and this paradigm shift has led to the local population taking ownership of social change initiatives. Educo has partnered with six local NGOs, namely SKUS, FIVDB, JCF, ACLAB, Uttaran and HAP in its Rohingya response. Among them, two partners are providing technical support, as they have long term experience in Rohingya responses and a high level of acceptance in the

camps and the host community. Educo provides capacity building support to its partners to acquire local knowledge about the needs, context, and social dynamics of the communities in order to be accountable to the affected communities.

Experience and Expertise

Educo has been working since 2018 in six camps and adjacent host communities in five unions of the *Ukhiya* sub-district, and its strong work experience and expertise has led to the expansion of interventions in Cox's Bazar, Sadar and Bhashanchar, in Noakhali District. Educo has gained expertise in understanding the local context, as well as relationships with local governments, partners, relevant actors, and sectors that have been instrumental in scaling its projects.

Member of ChildFund Alliance

Educo's Rohingya response projects began in 2018 with support from the ChildFund Alliance, who continue to support its programming for children, adolescent, and young people. Currently, Educo implements five projects funded by ChildFund Alliance members, including ChildFund Korea, ChildFund New Zealand, Barnfonden and Educo.



Communication and Advocacy

Ensuring effective communication and advocacy is an integral part of Educo's programming. To achieve this, in our joint programme in response to the Rohingya, Educo has been engaging a range of different stakeholders, including host communities, local governments, local administration, NGOs, UN agencies, different sectors and, in particular, the Rohingya, who are the first victims of this crisis.

Within the framework of this joint response programme, Educo has produced different information, education and communication materials on child protection, gender-based violence and education-related issues to raise awareness among different participants and stakeholders. We have used these materials in different awareness-raising sessions, community committee meetings,

A&Y club meetings, home visits, positive parenting, campaigns, and playground sessions. These sessions use imagery and statements which are very useful for getting the message across within the community. Educo volunteers and community educators are trained on how to present them. These IEC materials are also used for advocacy purposes, which helps to raise awareness among meeting attendees.

In addition, Educo is a members of different groups and sub-sectors at both national and district levels to achieve more and better results for children affected by the Rohingya crisis. Educo is also the current steering committee member of the INGO Platform in Cox's Bazar, which is one of the vehicles for advocacy efforts.

Accountability Mechanism for Affected People (AAP)

Educo has strengthened the mechanisms and approaches for informing relevant and affected participants, commitments, and stakeholders about protection in relation to humanitarian aid, which is an essential element for improving the organisation’s accountability. Therefore, the top priority in complaints and feedback is to raise community awareness of available feedback mechanisms and to link the community to the mechanisms. To achieve this, Educo has the SCC (suggestions, complaints and commendations), where help desks/feedback information centres have been installed at service points (multi-purpose centres, training centres, distribution points), a mobile help desk, mobile messaging and email, also available at community events (with staff, banners and materials), and a dedicated phone number for receiving comments and feedback from different members of the community, stakeholders

and service providers, and the comments and feedback collected are then forwarded to the relevant actors through referral channels.

To ensure accountability to the affected population, Educo follows the Core Humanitarian Standard Principles and Commitments, the IFRC code of conduct, INEE, PESA, the Child Safeguarding Policy and the organizational Code of Conduct to ensure and prevent any forms of misconduct with children, adolescents, and young people. In terms of monitoring and periodic reviews, Educo has a global and national learning and performance management system, through which internal and external reporting mechanisms, open days, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and final project evaluations are carried out by internal and external consultants.



Safety and Security



Educo Bangladesh holds the prerequisite Country Security Plans aligned with its Global Security Policy and Safety and Security Guidelines to ensure that employees receive guidance in health and safety, including Child Safeguarding and PSEAH risks. Specific staff are assigned to look after the health and safety of staff members and to ensure the implementation of the Child Safeguarding and PSEAH policies. All newly recruited staff receive training on the National Security Plan, the Personal Security Guidelines, and the Code of Conduct.

On the other hand, during the COVID-19 campaign, staff and volunteers were provided

with precautionary messages, were issued personal protective equipment (PPE), staff access to vaccination was encouraged and facilitated, and clear protocols were ensured and followed in the event that staff had mild symptoms or had been in close contact with someone who tested positive. Government rules and regulations were strictly followed, and, during the lockdown period, all staff were advised to work from home. The Educo office has an emergency survival kit and a first aid kit, and a first aid kit is kept in all vehicles; the emergency contact number is also kept in vehicles, and staff save the emergency contact number on their phones. Staff share up-to-date information with the Cox's Bazar security focal point.



ဝိပဿနာ နိဂါဏ်း

တပည့်ကိစ္စ

မင်္ဂလာ ကျော် (၂)

Name

Med Jubair

(2) - Jamal Uddin

il Mohammed

EDUCO - JCF - HBLC

Name of seven day's

Saturday

Wednesday

Sunday

Thursday

Monday

Friday

Tuesday

Subjckts

English

Math

Life Skills

8H-98

13-20

Our Response Strategy (2023–2025)

The purpose of the strategy is to provide a guide for developing a comprehensive and inclusive emergency response management program for the Rohingya community in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, in order to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, and to meet the needs and demands of target populations.

Based on the analysis of the previous response strategy developed in 2018 and having had more than four (04) years of robust experience in the Rohingya crisis, the strategy has been revised for 2023-2025 by assessing the following issues:

- the current context of the response linked to the government,
- emphasis on the Education and Protection sector goals, especially access to learning opportunities, with a focus on girls' education, a protective environment, and building resilient communities and meaningful access to inclusive services for persons with disabilities, vulnerable children, and adolescents.
- Educo's experience from the Rohingya crisis on how to design and effectively implement projects with limited resources in an integrated approach in which community ownership is developed.

- Educo's priority to ensure accountability to affected people, ensuring quality of work, and creating opportunities for integrated project design based on demand from community consultations.

With the limited services and facilities available in the Rohingya camps, we aim to mobilise their full capacities and draw on their extensive experience and expertise to provide much-needed urgent and long-term support to save lives and create lasting change for children and their families. To achieve lasting change for children, their needs must be addressed through activities that complement and reinforce each other, described as integrated programming. We will apply this integrated approach at different levels, targeting institutions and systems, communities, households, children, adolescents, and young people. All levels of interaction with the affected population will support the others to ensure that children are protected, and that they learn and survive.

Programmatic areas and strategic priorities	Major Interventions
<p>Programmatic area: Safe and Equitable Quality Education for Children & Adolescents.</p> <p>Strategic Priority: 1. Education in Emergencies (EiE) 2. DRR in Education 2019 (July-Dec)</p>	<p>Education in Emergencies (EiE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operation of community-based learning facilities. ▪ Education and learning materials for teacher and learners. ▪ Teachers' capacity building on adoptive informal EiE. ▪ Demand based assistive products for inclusive learning. ▪ Teachers' orientation on child protection and safeguarding. ▪ Vocational /skill-based education and training. ▪ Life skills sessions targeted at children and adolescents. aged 6-18 years old. ▪ Dialogues with duty bearers, parents/caregivers, and powerful stakeholders. ▪ Access to education and retention for girls and adolescent girls. ▪ Campaign for awareness raising on promotion of children's education. ▪ Needs and gaps identification in education led by children and adolescents. ▪ Advocacy with the Education Sector and relevant actors. ▪ Project design based on addressing the good practice and lessons learned. <p>DRR in Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formation/reactivation of disaster management committees. ▪ Promotion and strengthening of youth-led initiatives to raise awareness and prepare the community to face natural and manmade disasters. ▪ Capacity building for disaster management committees. ▪ Inclusive Risk Mitigation Action Plan. ▪ Risk-informed funding. ▪ Forward planning and action plans. ▪ Mock drills based on different hazards. ▪ Community-led disaster preparedness. ▪ Small scale mitigation plan and actions. ▪ Tree plantation and vegetable gardening. ▪ Establishment of waste management facilities at community level. ▪ Training for volunteers on first aid, search and rescue, evacuation, and PSS (psychosocial support). ▪ Support for community-based fire response centre. ▪ Fire and emerging incident response.

Programmatic areas and strategic priorities	Major Interventions
<p>Programmatic area: Protection of children from violence and exploitation.</p> <p>Strategic Priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting children in humanitarian crises and natural disasters 2. Combating gender-based violence 3. Provision of appropriate WASH facilities in ensuring children's safety and wellbeing 	<p>Child Protection in Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Based Child Protection Mechanism. ▪ Capacity building for children and adolescents' clubs. ▪ Dialogues with parents/caregiver/ community leader and duty bearers. ▪ Establishment or running of multipurpose centres. ▪ Community awareness for child protection and child rights, child safeguarding and PESA. ▪ Youth-led campaign for child protection. ▪ MHPSS support. ▪ Sports for developing children's intelligence, cognitive abilities, and social skills. ▪ Recreational activities. ▪ Dignity kit distribution among adolescents. ▪ Child protection and SGBV case management. ▪ Referral linkage, follow up and monitoring. ▪ Running of child and women-friendly spaces. ▪ Advocacy and collaboration with Child Protection sector and relevant actors. ▪ Child protection information management system. ▪ Study and research on child protection. <p>Water Sanitation and Hygienic (WASH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth-led WASH Promotional initiatives. ▪ Risk mapping and risk mitigation plan. ▪ Inclusive WASH facilities and service. ▪ Youth-led Campaign. ▪ Initiation of small-scale mitigation work. ▪ Waste management and hygiene promotional awareness.

Programmatic areas and strategic priorities	Major Interventions
<p>Programmatic area: Children, adolescents, and youth empowerment for social transformation.</p> <p>Strategic Priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change Education and action 2. Participation and accountability in humanitarian crises and natural disasters 3. Self-reliance through initiating/creating resilient livelihood options 	<p>Adolescent and Youth empowerment through engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building for adolescents and young people on social barriers. ▪ Climate induced initiatives led by adolescent and young people. ▪ Vocational training for young people in demand-based livelihoods. ▪ Establishment of anticipation hub with engagement of adolescent and young people. ▪ Community engagement in climate change initiatives. ▪ Uphold rights and dignity of targeted children and adolescents. ▪ Campaign on reducing gender-based violence. ▪ Dialogue with duty bearers and service providers. ▪ Effective application of accountability mechanisms, including complaints and response. ▪ Community level peacebuilding activities led by children, adolescents, and young people for social cohesion. <p>Self-reliance through resilient livelihood options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand and skill-based training. ▪ On-farm and off-farm livelihoods. ▪ Demonstration of climate-smart technology. ▪ Use of the expertise of relevant departments (agriculture, livestock, and fisheries) ▪ Production and market linkage. ▪ Impact demonstration fair for encouragement and replication. ▪ Job fair for adolescents and young people.

“ Every child deserves to feel safe, and live a life free of neglect, abuse, and violence. ”

Budget Projection of the Response Strategy (2023–2025)


Programmatic Areas	No. of direct beneficiaries to be reached	Budget projection (In Euro)		
		2023	2024	2025
Safe and Equitable Quality Education for the Children & Adolescent.	32,000	790,000	830,000	880,000
Protection of children from violence and exploitation.	29,500	690,000	730,000	780,000
Child, adolescent, and youth empowerment for social transformation.	20,000	410,000	430,000	460,000
Child-centred DRR.	22,000	314,500	644,400	681,700



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