



## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT:

- In 2017, more than 700,000 Rohingya fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Today, the total number of people in need of humanitarian response is more than 1.52 million, including approx.. 978,000 Rohingya refugees and approx.. 538,000 Bangladeshi host community people.
- Women, girls, and boys make up more than 78% of the refugee population of Cox's Bazar and are particularly vulnerable to risks of abuse, exploitation, and gender-based violence.
- In 2019, DCA pivoted its focus to the Rohingya refugee response and programmes in Cox's Bazar and to enhance partnerships that focus on vulnerable groups, responding to emergencies, and particularly programming for women and girls on gender-based violence, educations, food security, and livelihood

## OVERVIEW OF THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS



In Cox's Bazar, more than **1.36 million people** (*Rohingya refugee: 884,041; Host community: 472,002*) are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance as shelter, food, security, health and education services in camps and host communities are under severe pressure.



To date, several attempts to facilitate voluntary repatriation of the Rohingya refugees have failed. As a result, **tensions between the host and refugee communities** increased. Since repatriation of Rohingya refugees may take further time, both Rohingya and host communities **require humanitarian, development and peacebuilding interventions.**



**55%** of the refugee population in need are children and some 83 percent of youth and adolescents do not have access to any education and learning opportunities. Young women and girls face disproportionately high needs.



The settlements in Cox's Bazar are **high-risk areas for climate change and natural disasters**, especially during the monsoon season and due to cyclone and drought risks.



**51%** of the total refugee population are **women and girls**. Many of them have been and still are exposed to **sexual and gender-based violence (GBV)**. The number of incidents continue to increase due to stigma and fear remains a major concern. According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, GBV remains the most pervasive human rights violation to which Bangladeshi women are exposed.

## CONTACT:

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## FACTS:

- **People reached in 2022:** 119,220 people (directly)
- **Employees: 76 programme and support staff** based in Cox's Bazar in addition to 3 international staff and **101 volunteers.**
- DCA currently operates with a country office in **Cox's Bazar** and a representational office in **Dhaka**, and a field office in Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar
- **Annual turnover in 2022:** EUR 3.207.291,57
- **Registration:** DCA is registered in Bangladesh and has implemented development and humanitarian programmes through local partners since 1971
- DCA is currently partners with five local organizations in Cox's Bazar: UTSA, FIVDB, NGO Forum for Public Health, Friendship, and BNKS.

## HOW AND WHERE WE WORK:

The overall goal of DCA's ongoing operations in Bangladesh is to **save lives** and to **build more resilient communities** through a holistic, triple nexus, and survivor-centred approach. Through cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, partners, donors, and the affected populations, DCA works to deliver humanitarian support to the Rohingya refugees and the surrounding host community. Specifically, DCA implements a holistic response focusing on SGBV, education, food security and livelihood, and emergency response in the Rohingya camps and host communities in the Chittagong Division.

DCA prioritizes working with Rohingya refugee and host community women, especially persons with disability, youth, and adolescent girls' where intersectional priority concerns are given to the poorest, single women, female-headed households, lactating and pregnant women, survivors and those at risk from GBV across all programmes. DCA also engages refugee and host community men and adolescent boys in GBV prevention, food security and livelihood interventions. DCA works both with local partner organisations and does self-implementation.

## WHAT WE DO:

### Gender Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Risk Mitigation Program:

- Conducting different awareness sessions, implementing Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP)
- Carrying out Girl Shine Curriculum and Enhancing Girls Agency (ENGAGE) Toolkit
- Promote Community Based Protection Group (CBPG)
- Provision of literacy, numeracy and general life skills
- Conduct risk mapping, safety audit, and focus group discussions
- DCA also provides capacity building support for other GOs, NGOs, INGOs and UN organization staff

### Gender Based Violence Response Activities:

- Supporting GBV case management
- Psychosocial support for men and women
- Distribution of different kits like Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits

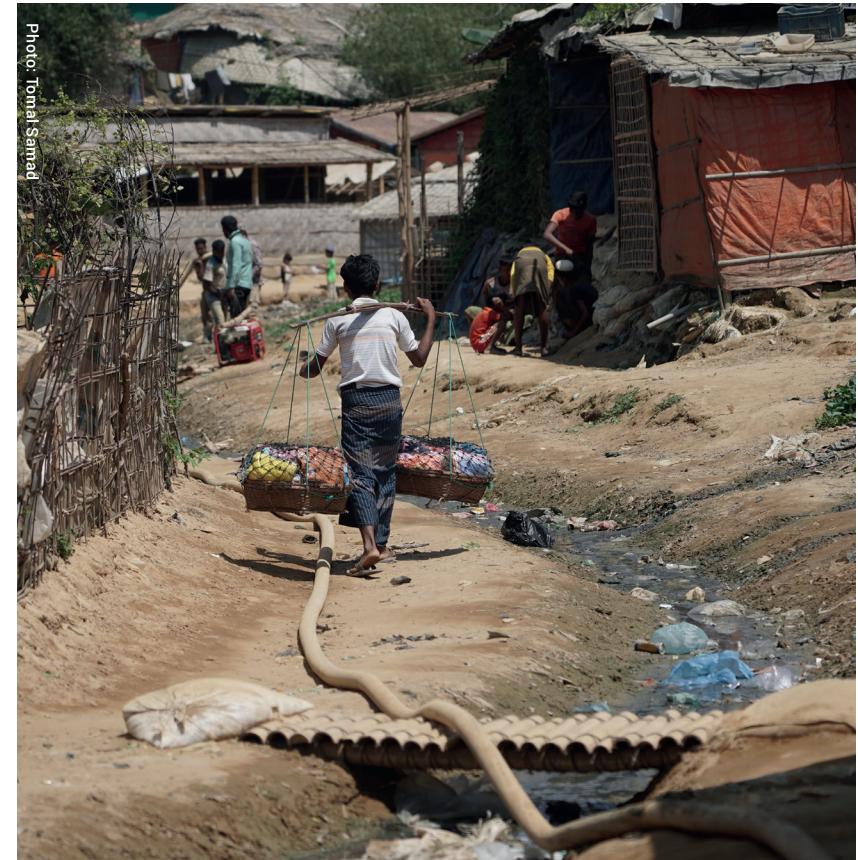
**Education in Emergency Programme:** Since the launch of DCA's Education in Emergency Programme in 2018, DCA has specialized in education services for women and adolescent girls. This is integrated into DCA's GBV programme.

- Provided training of female teachers from the Rohingya and host communities, and developed a comprehensive female teacher professional development package to support new or inexperienced teachers

- Developed a remote Teacher in Crisis Context (TiCC) training package using WhatsApp and Zoom,
- Developed a self-learning kit for Rohingya adolescent girls and women, covering English and Myanmar literacy and numeracy.
- DCA ensured learning opportunity for more than 5000 adolescent girls from Rohingya refugee who otherwise did not have the education opportunity since 2020.
- Capacity building for over 50 partners on its endorsed curriculum framework and an adapted adolescent kit for COVID-19, indirectly reaching tens of thousands of learners.
- Started providing skills development training in the host community.

### Climate-responsive disaster risk reduction and livelihood resilience:

- Increasing self-reliance of host community and refugees against climate change threats through capacity development.
- Engage local Disaster Management Committees, camp management, DRR committees, religious and community leaders, including women, to disseminate evacuation, prevention and response plans in both refugee and host community.
- Supports people in need of shelter and protection from various natural hazards by constructing drainage systems, solar streetlights, and bathing cubicles, renovating pathways, and distributing non-food items via a cash-for-work modality.



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