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# Emergency appeal operations update

## Bangladesh: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRBD018</b>		<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">OT-2017-000003-BGD</a></b>
<b>Operations update n° 1</b>		<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 28 December 2016 to 12 May 2017
<b>Emergency Appeal operation start date:</b> 28 December 2016		<b>Timeframe:</b> 9 months (until 30 September 2017)
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 3,265,766	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> 32%	<b>Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date:</b> CHF 1,036,622 ( <a href="#">refreshed on 12May</a> )
<b>Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated:</b> CHF 273,151		
<b>N° of people to be assisted:</b> 25,000 (5,000 families)		
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has mobilized over 150 Red Crescent youth volunteers and staff.		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> BDRCS is being supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society with in-country presence. Apart from these as of now, many other NSs have supported the appeal: Monaco RC, Bahrain RC, Canadian RC, Hong Kong RC, Japanese RC, Korean RC, Kuwait RC, Netherland RC, Taiwan RC. The Danish RC, Garman RC and Turkish RC is interested to support the operation bi-laterally to BDRCS.		
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs and local NGOs are involved. Specifically, the actors include WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, ACF, Solidarity International (SI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Handicap International (HI), NGO Forum (NGOF), Save the Children, and local NGO's such as MUKTI, BGS, SHED and RTMI.		

## Operational Summary

- October-December 2016:** Mass population movements influx from Rakhine State in Myanmar to Cox's Bazar takes place.
- 2 January 2017:** Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) requests support from its in-country partners to scale-up activities.
- 17 January 2017:** 273,151 Swiss francs allocated from the [IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund](#) (DREF).
- 25-31 January 2017:** A joint Movement (BDRCS, IFRC and ICRC) assessment takes place in different areas of Cox's Bazar district.
- 7 February 2017:** A Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) member is deployed to support the DREF operations.
- February 2017:** ICRC provides 450,000 Swiss francs towards the BDRCS response, which BDRCS raised 30,000 Swiss francs from their local donors.

- **18 March 2017:** IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 3,265,766 Swiss francs, to enable the delivery of assistance to 25,000 people.
- **20 March 2017:** Teleconference with Movement Partners to inform the EPOA and the BDRCS 'One- Window' approach.
- **23 March 2017:** BDRCS organized a Cox's Bazar level coordination meeting with local government and with all agencies working for the population movement. They declared the official wrap up of the Malaysian flotilla distribution and thanked all the volunteers and stakeholders involved in the exercise that. BDRCS also presented and inform the RCRC overall plan highlighting the One-Window approach and explained the sector based intervention plans. BDRCS did advocacy for the emergency shelter materials in that meeting. IFRC Head of Country office, ICRC and German RC representative attended the meeting.
- **28 March 2017:** Total soft and hard pledge was 21% among which 4% was hard pledge.
- **06-09 April 2017:** IFRC communication team was mobilized to cover the activities supported by the EA as well as to collect info and materials to boost up communication materials. IFRC also commissioned a security assessment in Coxes' Bazar with the support from the IFRC regional security coordinator.
- **11 April 2017:** IFRC Regional Director visited the Cox's Bazar makeshift camp area along with the head of the IFRC Bangladesh office.
- **19 April 2017:** Program level meeting to analyze the soft and hard pledges and to decide on the priority sectors along with number of activities.
- **16-20 April 2017:** A scoping study commissioned by German RC along with BDRCS and IFRC to see the current situation in terms of trends, needs and gaps. The scoping study objective was to guide the German RC for a preparation of proposals in line with the acute beneficiary needs and to help the other Movement partners and IFRC to review the EA.
- **20 April 2017:** Total soft and hard pledge was 38% among which 32% was hard pledge.
- **20 April 2017:** Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) meeting in Dhaka chaired by UNRC.
- **24 April 2017:** BDRCS organized a Movement coordination meeting with the presence of all PNSs, ICRC and IFRC. The meeting discussed and agreed upon couple of issues like- HR pool under the One-Window approach, target area and beneficiaries, modalities to work in the field, formation of Steering committee and Implementation committee.
- **26 April 2017:** Ad-hoc UN/NGO/Donor coordination meeting in Dhaka led by IOM to discuss the proposed coordination layout for population movement operation.
- **28 April- 06 May:** A Child Protection assessment was conducted by BDRCS and IFRC with support from Australian RC. Findings from the assessment will be considered during the upcoming revision process.
- **04 May 2017:** A PNS coordination meeting was organized to inform about the pledge status and the analysis of utilization of available funds and remaining gaps.
- **08-11 May 2017:** Bahrain RC team visit in Cox's Bazar.
- **10 May 2017:** Deployment of short term Migration and Displacement surge delegate to support the operation.

#### **Some key features of the operation:**

Interagency Coordination layout - A sector based approach has been designed and shared in April 2017, with an Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) chaired by a coordinator provided by IOM, which allows the humanitarian community to work together to develop and deliver strategic objectives, maximize the use of resources and avoid duplication Sector based approach is only coordinating the issue related to Muslims from Rakhine in Cox's Bazar. If case of natural disaster, cluster system will be activated in Cox's Bazar and coordinate with Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

Under this approach, overall strategic and policy decisions are undertaken by the UN/NGO/Donor Policy Group, which will meet on an ad-hoc basis based on the needs. This group will liaise with the National Task Force and Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN) aspects, and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief for the host population and refugee aspects, under the framework of the National Strategy. Operational coordination is undertaken by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

- At district level in Cox's Bazar, the ISCG liaises with the District Task Force, ensuring a coherent and coordinated approach to planning, operationalizing and monitoring shared strategic objectives.
- At national level in Dhaka, the ISCG feeds into and receives direction from the UN/NGO/Donor Policy Group, ensuring a holistic view and enabling the delivery of assistance to affected populations in the district.

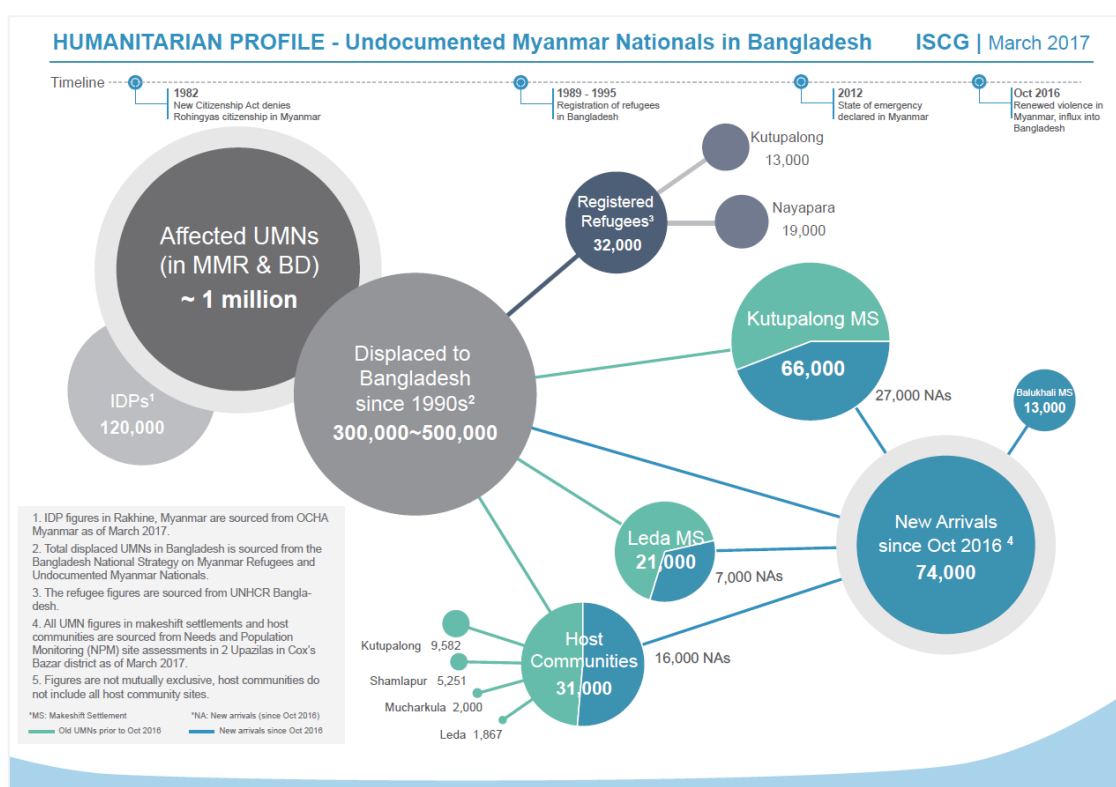
The sectors<sup>1</sup> liaise with relevant government counterparts: ministries, departments or other authorities, and ensure clear linkages with the national level clusters.

- At district level, the Sector Coordinators will liaise with district counterparts on behalf of the sectors as appropriate.
- At national level, designated Sector lead agency representatives will ensure links with national level Government counterparts as and when needed to support the district operations (in coordination with clusters).

Within this coordination layout, the IFRC is involved at Dhaka level while BDRCS has appointed a field coordination specialist at Cox's Bazar level to represent BDRCS in all forums and to ensure coordinated programming.

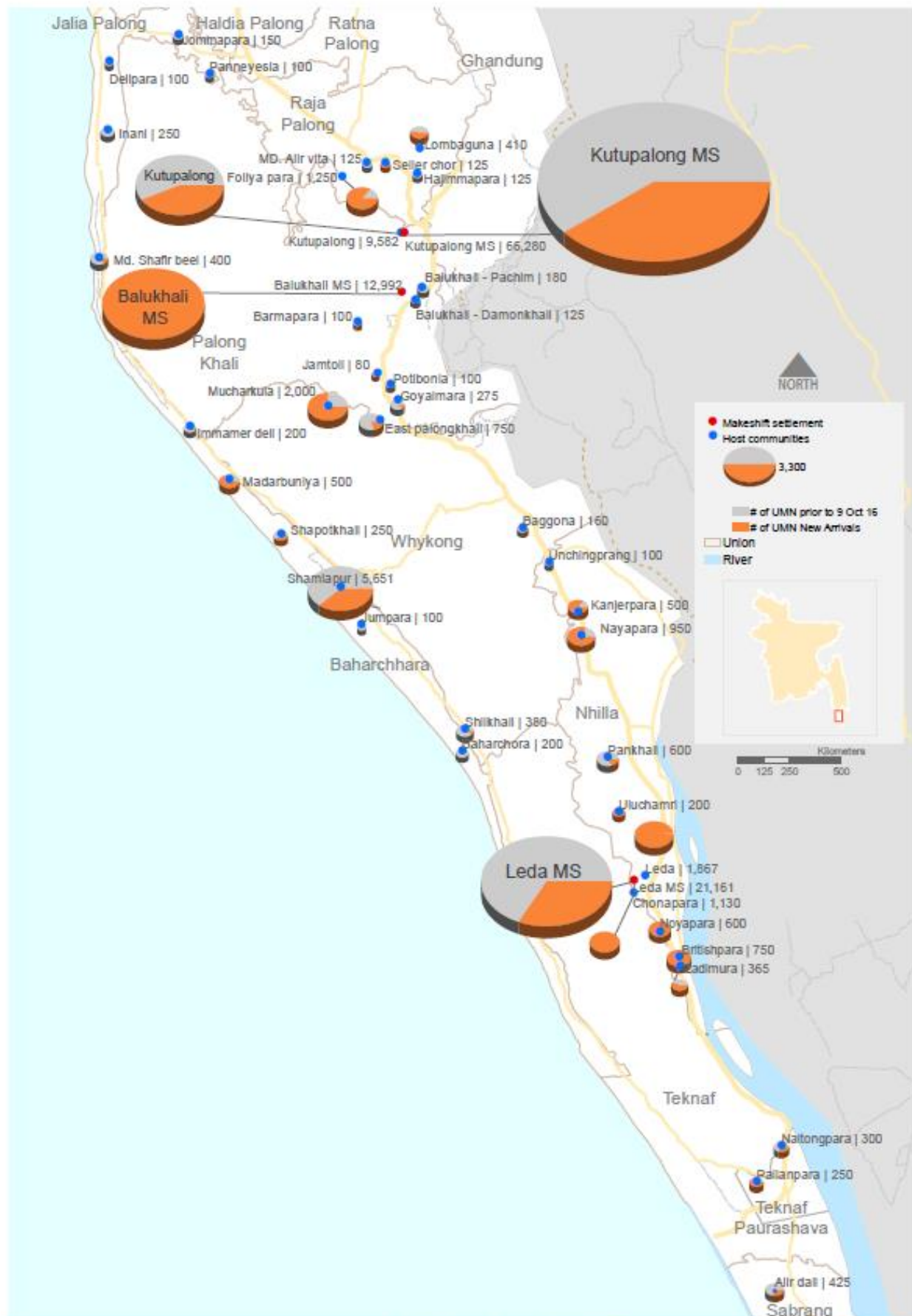
### Statistics of the people moved over time to Cox's Bazar

The ISCG has released a Humanitarian Profile for the people moved from the other side of the border which gives a clear picture of the population movement over time. It is to be noted that the terminology "UMN-Undocumented Myanmar Nationals" should be read as "**Muslims from Rakhine**" which is considered as RCRC movement terminology instead of UMN.



<sup>1</sup> The ten sectors are Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Child Protection, Gender Based Violence, Multi sector (refugees), Shelter NFI/Site Management and WASH.

NPM Sites Assessed



The needs and population monitoring was launched by IOM for the Muslims from Rakhine in Teknaf and which has highlighted the following four key figures:

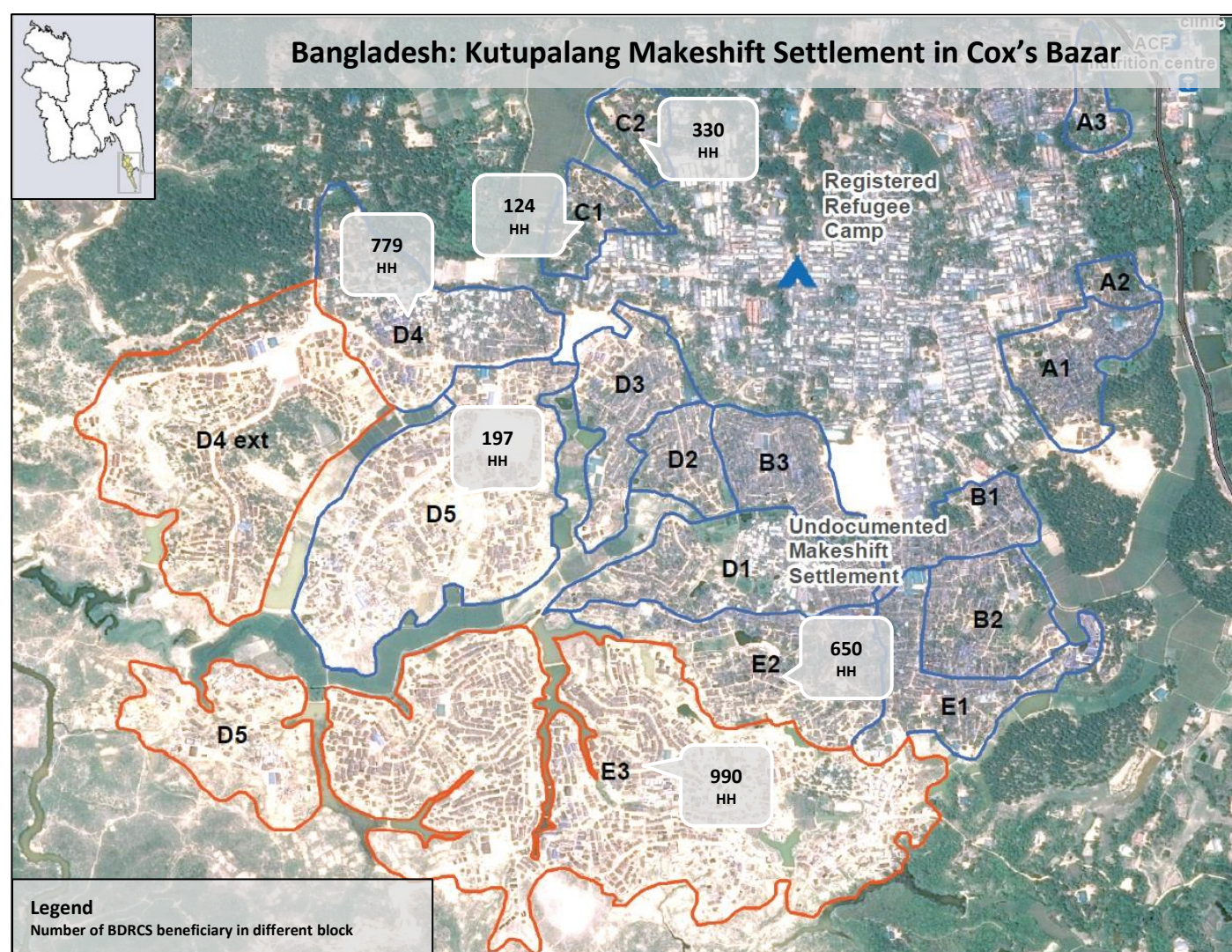
- 70 per cent are in three makeshift settlement.
- 80 per cent are women and children.
- 57 per cent are children under 17 years of age.
- The map will illustrate in details.

### Target camps and people under IFRC-BDRCS operation

The One-Window approach will focus in the makeshift camps under Ukhaia sub-districts – ‘Kutupalang’ and ‘Balukhali’. The beneficiary locations have been shown in the maps below. It is considered that working in one area will give us more visibility, less logistic, administration, coordination challenge, and optimum utilization of resources.

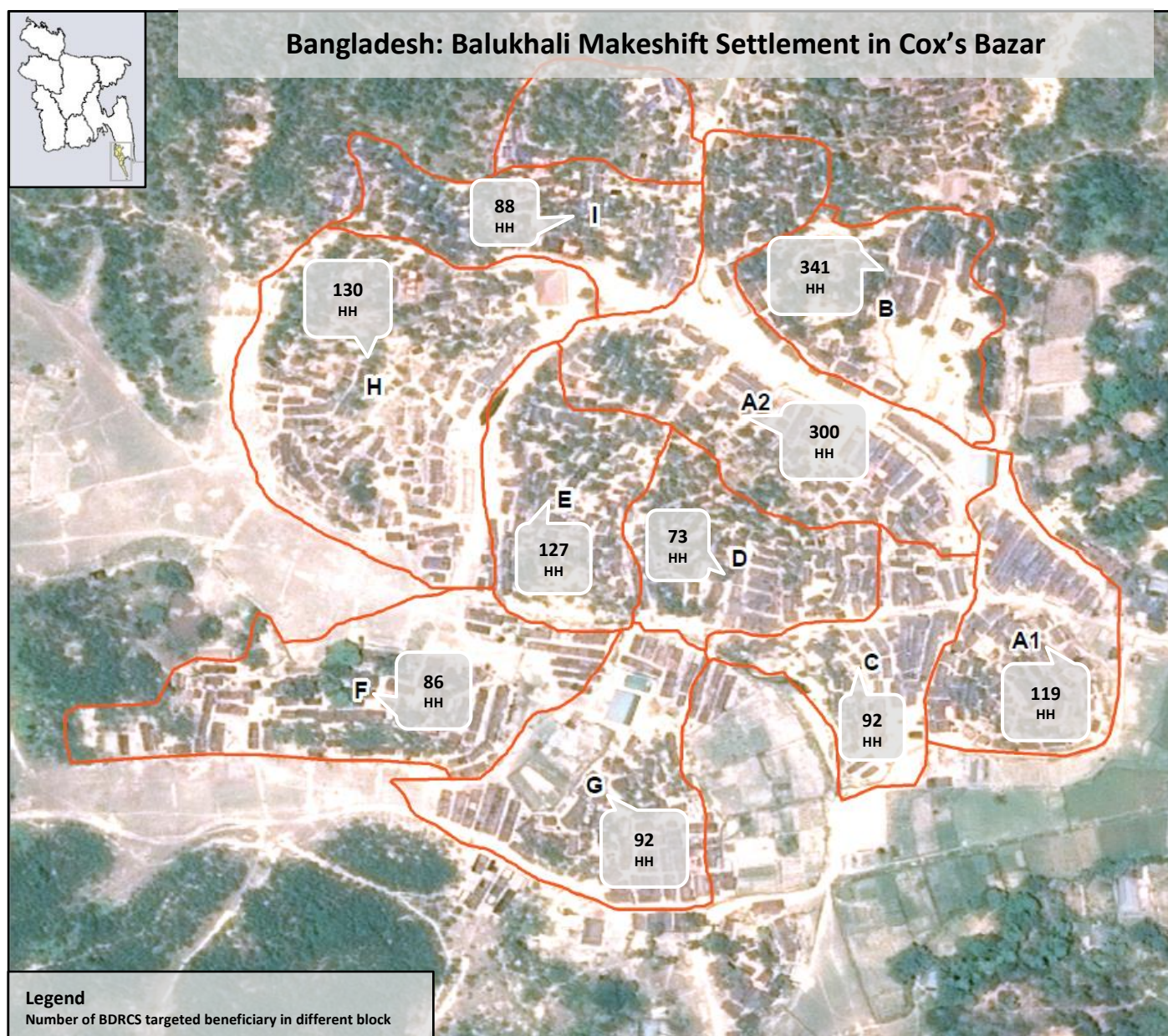
The One-Window approach of BDRCS is focussed on 5,000 families among the new Muslims from Rakhine to be assisted over a period of one year. The tentative budget allocation is CHF 5 million. The IFRC EA will cover a nine-month operation to support the targeted 5,000 families.

On top of that, ICRC supported food and non-food items have been distributed in Teknaf sub-districts for 3,200 families. It is discussed and decided that a second round of distribution for the same families will take place. And after that, no other contribution will be mobilized to Teknaf.



BDRCS targeted beneficiaries in Kutupalang Makeshift Settlement (KMS)

Block location in Makeshift Settlement	C-1	C-2	D-1	D-4	D-5	E-2	E-3
Number of beneficiary (HH)	124	300	1	779	197	650	990



BDRCS targeted beneficiaries in Balukhali Makeshift Settlement (BMS)										
Block location in Makeshift Settlement	A-1	A-2	B	C	D	E	F-1	G	H	I
Number of beneficiary (HH)	119	300	341	92	73	127	86	92	130	88

#### Beneficiary selection

Process for the selection of the beneficiaries started during the Food Flotilla distribution, before the launching of the IFRC Emergency Appeal. GOB requested BDRCS and IOM to prepare the list of beneficiaries for distribution of the Food Flotilla among the new arrivals and 15,313 families were identified with the help of NDRTs and the RCYs of the local RC branch. These families took shelter in Ukhiya and Teknaf makeshift settlements/registered camps and in the host communities.

Out of the whole new arrivals, BDRCS targeted 5000 families leaving in two makeshift settlements at Ukhiya sub district of Cox's Bazar district because most of the new arrivals concentrated in this area.

Areas were selected after discussion with other actors involved in the operation in Cox's Bazar and community representatives. NDRT members along with red crescent volunteers has conducted household survey to select the beneficiaries. They have collected photographs of the beneficiaries and nominees (where found) while conducting household survey in prescribed form. All the collected information has been accommodated in the database for future operation use. Following criteria were observed by the NDRT and branch volunteers for beneficiary selection:

- far from the supply lines/roads where gaps were identified.
- where less assistance/support reaches.

### Common technical HR pool for the operation

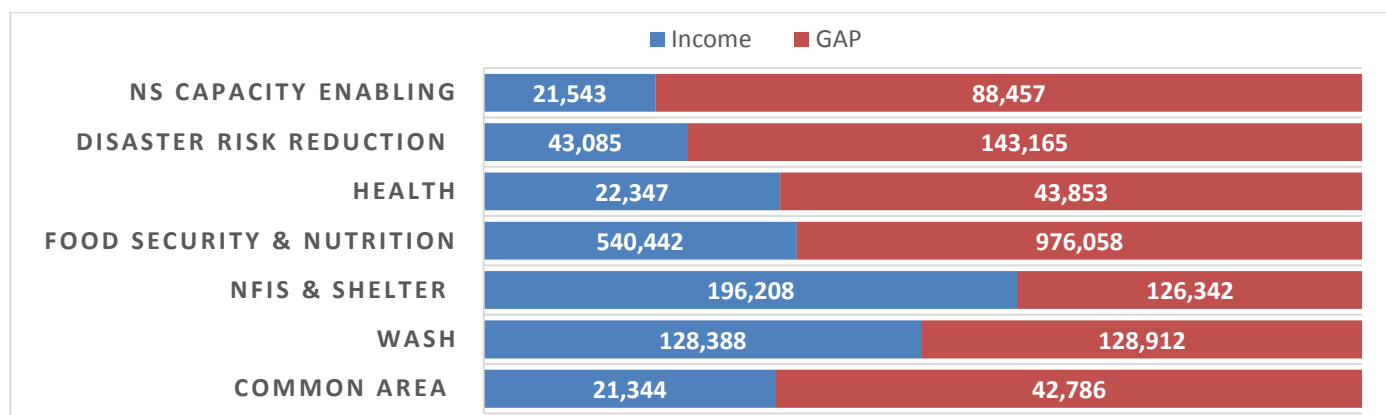
BDRCS has identified few technical positions to be newly recruited for the whole population movement operation under the One-Window approach. This was discussed in the Movement partners meeting on 24 April 2017 and the organogram and the modalities were agreed by all. BDRCS has requested IFRC Bangladesh country office to facilitate the recruitment process of the technical staff as currently BDRCS is not doing any recruitment. The staff recruitment is being done by the IFRC, the staff is being seconded to the BDRCS for the population movement operation. In terms of cost sharing of the pool of staff, different parts of the Movement will bear the cost as per the ratio of their own fund contributed to the One-Window approach. All staff will be under BDRCS management. Apart from this common pool, IFRC is finalizing the recruitment of an expatriate operations manager to support the EPOA.

### Pledge analysis and income vs gap for the IFRC EA

The operation team has analysed the available soft and hard pledges together with the NS colleagues to ensure better utilization of available resources. The analysis guided the team to decide sector base activities planning and come up with a matrix and income vs gap scenario. The total income is 38 per cent of the total budget which includes both soft and hard pledges. Out of this, 32% has been registered into the IFRC system. Please see the [donor response](#) which gives the info of registered pledges only.

The basic principle for this pledge analysis are:

- First, the unearmarked pledges are allocated to the different sectors per the original budget.
- And then within the sectors the outcome and output levels allocation are made based on the operational priority against time frame and the budget ratio.
- Then the earmarked pledge conditions are considered to adjust the income allocation in the sectors.



This analysis was presented in the Movement coordination meeting and shared with the in-country PNSs.

### Appeal Revision

It is foreseen that the EPOA will need to be revised by June 2017 considering the protractive nature of the crisis. The IFRC is working closely with the NS, Movement partners as well as with the local stakeholders to review the whole scenario before the EPOA will be revised. Though it is planned to revise the EA in 1<sup>st</sup> week of June, it might take two more weeks to consolidate all the findings and specially to get a clear picture from the local interagency coordination layout grooming now. The following components will be helpful for the EPOA revision process:

- Child Protection assessment findings by IFRC-BDRCS supported by Australian Red Cross.
- A scoping study already completed by German Red Cross along with BDRCS and IFRC to see the current situation in terms of trends, needs and gaps.
- ISCG initiated sector roll-out and response strategy to be finalized by end of May and then subsequent response plan development for each sector.
- Scoping mission by IFRC Migration and Displacement surge delegate (ongoing).

- UN Joint program of assistance for the Population movement (2017-2018).

During the ongoing BDRCS/IFRC population movement operation, the north-eastern part of Bangladesh was badly affected by early flash flood. The summary information for that flood is as follows:

### **Flash flood in Haor Basin**

Bangladesh has experienced flash flood in north-eastern districts mainly known as the *Haor* Basin. *Haor* is a wetland ecosystem in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh which physically is a bowl or saucer shaped shallow depression. About 400 haors and beels (wetlands) are situated in Sunamganj, Habiganj, MoulviBazar, Sylhet, Kishoreganj and Netrokona districts.

BDRCS shared a situation report on 24 April 2017. The BDRCS SG and IFRC Head of country office visited several flood affected districts in the north-eastern part on 29 and 30 April 2017. BDRCS website covers the visit of the SG, BDRCS and IFRC HoCO in haor area which can be accessible in this link: <http://www.bdracs.org/news/bdracs-and-ifrc-high-officials-visits-flash-flood-effected-taherpur-sonir-haor-area-sunamgonj>.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) triggered the initial JNA which gave a very basic scenario presented and shared by the HCTT on 23 April 2017 and subsequently the decision for a detailed JNA was taken on the same meeting. The JNA working group is now conducting the assessment and the tentative date for report sharing is on the 20 May 2017.

Haor Advocacy Platform (HAP) has prepared a report on explaining the Haor geo-physical system, the flooding scenario and the associated damage and impact. Among the major damages highlighted in the report are:

Crop loss: 376,521 hectare of area and 12.4 lac MT of rice (estimated BDT 5154 crore).

Fishery: BDT 25.01 crore.

Livestock: 591,474 MT of fodder loss; (estimated BDT 147.87 crore).

This is evident that the flash flood has created crucial negative impact for the Haor basin population and hence government has taken initiative for emergency allocation of rice (3,324 MT) and cash (BDT 19,397,000). However, the allocation is far below the needs on the ground.

Reviewing the context, BDRCS has discussed the situation with IFRC to see the possibility for a DREF. But, considering the slow triggered, less visible threshold and less attention on the international media, the decision on DREF has not been considered as a first option to response. BDRCS is trying to raise fund nationally and locally to do the first response. BDRCS has mobilized around CHF 10,000 immediately and is now actively continuing fundraising.

## **Coordination and partnerships**

### **Movement coordination**

BDRCS, as an auxiliary to the Government and guided by the Fundamental Principles, works closely with the authorities at both national and local levels. The existing coordination mechanism with the IFRC, ICRC and in-country PNSs involves a bi-monthly Movement Coordination Forum (MCF) led by BDRCS.

In-country Movement partners extend their supports during any emergency situations where IFRC plays a coordination role to assist BDRCS for scale-up response. For this operation, the IFRC is supporting BDRCS to coordinate with other partners. Following are the key coordination drives and outcomes from the Movement coordination:

- To follow the One-Window approach with BDRCS at the centre to lead the implementation. And the partners to support the One-Window plan.
- The One-Window approach has suggested standard package, modality and target area where all Movement partners can extend their support.
- The IFRC EA is one channel to fund the plan of the NS while BDRCS can also be supported bilaterally when following the One-Window approach.
- Joint coordination meetings at Dhaka level. The recent one took place on 24<sup>th</sup> April. This meeting has come up with some key decisions on the coordination at Dhaka and Cox's Bazar level:

#### **At Dhaka level:**

- A Steering Committee (SC) and an Implementation Committee (IC) will be formed at the NHQ level. The SC will include BDRCS SG, DSG and IFRC, ICRC head of office. The three heads will decide who else will join the meeting. The SC will sit once in a month.

- The IC will sit twice in a month. This will include all representatives from Movement partners and relevant BDRCS departments involved with the operation.
- Formal composition and ToR of the SC and IC has been prepared and shared for feedback.

#### **At Cox's Bazar level2:**

- At Cox's Bazar level three types of coordination mechanism has been identified with relevant stakeholders:
- Government level – DC, UNO, other sectoral departments
- Interagency level – UN body, INGOs, NGOs, ISCG
- Movement level- Cox's Bazar branch, existing Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) for the registered refugees, Population Movement operation, Health Project and Cyclone Preparedness program.
- BDRCS has appointed one Field Coordination Specialist to ensure representation at all these coordination levels in Cox's Bazar.
- At Dhaka level, BDRCS and IFRC is taking part in the extended ISCG meeting on behalf of the Movement.
- This Emergency Plan of Action has factored inputs from all in-country Movement partners and it will continue in the revision process as well. Further bilateral support has been informally indicated by numbers of partners (i.e.: Danish RC, German RC, Turkish RC) which will also contribute to the One-Window approach.
- Scoping study commissioned by German RC with the participation of BDRCS and IFRC.
- Child Protection study by BDRCS and IFRC supported by Australian Red Cross.

#### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The exiting humanitarian architecture of Bangladesh is managed by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) platform chaired jointly by UN-OCHA and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The HCTT act as an advisory group to the Local Consultative Group – Disaster Emergency Response (LCG-DER) providing advice, taking forward agreed actions on behalf of, and feeding back to, the wider LCG DER group. Concurrently, the team also acts as coordination platform of the thematic clusters.

In addressing the population movement issue, the Government – through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) – has developed a strategy paper in 2014 named “*National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh*”. This strategy paper has described the actors who are assigned to support the government effort to fulfil the strategy.

In line with the government's strategy paper, IOM had already been facilitating regular coordination in Cox's Bazar for the Old influx Muslims from Rakhine. Recently, A sector based approach, with an Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) chaired by a Coordinator provided by IOM has been laid out, which allows the humanitarian community to work together to develop and deliver strategic objectives, maximize the use of resources and avoid duplication. There are ten sectors identified with assigned Co/lead agencies in Cox's Bazar along with the government counterparts. The Co/lead agencies are not necessarily the cluster leads as such rather a local arrangement to support the sectoral activities in Cox's Bazar. However, the sectoral lead agencies relate to national level cluster lead agencies. The ten sectors are Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Child Protection, Gender Based Violence, Multi sector (refugees), Shelter NFI/Site Management and WASH. Apart from these ten-sectoral group there are two working groups – Communication with Communities, Information Management. BDRCS and IFRC is active in this coordination layout and in case of Shelter NFI sector, IFRC as a Shelter cluster convener is maintaining close coordination with IOM who is the lead for this sector in Cox's Bazar.

Local administration is supportive towards provision of humanitarian assistance for the incoming people. They distributed relief at makeshift camps for 584 newly arrived families. Representatives of Upazilla Administration, Border Guard of Bangladesh and the police were present during distributions. Local district government administration has assigned a focal person to deal with any non-traditional private donations. The district administration received private donations and requested BDRCS to distribute the goods.

The major agencies involved are WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, ACF, Solidarity International (SI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Handicap International (HI), NFO Forum (NGOF), Save the Children, and local NGO's such as MUKTI, BGS, SHED, RTMI.

There is a dedicated website (<http://www.cxbcoordination.org/>) to coordinate the humanitarian works by different agencies.

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<sup>2</sup> No cluster is activated in Cox's Bazar. Coordination mechanism with sector based approach (ISCG) is used. Cluster will be activated and coordinate with ISCG in case of natural disaster.

## Operational implementation

### Overview

Since the start of the current situation in October 2016, BDRCS has ongoing activities in the registered refugee camps as well as supporting the influx- Muslims from Rakhine and host communities. BDCRS has assisted approximately 12,500 people since December 2016 with its Cox's Bazar branch volunteers. BDRCS conducted rapid assessments from December 2016 until early January 2017. With the findings, a DREF allocation of CHF 273,151 was made on 17 January 2017 to enable BDRCS to respond to the humanitarian needs of an initial 10,000 Muslims from Rakhine. The National Society has also raised 2.5 million Bangladesh Taka (BDT) – approximately CHF 30,000 locally for the operation.

Meanwhile, on 14 February 2017, the GoB received food and non-food items (NFI) from a Malaysian flotilla ship to assist 15,000 families. The GoB requested BDRCS and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to assist with the distribution of the items as soon as possible and in a one-time distribution activity. It is estimated that the assistance from the Malaysian flotilla will cover needs of the new arrivals for up to ten days until mid-March 2017.

The Emergency Appeal was launched in 17 March to support the BDRCS One-Window approach. Till now the major achievements under the BDRCS One-Window approach are:

- BDRCS reached 2,000 families with 4,000 pcs of blankets and 2,000 pcs of jerry cans.
- BDRCS treated 5,500 patients through mobile medical team.
- Reached 15,313 families with food and NF items under Food Flotilla operation.
- 4,000 pcs tarpaulins along with rope distribution in KMS.
- 25 volunteers received training on psychosocial support.
- Collected 700 tracing request through RFL service of BDRCS and successfully connected 200 families through phone calls and Safe & Well messages.
- Food distribution among 2,000 HH in Ukhia with IFRC support and 3,200 HH in Teknaf with ICRC support.

Health and care		Funding Coverage 33%	
Outcome 1: The health and psychological wellbeing of the targeted population is improved	Output 1.1: Psychosocial support is accessible by target population		% of achievement
			25%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide orientation and mobilization of the trained volunteers.	x		30%
Implement psychosocial support activities in the targeted communities, including specialized GBV PSS, and child friendly PSS to targeted beneficiaries (i.e. female survivors of GBV and children including child survivors of GBV).	x		15%
Deploy a child protection specialist to establish child friendly space that can be accessed by children once a week, to identify and train volunteer CFS people and establishment of weekly activities for children (planning).	x		15%
Conduct GBV training of staff and volunteers, including development of relevant IEC materials such as pocket cards that volunteers can carry which contain GBV referral details.	x		15%
Conduct awareness raising sessions in community and feasibility study on GBV referral services and about the child friendly space.	x		10%
Deploy PSS surge person who can provide oversight of protection pathways and give Cox's Bazar based training or follow up for extremely vulnerable cases.		x	10%

### Progress towards outcomes

A PSS training in Cox's Bazar had been organized from 1 – 4 April 2017 to 26 males and female RCY volunteers of Cox's Bazar BDRCS Unit. The volunteers are currently applying the learning in their regular interventions when deployed in the field. With the information desks planned to be set up in strategic locations of the Kutupalang and Balukhali camps, the space will also be used by PSS volunteers to provide PSS support on the ground.

These volunteers together with five RFL trained volunteers of BDRCS have also received Child Protection orientation on 4 May 2017. The trainings were timely and relevant to the needs of the volunteers on the ground, to better understand how to respond to distressed and survivors. Discussion and sessions were held on the different types of child abuse, how staff and volunteers should control behavior, and the do's and don'ts. Through a recent visit from Australian Red Cross Child Protection team and meetings with humanitarian agencies on the ground, it was found that there were scopes for collaborations particularly in regards to RFL and child protection spaces. Discussions are ongoing among various agencies to develop a referral system that can be used by volunteers and staff. In this line, one PSS expert is planned to be recruited and deployed in Cox's Bazar to support and follow up on the referral system. In the meantime, BDRCS Unit officer is following up these issues until a surge support is in place. A gender and diversity orientation was conducted in April 2017 for BDRCS staff, volunteers of BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit, block leaders of the camp and registered camps.



26 RCYs received Psycho Social Support (PSS) training in Cox's Bazar, (**Photo: BDRCS/Cox's Bazar Unit**)

Discussions were made on the GBV concerns and referral mechanism. As with the child protection, the GBV referral mechanism has not been formalized while it is in process to be produced and is currently being coordinated by GBV cluster coordinator. With the status given to the new arrivals as 'undocumented Myanmar nationals', legal services are not in place by the government. While this area remains a gap, the support that can be administered through referral pathways are PSS and medical support. 4W matrix is currently in process of being developed and BDRCS is on board on these discussions with GBV cluster, UNHCR and other agencies. Once the GBV referral is standardized, the pathways will be promoted through information services and volunteers deployed on the ground.

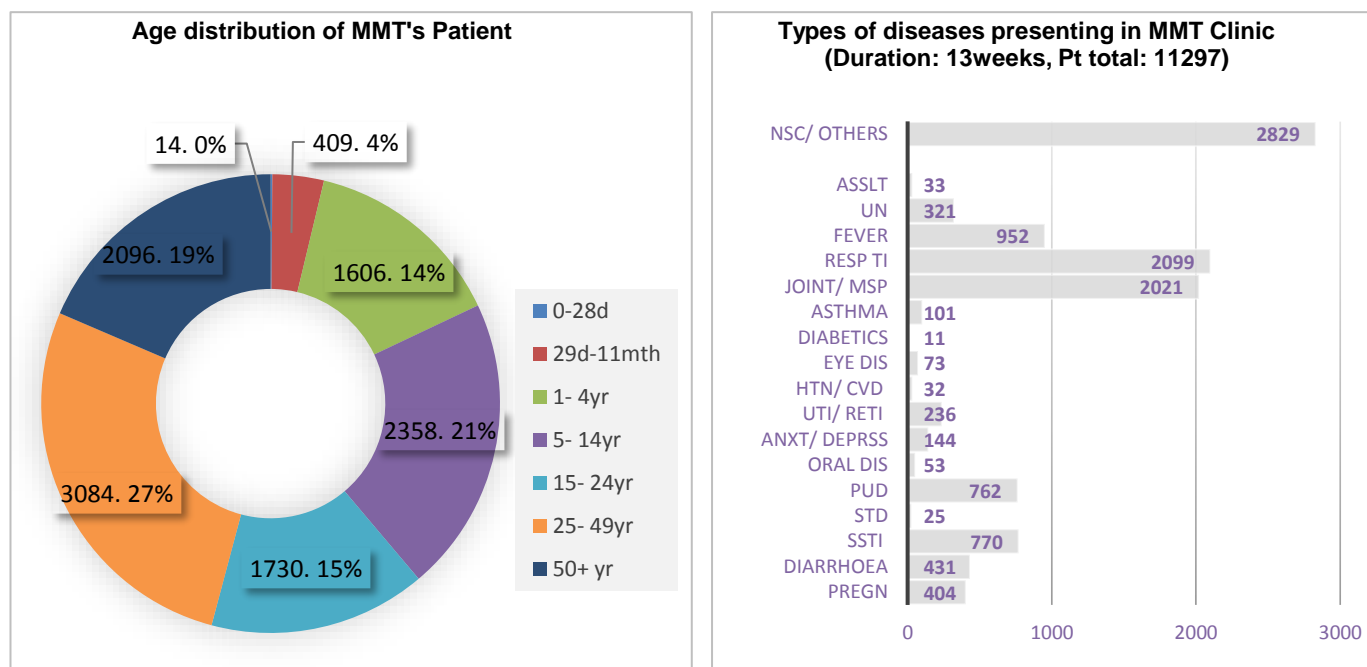


Trained Volunteers are demonstrating the Psycho Social Support to the Children in Kutpalong Makeshift Camp, **(Photo: BDRCS/Cox' Bazar)**

Outcome 1: The health and psychological wellbeing of the targeted population is improved	Output 1.2: Target population has improved access to medical assistance		% of achievement
			25%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Support the rotation of mobile medical team to provide care in identified villages weekly	x		40%
Ensure that medical teams receive training on response and referral for survivors of GBV (PSS support and legal supports available, as well as any specialised healthcare options in community)	x		15%

### Progress towards outcomes

The mobile medical team (MMT) was deployed since the beginning of the operation. The team work on a rotational basis. As of now around 5,500 patients have received treatments from the MMT which around 65% were female. The graphs below represent the age distribution of the patients and their disease pattern. The ICRC supported the initial mobile medical team deployment from January to March 2017 and later extended their support for another one month. Now IFRC appeal will continue to support the mobile team deployment based on the need.



As mentioned in the previous section, GBV referral is in process to be formalized by the agencies working on the ground and GBV cluster currently leading this aspect on the ground. Once the GBV referral mechanisms are established this will be promoted through medical teams of BDRCS being deployed as well as volunteers working on the ground. BDRCS is on board regarding discussions on GBV with key stakeholders.

Water, sanitation, & hygiene promotion		Funding Coverage 50%	
<b>Outcome 2: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases is reduced</b>	<b>Output 2.1: 5,000 families have immediate access to safe drinking water</b>	% of achievement	
		<b>15%</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Replenish jerry cans (2 pcs per household)	x		20%
Procure water buckets, with lids, and mugs for storage of water		x	0%
Distribute water containers with safe drinking water, water buckets with lids, mugs and jerry cans	x		10%
Install 30 deep tube wells	x		15%
Maintain / repair 50 tube wells	x		10%

## Progress towards outcomes



Each beneficiaries received two jerry cans and blankets, (Photo: BDRCS/Cox's Bazar Unit)

2,000 jerry cans have been distributed among the 1,000 targeted families to assist them to collect and store their drinking water. The jerry cans were distributed from BDRCS disaster preparedness stock and the replenishment process in progress.

Additional 8,000 jerry cans will be distributed among the remaining 4,000 families in coming months. Procurement of 10,000 jerry cans are in process.

BDRCS is currently coordinating with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and WASH sectoral lead in Cox's Bazar. Recently a WASH technical assessment was conducted by BDRCS from 16 to 20 April 2017. Based on the report, the soil condition and water layer is suitable to install tube wells. The underground water layer is free from arsenic, iron and salinity. Depends on the depth of water aquifer and the location of installation point; three different suction mode tube-well (shallow tube-well, deep tube-well and Mark II- Tara pump) can installed.

BDRCS will start the installation of tube wells when they received the confirmation from relevant stakeholders in Cox's Bazar because both Kutupalang Makeshift Settlement (KMS) and Balukhali Makeshift Settlement (BMS) are occupying the land belongs to the Forest Department of Bangladesh.

Outcome 2: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases is reduced	Output 2.2: 5,000 families have access to improved sanitation facilities		% of achievement
			15%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procure mobile latrines	x		10%
Install 50 mobile latrines	x		20%
Procure materials adequate for building 80 trench latrines	x		10%
Build 80 trench <sup>3</sup> -latrines		x	0
Conduct desludging bi-monthly	x		10%

<sup>3</sup> The team is already starting to implement more permanent latrines structures instead of temporary trench latrines as per WASH technical assessment from April. This activity will be revised to reflect this during the appeal revision process.

## Progress towards outcomes



With BDRCS support, community managed to install mobile latrines in the Kutupalong and Balukhali makeshift camp.  
(Photo: Arafat/NDWRT Member, BDRCS)

To enhance the accessibility towards improving the sanitation facilities, 10 mobile latrines from disaster preparedness stock had been mobilized and installed in Balukhali makeshift settlement. The trained NDWRT members of BDRCS together with Red Crescent volunteers and community have installed the mobile latrine in suitable locations. Desludging of these mobile latrine will be carried out once the pits are filled. The replenishment of 10 mobile latrines are in process.

As per the WASH technical assessment from 16 to 20 April 2017, two types of latrine are suitable in the targeted communities depending on the availability of space; type one: three cubicle latrine block and type two: five cubicle latrine block. The existing cubicle latrines are covering only 39% of total Muslims from Rakhine (MFR) in Ukhiya sub-district of Cox's Bazar. In addition to that, approximately 52 persons are using one cubicle for sanitation. In makeshift settlement context of repairing and maintenance, latrine is essential because the latrine's septic tank or holding tank will be full within a very short period of time. Hence, septic tanks are required to be emptied fairly often and the human waste has to be transported to a dedicated desludging pond.

BDRCS will start the latrine construction as soon as confirmation is received from relevant stakeholders in Cox's Bazar as both Kutupalang Makeshift Settlement (KMS) and Balukhali Makeshift Settlement (BMS) are occupying the land belongs to the Bangladesh Forest Department.

Outcome 2: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases is reduced	Output 2.3: 5,000 families receive basic hygiene parcels and promotional materials		% of achievement
	Is implementation on time?		30 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procure hygiene parcels	x		40%
Distribute hygiene parcel	x		40%
Print and disseminate hygiene promotion materials (IEC)	x		20%
Conduct awareness sessions through the PHAST methodology	x		0%

## Progress towards outcomes



(Left) A list of hygiene items mentioned on the cover of hygiene parcel. (Right) Beneficiaries after receiving the hygiene parcel along with food and NFIs, (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)

As of now, BDRCS has procured and distributed 2,000 hygiene parcels to targeted 2,000 families. Each hygiene parcel consists of 2 pieces of laundry soaps, 2 pieces of bathing soaps, 500 gm of washing powder, 2 pieces of toothbrushes, 1 piece of toothpowder and one packet of sanitary napkin. BDRCS is currently in process to procure another 3,000 hygiene parcels.

With the support from IFRC, BDRCS has developed hygiene promotional materials on menstrual hygiene and trained volunteers accordingly to disseminate among targeted groups.

Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security		Funding Coverage 35%	
Outcome 3: Immediate food and nutrition needs of the targeted population are met	Output 3.1: 5,000 families are provided with food packages	% of achievement	
		7%	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procure food items locally	x		10 %
Distribute food items	x		4 %

## Progress towards outcomes



(Left) Food items stocked in the distribution side, (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)

(Right) Volunteers are helping the beneficiaries to received the assistance, (Photo: Raquib/IFRC)



(Left) Beneficiaries are in the que to receive the food, NFIs and hygiene parcel. (Right) Beneficiaries received the food and NFIs along with hygiene parcel, (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)

BDRCS has distributed items received from Malaysian Flotilla to support the new influx of MFR (more than 14,000 targeted families) from 23 February to 16 March 2017.

BDRCS has completed the procurement of food items for 2,000 families for the period of 15 days while in process for procuring food items for another 3,000 families. BDRCS has already distributed to 2,000 families in Kutupalang makeshift settlement to the new influx of MFR during first week of May 2017. The food package was developed with the consultation from the community members and coordination with relevant stakeholder in Cox's Bazar. The BDRCS standard food package for 15 days contains 25kg of rice, 2liter of soya bean oil, 2kg of semolina, 2kg of pulse, 2kg of sugar and 1kg of salt.

Outcome 3: Immediate food and nutrition needs of the targeted population are met		Output 3.2: 500 children and mothers are provided with nutritious meals		% of achievement
				<b>0%</b>
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Procure food items locally		x	0%	
Set up temporary feeding stations		x	0%	
Provide meals		x	0%	
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>				
BDRCS is currently reviewing the activities under this output. BDRCS could not start these activities as it needs vigorous monitoring and quality control of cooked food. Recently BDRCS have requested IFRC to hire a national food security and nutrition expert to implement the activities under food security and nutrition. The recruitment process is in progress and expected to join in coming month.				

Shelter (including household non-food items)		Funding Coverage 60%		
Outcome 4: Immediate emergency shelter and non-food item needs are met		Output 4.1: 5,000 families receive emergency shelter and non-food items		% of achievement
				<b>60%</b>
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Procure NFIs (blankets, kitchen sets, cloths, mosquito nets)	x		40%	
Distribute NFIs	x		40%	
Replenish tarpaulins and procure ropes	x		50%	
Distribute tarpaulins and ropes	x		80%	
Print and distribute IEC materials to raise awareness on shelter settlement and environment protection (leaflets and posters)	x		0%	
Undertake advocacy with the GoB on emergency shelter material distribution	x		70%	
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>				



Children after receiving the blankets during winter, (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)



Beneficiaries receiving the mosquito nets in KMS, Ukiyha, Cox's Bazar, (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)



Tarpaulins along with rope were distributed in KMS, Ukiyha, Cox's Bazar, (Photo: Arafat/NDWRT, BDRCS)

As of now BDRCS distributed 4,000 blankets among 2,000 targeted families for the winter season and 2,000 medicated mosquito net which blankets and ropes were procured locally. On the other hand, medicated mosquito nets were procured with the support from IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office. In addition to that, 5,000 kitchen sets have been procured and is expecting to arrive in country by end of May 2017.

For distributing emergency shelter items, BDRCS with support from IFRC have been advocating with relevant stakeholders since the beginning of population movement operation. As a result, BDRCS has successfully distributed 4,000 tarpaulins along with ropes to the 4,000 targeted families in close coordination with sectoral relevant agencies. During the distribution, trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were deployed demonstrated to the community on how to fix shelters properly and use of tarpaulin.

BDRCS is continuing the advocacy with relevant stakeholders. Currently, ISCG (inter-agency sectoral coordination group) is established to coordinate the issue related to Muslims from Rakhine and IOM is the lead agency for shelter and NFIs. They are working on monsoon preparedness where BDRCS is taking part actively. Currently, they are reviewing the warehouse capacities, the contingency stocks and having discussion on emergency response plan for upcoming monsoon season.

Before the monsoon season begin, the MFR are assisted with roof covering materials, where tarpaulins were distributed from the disaster preparedness stock of BDRCS-IFRC. The replenishment of the tarpaulins is currently under process.



Beneficiaries are using the tarpaulin for their temporary shelter, (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)

Restoring family links(RFL) <sup>4</sup>			
Outcome 5: Family links are re-established and maintained between separated relatives	Output 5.1: People are supported to access appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with their loved ones		% of achievement
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide phone service and collect 'safe and well' messages	x		20%
Collect and process tracing requests	x		20%
Provide charging sources (solar panel or other mobile charging service)		x	0%

<sup>4</sup> RFL supported by ICRC.

Undertake awareness sessions about RFL service among the affected people	x		30%
Set up RFL booths in camps		x	0%
Coordinate with other agencies on the ground (MSF, UNHCR, IOM, etc.)	x		10%
Coordinate with UNICEF on cases relating to unaccompanied minors	x		10%
Share the documentation about RFL services with authorities and stakeholders	x		30%

### Progress towards outcomes



(Left) Volunteers are collecting the information for RFL services in Balukhali, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar. (Right) Shahbuddin, one of the volunteers who is working on Restoring Family Links services, **(Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)**

### Progress towards outcomes

The Restoring Family Links Department of BDRCS with the support of the ICRC has been providing Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to new influx of people. BDRCS collected 700 Tracing Request through RFL service of BDRCS and successfully connected 200 families through phone calls and Safe & Well messages.

Disaster risk reduction		Funding Coverage 23 %	
Outcome 6: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Output 6.1: Adequate information on how to reduce disaster risk is provided to the communities		% of achievement
			0 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct tree planting campaigns	x		0%
Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable disaster risks in target communities	x		0%
Develop and produce/print IEC materials	x		0%
Distribute IEC materials	x		0%
Procure and distribute cooking stoves and fuel	x		0%
Conduct a case study on the population's movement impact on environment	x		0%

<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>
As per the pledge analysis mentioned above, the current funding coverage for this outcome is only 23% funds. through this fund, activities such as tree plantation, awareness raising sessions and IEC materials development will be implemented. The operation team is now coordinating with other actors to harmonize the awareness raising messages.

National Society capacity building		Funding Coverage 20 %	
Outcome 7: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in population movement crises is strengthened	Output 7.1: Capacity of BDRCS headquarters and branches to respond to population movement crises is strengthened		% of achievement
			35%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide orientation on the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values at branch level	x		50
Train volunteers on the complaint response mechanism (CRM)	x		50
Strengthen coordination mechanisms	x		50
Set up warehouses and distribution centres in the camps	x		50
Procure and provide personal protective equipment for staff and volunteers	x		0
Support the branch in putting in place a finance system	x		30
Procure and provide office and IT equipment for the branch	x		20
Procure and provide one vehicle for the branch	x		50
Conduct BOCA to inform the formulation of a comprehensive branch development plan	x		10
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>Considering CRM as one of the priority activities, BDRCS with the support from IFRC have provided training on CEA and CRM to unit staff, volunteers, host camp and registered camp members. BDRCS is going to set up an information and feedback desk service in strategic areas of the camps. Two locations (D4 in Kutupalang and Block F in Balukhali) have been identified. The service is primarily planned to be run by BDRCS volunteers and gradually it will be continued with support from the local volunteers of targeted communities.</p> <p>To strengthen the coordination mechanism in Cox's Bazar level, a coordination specialist has been recruited and a project manager has been deployed to implement the ongoing activities in a coordinated manner. In addition to that, the finance system in Cox's Bazar has been establish through its existing financial mechanism.</p> <p>BDRCS has already rented a warehouse along with distribution centre (2,250 square feet) in Kutupalang makeshift settlement to maintain the supply chain for the Population Movement operation. Apart from the warehouse, BDRCS has already rented an additional office space along with accommodation facilities for the newly recruited and deployed staffs.</p> <p>BDRCS has taken the initiative to conduct BOCA exercise in coming months. The BOCA finding will help the respective unit to come up with development plan, which will eventually helpful for smooth running of population movement operation.</p>			

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors		Funding Coverage 33 %	
Outcome 8: Continuous assessments and situation analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Output 8.1: Needs assessments, beneficiary selection and monitoring are undertaken		% of achievement
			40 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Support joint Movement assessments (rapid and detailed)	x		60 %
Select beneficiaries	x		90 %
Undertake joint BDRCS-IFRC monitoring visits	x		30 %
Provide orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability and digital assessments	x		60 %
Undertake post-distribution monitoring (with 10% of target HH as sample)	x		0 %
Implement community engagement and accountability activities	x		10 %
Undertake a final external evaluation	x		0 %
Undertake a livelihoods and cash feasibility study	x		0 %
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>A detailed need assessment was conducted jointly by BDRCS, IFRC and ICRC. The assessment was conducted from 25 to 31 January 2017. Initial assessment findings were shared with RCRC Movement partners on 2 February 2017. Based on the assessment findings, an EPoA was developed. The assessment was conducted mainly in Phalangkhal and Rajpalong union under Ukhia sub-district and in Hnila union under Teknaf sub-district of Cox's Bazar district.</p> <p>Process for the beneficiaries selection started during the Food flotilla distribution and that was before the launching of the appeal. GOB requested BDRCS and IOM to prepare a list of beneficiaries for distribution of the food flotilla among the new arrivals plus 15,313 families which were identified with the help of NDRTs and the RCYs of the local RC branch. These families took shelter in Ukhia and Teknaf makeshift settlements/registered camps and in host communities.</p> <p>Among the new arrivals, BDRCS targeted 5,000 families living in two makeshift settlements at Ukhiya sub-district of Cox's Bazar district because most of the new arrivals are concentrated in this area. The areas were selected after discussion with other actors involved in the operation in Cox's Bazar and community representatives. The following criteria were observed by the NDRT and branch volunteers for beneficiary selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• far from the supply lines/roads where gaps were identified,</li> <li>• where less assistance/support reaches.</li> </ul> <p>BDRCS with support from IFRC; has trained volunteers on digital assessment and data collection using mobile application. Currently, BDRCS is preparing a database through door-to-door survey for these targeted families. Photographs of the beneficiaries and nominees were taken and were given serial numbers while beneficiary detail information were filled up in prescribed format. All collected information are saved in a database. To avoid the duplication, each of targeted beneficiaries were given a unique number.</p> <p>With technical support from the IFRC, ongoing monitoring is conducted by BDRCS staff and volunteers during the reporting period to ensure that operations were conducted according to plans and budget. Several missions were conducted by relevant IFRC technical staff and by BDRCS staff from its headquarters to coordinate and support planning and project management. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring team, including the national disaster response team (NDRT) visited the operation sites. Regular internal reporting and progress tracking by the field office helped to gather information during day-to-day operational issues.</p> <p>Regular monitoring will reveal for possible revision of the appeal which is foreseen to be revised in June. A final evaluation will be conducted with technical support from the IFRC, PNSs and involving National Society's staff and volunteers, with a special emphasis on the personnel at the branch to allow the building up of this capacity as widely as possible.</p>			

With regards to CEA, separate consultations were conducted with the women, children and men's groups in the Kutupalang and Balukhali camps to understand the information needs and preferred channels for contacting the BDRCS. The findings showed that while the accessibility of information to various services was the dire need, it varied among men, women and children. While there has not been significant use of any communication tools, mobile phones were used (i.e. 15 out of 30 used mobile phones which is usually sold at local stalls for BDT 5.00). Suggestions were made to set up information desks regarding services being provided by various stakeholders and to conduct feedback sessions bi-weekly or monthly.

Based on the findings, the priority activity for BDRCS is to set up an information and feedback desk service in strategic areas of the camps at two locations (D4 in Kutupalang and Block F in Balukhali). The service is primarily planned to be run by BDRCS volunteers and then use the local volunteers from registered and host camps. A training has also been provided on CEA and CRM to unit staff, volunteers, host camp and registered camp members. A cash request has also been placed with the BDRCS to progress with the service desk set up. In addition, BDRCS has attended CWC meeting locally in Cox's Bazar where IOM and UNICEF are working together to lead CEA initiatives in the region. A separate meeting on CEA was held in Dhaka with UNICEF where the planned activities of BDRCS was discussed in details.

With the information desk service in place, there is also a great interest to use this service as an interagency service system. The feedback mechanisms identified suitable for women/men and children are weekly feedback sessions by volunteers and helpline services at the service desk points. The feedback mechanisms are also planned at the interagency level so that they can be fed into the services provided by various organizations on the ground. The info service is an activity that is not duplicated and is regarded as a key activity in the intervention areas. While a surge support is required to follow up regularly on the CEA interventions, IFRC PMO will follow up with BDRCS to support on the CEA activities from time to time.

### **Gender and protection**

BDRCS has participated in a number of GBV meetings and workshops in Cox's Bazar while the BDRCS IFRC focal point follows up from Dhaka through the GBV cluster meetings. The suggestion has been to tag along with agencies which providing GBV service on the ground such as ACF or IOM. On the hand, UNHCR provides GBV service for the registered camps, the service could be used for the undocumented camps. With the setup of the info desk, GBV referrals will also be provided to settlers as and when the cases are met. The process of GBV system standardisation is not very clear at the moment, however, more can be done if a focal point can be assigned at the Cox's Bazar, so that it is more efficient for BDRCS unit to follow up regularly on the meetings and collaboration with agencies on the ground.

Besides CEA and CRM training, a gender and GBV orientation was provided to staff, volunteers and host and registered camp members at the unit office. With regards to the PSS support, training has been completed but yet to roll out in the field. There are issues where some volunteers receiving multiple trainings resulting to insufficient time to roll out of these activities. A good coordination both at the NHQ and field is required to ensure implementation of all activities related to CEA, GBV and PSS. In addition, at least 2 focal points must be deployed immediately either in the form of NDRT to coordinate these activities as these need regular follow up and dedicated volunteers to material the plans.

### **Logistic and Supply Chain**

Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Local supply chain for food items is up and running and the procurement process to be conducted locally for standard food package has been initiated by the NS with the support of IFRC CO logistics team. Another local procurement is under process for the sourcing hygiene parcels. An approved requisition was submitted to IFRC AP Regional Logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur to initiate the process to import 5,000 IFRC standard kitchen sets for Population Movement operation. NS warehouses will be utilized for temporary stocking of relief goods before delivery to distribution points by NS' trucks as per the distribution plan. IFRC AP RLU will extend further technical support to NS and IFRC CO as per needed.

**Communication**

All communication activities directly supported the Emergency Appeal and aimed to raise awareness and sensitize the public, media and donors on the emergency on ground, humanitarian needs and response of the BDRCS. With support of the IFRC communications team, BDRCS communications team is working on the ground. Two stories were published on the IFRC website. Infographic, images with titles, supplemental footage were produced with the support of IFRC APRO communications team. Following the visit from IFRC regional communication delegate, Bangkok CNN has done one coverage on their [website](#). A [shorthand](#) which was prepared by the IFRC APRO communication team is widely covered in the social media. The recent food and non-food items distributed by BDRCS in Ukhiya was covered in local TV. BDRCS is regularly providing updates through its social media postings for different ongoing activities conducted in Cox's Bazar. BDRCS's website has been updated and more communication materials will be published.

**Security**

IFRC security continuously monitoring and observing changes in the situation and advising staff members via security advisory, email/text alerts, security welcome pack and on-arrival briefing. A security risk assessment in Cox's Bazar municipality area was carried out by the IFRC Regional Security Coordinator and IFRC Bangladesh Security Manager. Potential threats in the area were identified and mitigation measures were suggested with a security support mission report which is available for staff and visitors in the operational area. Visitors' accommodation (hotels) and IFRC residential premise (to be rented) as well as car rental and medical facilities in the area were assessed and recommended to ensure safety and security of the staff members and visitors in Cox's Bazar area. Another security support mission has been planned in May 2017 to conduct detailed security risk assessment in the programme areas. IFRC Regional Security Coordinator based in Dhaka will continue to support on the safety and security of visitors, staff and volunteers who are engaged in the operation.

Reference documents



Click for

[DREF Operation  
Emergency  
Appeal  
EPoA](#)Click [here](#) for interim financial

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Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace.**

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/4	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>			3,265,766			3,265,766	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>			100,616			100,616	
<i>Bahrain Red Crescent Society</i>			49,681			49,681	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>			25,579			25,579	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			91,396			91,396	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			16,233			16,233	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			348,590			348,590	
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>			10,000			10,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			94,005			94,005	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>			270,185			270,185	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>			<b>1,006,284</b>			<b>1,006,284</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			273,151			273,151	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>			<b>273,151</b>			<b>273,151</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>			<b>1,279,435</b>			<b>1,279,435</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>			<b>1,279,435</b>			<b>1,279,435</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>			1,279,435			1,279,435	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>			-157,413			-157,413	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>			<b>1,122,022</b>			<b>1,122,022</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/4	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>				<b>3,265,766</b>		<b>3,265,766</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	73,000						73,000	
Clothing & Textiles	145,750			18,801		18,801	126,949	
Food	1,444,000						1,444,000	
Seeds & Plants	70,000						70,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	198,500						198,500	
Medical & First Aid	50,200						50,200	
Utensils & Tools	239,500						239,500	
Other Supplies & Services	5,000						5,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>2,225,950</b>			<b>18,801</b>		<b>18,801</b>	<b>2,207,149</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	45,000						45,000	
Computers & Telecom	36,000						36,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>81,000</b>						<b>81,000</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	25,600			48		48	25,552	
Distribution & Monitoring	68,000			5,499		5,499	62,501	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	71,250			1,197		1,197	70,053	
Logistics Services	5,400			432		432	4,968	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>170,250</b>			<b>7,176</b>		<b>7,176</b>	<b>163,074</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	149,250			1,813		1,813	147,437	
National Staff	119,325			7,623		7,623	111,702	
National Society Staff	119,400						119,400	
Volunteers	9,600						9,600	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>397,575</b>			<b>9,436</b>		<b>9,436</b>	<b>388,139</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	18,000						18,000	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>18,000</b>						<b>18,000</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	56,000						56,000	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>56,000</b>						<b>56,000</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	36,500			4,129		4,129	32,371	
Information & Public Relations	20,630						20,630	
Office Costs	10,800						10,800	
Communications	2,700						2,700	
Financial Charges				139		139	-139	
Shared Office and Services Costs	47,042			2,694		2,694	44,348	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>117,672</b>			<b>6,962</b>		<b>6,962</b>	<b>110,710</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions				105,431		105,431	-105,431	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>				<b>105,431</b>		<b>105,431</b>	<b>-105,431</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	199,319			9,607		9,607	189,712	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>199,319</b>			<b>9,607</b>		<b>9,607</b>	<b>189,712</b>	

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Sep 17

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/4	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2017/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>				<b>3,265,766</b>			<b>3,265,766</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,265,766</b>			<b>157,413</b>			<b>157,413</b>	<b>3,108,353</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>				<b>3,108,353</b>			<b>3,108,353</b>	