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# Emergency Plan of Action Operation 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>EPoA update n° 2:</b> 5 October 2017	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 25 August to 30 September 2017
<b>Operation start date:</b> 28 December 2016	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 21 months (end date: 30 September 2018)
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 12,763,504 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> 45% <a href="#">&lt;see Donor Response&gt;</a>
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 94,618 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Total DREF amount allocated:</b> CHF 963,858
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Movement partners are supporting the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) response through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal, via the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) appeal or on bilateral arrangements with BDRCS, utilizing a One-Window Approach.<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Partners who have, so far, contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Maldivian Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Taiwan Red Cross Organization.</p>	
<p><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 Codec, BRAC, MUKTI, BGS, SHED and RTMI. The Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States have contributed financially to the operation.</p>	

A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 15 September 2017 to scale up the operations due to the recent influx of People from Rakhine since 25 August 2017. This operation update provides information on the progress and achievement of the federation – wide operation in relation to the recent influx from 25 August to 30 September 2017. The next operation update will reflect a consolidated progress of the operation from 28 December 2016.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

According to the [Inter Sector Coordination Group \(ISCG\)](#), as of 21 September 2017, around 607,735 people from Rakhine are reported in Cox's Bazar. This has increased from the initial 190,000 reported last month. The recent violence incidents in Rakhine state in late August triggered another massive influx of approximately 429,308 people across the border. At least 350,041 are living in makeshift settlements, camps or other spontaneous sites.

The One-Window approach of BDRCS will focus in the makeshift camps under Ukhia sub-districts – 'Kutupalang' and 'Balukhali'. The strategy to work in one area will enable greater optimum utilization of resources and minimize logistics, administration and coordination challenges as well as increase visibility of the Movement actions within the target communities.

<sup>1</sup> inclusive of CHF 2,070,000 budgeted for Emergency Response Units.

<sup>2</sup> As of BDRCS SitRep 30 September 2017.

<sup>3</sup> One-window approach has been designed with flexibility to accommodate more partners' contributions to the response through a common agreed plan and is regarded as the most acceptable, effective and efficient approach for this response.

<b>October-December 2016</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mass population movements from Rakhine State in Myanmar to Cox's Bazar takes place.</li> </ul>
<b>January 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ On 7<sup>th</sup>, CHF 273,151 allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).</li> <li>○ On 25<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup>, a joint Movement (BDRCS, IFRC and ICRC) assessment takes place in different areas of Cox's Bazar district.</li> </ul>
<b>February 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ICRC provides CHF 450,000 towards the BDRCS response, which BDRCS raised CHF 30,000 from their local donors.</li> </ul>
<b>March 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ On 18<sup>th</sup>, IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 3 million, to enable the delivery of assistance to 25,000 people.</li> </ul>
<b>April 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ On 16<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup>, a scoping study commissioned by German Red Cross along with BDRCS and IFRC to assess the current situation in terms of trends, needs and gaps.</li> <li>○ On 24<sup>th</sup>, a Movement coordination meeting for BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs held.</li> <li>○ ON 26<sup>th</sup>, ad-hoc UN/NGO/Donor coordination meeting held in Dhaka led by IOM.</li> <li>○ On 30<sup>th</sup>, Cyclone Mora which made landfall in Cox's Bazar, killing seven people and damaging more than 50,000 homes/structures in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, including in makeshift camps.</li> </ul>
<b>May 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ On 15<sup>th</sup>, IFRC revised its Emergency Appeal up to CHF 4 million to support 25,000 people with introduction of disaster risk reduction and community resilience interventions, integration of gender specific and protection needs, CTP for livelihoods and supplementary feeding.</li> </ul>
<b>August 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ On 25<sup>th</sup>, violence in Myanmar's state of Rakhine prompts a new influx of people (around 400,000) into South East Bangladesh.</li> </ul>
<b>September 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ On 15<sup>th</sup>, IFRC Emergency Appeal is revised upward to CHF 12 million, to meet the increasing humanitarian needs of 100,000 people.</li> </ul>

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The BDRCS has been responding in Cox's Bazar since December 2016 and has so far assisted 18,920 families (some 94,618 persons). The response is utilizing a One-Window Approach<sup>4</sup>, and has received support of local donors, IFRC (via Emergency Appeal [MDRBDO18](#) to which various partners have contributed), ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) working bilaterally. Main achievements of the response, between 25 August to 30 September 2017 are as follows:

Indicator	Unit	Partners	Achieved
Total number of people reached	People	All	94,618
Number of households who received distributed food <sup>5</sup>	Households	BDRCS	14,334
Number of households provided with non – food items and emergency shelter assistance <sup>6</sup>	Households	BDRCS	1,500
Number of people provided with safe water	People	BDRCS/QRC/DRC	33,280
Number of households provided with hygiene kits	Households	BDRCS/QRC	1,500
Number of patients treated in health facilities	Individuals	BDRCS/QRC	3,271

<sup>4</sup> One-window approach has been designed with flexibility to accommodate more partners' contributions to the response through a common agreed plan and is regarded as the most acceptable, effective and efficient approach for this response.

<sup>5</sup> There are two types of food parcels – (1) 9 kg dry food parcel and (2) 29 kg dry food parcel

<sup>6</sup> Non – food items include blankets and mosquito nets. Emergency shelter assistance include tarpaulins, ropes and cash grants of BDT 2,000 (CHF 23)

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In addition to ICRC and IFRC, other Movement partners with long-term presence in Bangladesh are the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society. They focus on supporting BDRCS in long term programs including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes and are active supporters of BDRCS disaster response. There is a strong Movement coordination mechanism which includes organization of a bi-monthly Movement Coordination Forum led by BDRCS.

Global response tools are being deployed to significantly strengthen the response. The Movement scale-up, in support of BDRCS operations will require significant increase in the current appeals in cooperation with PNSs. Danish RC, Iranian RC, German RC, Kuwait RC, Qatar RC, and Turkish RC are currently scaling up their relief presence in Cox's Bazar. Across all humanitarian action in Bangladesh, Movement partners will prioritize further capacity enabling and leadership of the BDRCS to deliver relief and recovery programmes.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

There are at least 35 humanitarian actors currently working on the ground, with additional agencies arriving and new UN agencies (FAO, UN Women, UNDP) has submitted their request to operate in Cox's Bazar. The Government of Bangladesh has developed a plan to build 14,000 shelters, each accommodating 6 families, in a 2,000-acre camp in the Kutupalong/Balukhali area where all new displaced refugees will be relocated. The plans/design for the site are underway. Registration of refugees has commenced with slow speed. The Prime Minister's Office hosted a meeting in which it was clarified that the National Taskforce would remain in place, with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief playing a strong operational role and lead in Shelter and Site Management.

The Bangladesh military has increased activity in the affected areas. Control points have been put in place for searching buses and large trucks on the main roads. They have additionally begun clearing a buffer zone of 50 to 100 meters along the sides of the main road. The affected population previously living in the zone have been displaced and have largely moved further inland in the camp. Military is also getting more involved in organising distributions.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

Starting 25 August 2017, people fleeing violence in northern areas of Myanmar's Rakhine State have been crossing into Bangladesh in massive numbers. Many of them women, children and the elderly – are estimated to have crossed the border into Bangladesh, with the influx expected to continue. As of 21 September, approximately 350,041 people are living in makeshift settlements, camps or other spontaneous sites. Around 193,877 have settled among host communities and thousands more have gathered at the border areas.

The rapid increase of population in areas around Southeast Bangladesh further putting strain on service delivery and expanding the gap in humanitarian response. The affected population is highly vulnerable, consisting mainly of women and children. Those who arrived in 2016 have yet to fully recover from the effects of Cyclone Mora which made landfall in Cox's Bazar on 30 May, killing seven people and damaging more than 50,000 homes/structures in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, including in makeshift camps.

Many of the People from Rakhine are already highly vulnerable and in need of emergency food and nutrition support. Up to 90 per cent have reported eating just one meal a day, and do not have a sufficiently diverse food intake<sup>7</sup>. 32 per cent of households reported borderline food consumption and less than half of households were eating a sufficiently diverse diet.<sup>8</sup> The host community of Cox's Bazar also experiences severe challenges accessing sufficient food with 57 per cent of the population food insecure.<sup>9</sup> Nearly all of them lack the means to make an income, and the majority do not have sufficient household items with them or the means to buy basic items, including food and cooking utensils. Around 470,000 people are in need of emergency shelter and access to latrines. The influx of population has put massive pressure on the environment, contributing to deforestation and depleting water resources. More than 58 million litres of safe water are needed every day. At least 24,000 pregnant women are recorded to require maternity care. The accessibility to health care facilities is limited. Some 68,000 women and girls require dignity supplies. Massive and immediate scale-up is required to save lives and manage conflict, with urgent needs in food security, WASH, shelter, site management, health and nutrition in both settlements and host communities. Humanitarian agencies are still not operating to scale or with full coverage.

Refer to the latest [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) for more details.

<sup>7</sup> Multi Sector Rapid Assessment, September 2017

<sup>8</sup> Situation Analysis, July 2017

<sup>9</sup> Situation Analysis, July 2017

## Operation Risk Assessment

The recent flash flood has created crucial negative impact for the Haor basin population. Entire people from Rakhine (PfR) settlements are in the cyclone track. Cyclone season is expected during the month of October to December. Vulnerability and risks of PfR and Bangladeshi do not vary much whereby the delivery of humanitarian aid will need to be carefully strategized as to prevent potential tension arising between humanitarian agencies and affected local population. The response thus far has observed good solidarity in ground.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The operation aims to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 100,000 people (20,000 families) who have crossed into Bangladesh from Myanmar's Rakhine State with appropriate immediate and medium-term assistance in a timely, effective and efficient manner.

### Proposed strategy

The Movement has scaled up its operations further to support the newly displaced, in coordination with the Government, UN and humanitarian actors on the ground. The current priority is on responding to the immediate needs of those displaced with focus on food, shelter, water and sanitation, health, restoring family links and protection, gender and inclusion.

The emergency response is focusing on addressing needs along the border, where access is sensitive, and in spontaneously set up camps. It remains important to ensure that host communities and vulnerable groups displaced earlier are also accessing humanitarian support.

To guarantee sustainability of BDRCS actions in a potentially protracted crisis, deliberate efforts will be put on strengthening its organizational and response capacity. In this regard, IFRC is mobilizing global response tools to augment the National Society's capacity to deliver services in the immediate-term.

In addition, IFRC is also providing capacity enhancement, technical and coordination support, including covering operational costs for technical support and strengthening technical capacities within the National Society. Branch capacity development, during initial phase, will focus on: maintaining sufficient human resource capabilities of staff and volunteers; volunteer enhancement and management, including basic insurance for volunteers operating in this operation; provision of essential assets and improvements (branch rehabilitation and furniture, IT, visibility and protection/safety equipment and items, first aid kits, stock prepositioning or replenishment); logistics capacity enhancement; and preparedness and readiness for response.

Due to the complex context of this operation, humanitarian diplomacy with Bangladesh authorities and other actors is of paramount importance and is undertaken in earnest.

### Operational support services

#### Human resources

BDRCS is scaling up its HR in Cox's Bazar to strengthen the Cox's Bazar unit and already existing operational set-up to be able to respond to the increased need. BDRCS Project director and project manager have been sent from HQ to manage the operation for BDRCS at Cox's Bazar and to work alongside with the IFRC operational management team.

Sectoral counterparts and field staff are being identified from existing staff, NDRTs are mobilised to support the implementation of activities on the ground. Many Youth volunteers are being deployed within and outside the Cox's Bazar and BDRCS has placed a volunteer focal point to the operation team to support the coordinated mobilisation of volunteers. Many recruitments are and will be taking place in the near future and there is a plan to have a BDRCS HR focal point placed in the field to support the recruitments. The deployed ERUs will need to recruit many staff and volunteers and as per ERU SOPs they will cover the related HR and volunteer costs.

IFRC operation manager has been in Cox's Bazar since June. After the massive influx in August temporary surge support (DM and migration advisor) was deployed to provide immediate support. 8- member FACT team was deployed at the beginning of September to support the operation for planning the scaled-up response. The FACT team consist of following profiles: Team leader, Health, WASH, Shelter, Relief, PSS, RFL and information management. Additional FACT profiles of public health in emergencies (PHIE), community engagement and accountability (CEA), communications, and cash transfer programming (CTP) has been requested due to the nature and scale of the crisis. In addition, RDRTs are being deployed for psychosocial support (PSS), protection, gender and

inclusion (PGI), WASH, reporting, logistics and relief. Surge capacity is used to provide support for PGI, finance, communications, and admin.

This appeal also funds the travel, accommodation and per diem costs related to the staff and volunteers that were mobilized. It also covers the insurance of the volunteers mobilized in the operation through the IFRC global volunteer accident insurance scheme.

## **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, 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. Mobilisation Table has been launched and Partner National Societies are requested to respond to the same through the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM). Interested PNSs should coordinate with AP OLPSCM regarding outstanding needs.

All international procurement of goods and transport are arranged through AP OLPSCM. Meanwhile, major NFIs such as tarpaulins, hygiene kits, jerrycans and blankets are being sourced from AP OLPSCM warehouse in Kuala Lumpur. A charter flight<sup>10</sup>, AN 124, from Kuala Lumpur arrived in Chittagong on 24 September 2017. Additional NFIs will be dispatched from IFRC Dubai warehouse<sup>11</sup> on 11 October 2017, using a free of charge International Humanitarian City (IHC) cargo flight. At the same time, NFIs will also be sent directly from suppliers by using existing Framework agreements.

Country logistics team provided necessary support to ERU teams to clear their shipments. The supply chain to import relief goods is facing some delays due to heavy congestion at the Chittagong sea port. IFRC and BDRCS logistics team is negotiating with authorities to improve access.

Country logistics team is also managing the local procurement effectively. 20,000 dry food parcel procurement that was initially planned was cancelled due to change of food distribution plan suggested by food cluster. Technical team together with procurement colleagues is working to standardized the specifications of dignity kit and sourcing sleeping mats (30,000 pieces). Logistics request for oral rehydration salt (ORS) (90,000 pieces) and oral rehydration point (ORP) kit (100 kit) has been raised where ORS is being locally sourced (on exceptional approval from GVA) and the ORP kits are being procured through Geneva.

BDRCS/IFRC is jointly running a warehouse (2 x WiikHalls, covering 480 sqm floor space) at Ukhiya sub district where all NFIs for this operation are stored and dispatched to distribution points. BDRCS has additional warehouse (approximate size of 112 sqm) in the registered refugee camp in Ukhiya (Kutupalong) where supplementary food parcels are stored and delivered to distribution points. This warehouse is limited only be used for the registered camps and for temporary storage. The Chittagong regional warehouse (approximate size of 3,000 sqm) in the neighbouring district being used as backup storage for bulk quantities and assist to maintain an effective supply chain for the operation.

IFRC Country logistics team is closely working with BDRCS/IFRC relief teams and has been dispatching food and non-food items from Cox's bazar warehouse to distribution points by using BDRCS trucks. Additional trucks have been rented for transport services to complement the higher demand.

Seven vehicles [3 through Vehicle Renting Programme (VRP) and 4 rented] are running at present for the operation. BDRCS and IFRC country logistics team is currently negotiating with the government for approval in importing additional VRP vehicles for the operation. Fleet management system is in place to coordinate the field trips for the operational team. At the same time, ERU teams have rented 12 vehicles and are managing them independently. IFRC logistics team has been providing necessary support to ERU teams to hire the vehicles.

Logistics HR structure for the operation includes three national IFRC staff, one RDRT logistics and five BDRCS staffs. Surge logistics delegate is to be deployed within the next few days to support the operation. Logistics cluster is activated in CXB and BDRCS/IFRC logistics are participating regularly and sharing the logistics issues faced especially lack of warehousing options and local transportation.

## **Information technologies (IT)**

A well-functioning high-speed (20 Mbps) and reliable internet connectivity and network printing facility has been established in the Population Movement Operation (PMO) Office in Cox's Bazar. WiFi in the Cox's Bazar hotels are

<sup>10</sup> Items dispatched are 9,800 jerrycans, 9,800 blankets, 9,800 tarpaulins, 2 warehouse tents, 4,900 hygiene parcels (108Mt)

<sup>11</sup> Items dispatched are 2,000 hygiene kits, 20,180 10L jerrycans, 4,734 tarpaulins, 12,640 sleeping mats

slow and not very much reliable. 3G phone connection is fairly available in the area. However, internet can be slow but is widely available. Although Grameen phone network is the one of the first choice all over the country, however, it does not work well in the camp areas of Ukhia, Teknaf. On the other hand, Robi network has been found working well in the area, hence, all RC personnel are advised to procure Robi sim card on arrival at the airport. New IFRC standard laptops have been ordered through Kuala Lumpur and data backup as well as other IT systems will be installed in the PMO Office in Cox's Bazar. High speed Wi-Fi internet connectivity is also available in IFRC Bangladesh Country Office as well as in BDRCS NHQ. Staff members and volunteers in the field operation will be supported by internet data packages on their smartphones or 3G modems also could be provided which will enable them to communicate electronically and to send reports. Information management and operational reporting is planned to be done through mobile phone apps such as Magpie or ODK. An orientation session will be provided to prepare the volunteers using the app. The surge information management delegate is also available for field support mission. Finally, on-site as well as remote IT Telecom support is available for the RC personnel in Cox's Bazar both from IFRC CO and BDRCS ICT sections.

## Communications

Communicating with key audiences is critical for maintaining and growing public, government and donor support, both locally and internationally. IFRC communications efforts are focused on highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and securing positive positioning for the response efforts of BDRCS and Movement partners.

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information focusing on the humanitarian needs and the Movement response is vital to support effective resource mobilisation efforts and enhance collaboration with key partners and stakeholders. A proactive media engagement strategy is being pursued with international news organizations, with many live and pre-recorded interviews being conducted in the field in Cox's Bazar as well as coverage of BDRCS activities. Social media is the main platform being used to share material (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram), with regular sharing of AV materials such as edited video, infographics, volunteer profiles, photo essays and media interviews. These materials are also shared via the IFRC communications Newswire along with Talking Points, press releases, photos and raw video for news outlets (B-roll). The results of this approach are reflected in the media and social media engagement between 25 August and 30 September which include:

- over **12,000 media and social media mentions** of the Red Cross in connection with the Rakhine crisis/ Bangladesh - Cox's Bazar displaced people.
- Coverage from [Reuters](#), [AFP](#), [SBS](#), [EFE](#), [TF1](#), [NHK World](#), [Channel NewsAsia](#), [Sydney Morning Herald](#), [ABC News](#), [Herald Sun](#), [News Now Finland](#), [Associated Press](#), Australian Radio Coverage, ABC Australian live breakfast TV, CNN International, Al-Jazeera, and more.
- Strong engagement on social media from both @IFRCAsiaPacific and @Federation: **2.5 – 3 per cent** engagement rate on Twitter (compared to monthly average of 1.5 per cent)

Reputation management, supporting and coordinating visits from communications teams from PNSs and supporting high-level visits has been a priority throughout and will be an ongoing focus of the communications delegate and FACT communications in Cox Bazar.

The BDRCS communications team, with the support of the IFRC Communications Delegate, will continue to expand its activities to mark key milestones such as the opening of the field hospital. Technical support will also be provided by communication counterparts in the country offices of the IFRC and ICRC in Dhaka and IFRC communication team in APRO. The principal aim is to ensure that the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders.

## Security

IFRC Bangladesh Senior Security Manager along with the Asia Pacific Regional Security Coordinator conducted an initial assessment in Cox's Bazar in April 2017 and visited again in June 2017. A full formal Security Risk Assessment was conducted in September 2017. Following this, further area specific Standard Operating procedures was developed with the focus being on relevant, proportional and enabling measures that support the safe delivery of program activities.

The IFRC Bangladesh delegation's security team has put in place various mitigation measures, and will continue monitoring the context to observe any indications of change in the situation. Mitigation measures will be re-assessed regularly and implemented or adapted as necessary. Security updates and recommendations are provided through real time SMS/WhatsApp alerts, information reports and security advisories. All visitors are provided with security welcome packs and on-arrival security briefings. The Senior Security Manager coordinates with Cox's Bazar based staff, local and national, networks to assess the daily safety and security situation, providing staff with updates as necessary. Movement of travelling staff is monitored and this Travel Monitoring process will continue to be developed.

The security context in Bangladesh saw a significant change since 2016 due to a series of deadly attacks claimed by militant groups in Bangladesh. This led to the Bangladesh authorities adopting heightened security measures. Security forces have taken various initiatives and have conducted multiple operations to identify and disrupt the activities of militant groups, and prevent potential incidents. It is anticipated that the security forces will maintain their current level of activity across the country for the foreseeable future. Bangladesh's army was ordered to take a bigger role in maintaining order in refugees' camps, and distributing relief aid and building shelters. Army representatives stated that army will not obstruct international agencies distributing aid directly to the refugees.

The political situation has remained relatively calm since the mid-2016 local elections. The few *Hartals* (general strikes) that were called for by opposition parties remained orderly and under the control of law enforcement. These were concluded with no reported casualties and very little impact on the daily life of the public in the capital or elsewhere. The recent protest programmes also have been found under control of the law enforcers. The next General Election is set to take place on a date between 31 October 2018 and 28 January 2019, with campaigning likely to begin from the second quarter of 2018. This phase is likely to have safety and security implications across Bangladesh and the developing context will be closely monitored.

Given the focus of the present Emergency Appeal being in an area with complex sensitivities, including potential safety and security issues, regular dialogue with all stakeholder networks will be continued. It is also vital to the safety and security of the operation to maintain the current good level of community acceptance of BDRCS and the wider Movement; to this effect, any necessary safety and security training needs will be identified and supported.

The safety and security of volunteers and staff members engaged in the operation will remain of the highest priority; as such, adherence to the safety and security procedures is mandatory. Moreover, the Surge Security Delegate based in Cox's Bazar and the Asia Pacific IFRC Regional Security Coordinator based in Dhaka will be available to support and advise on safety and security in the operational activities.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)**

BDRCS is responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation - primarily at the branch/unit level, but supervised and supported closely by its headquarters and IFRC sub-office. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring team, including the NDRT members, will visit the operation sites. Regular internal reporting and progress tracking by the field officers will help to gather information during day-to-day operational issues.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC Emergency Appeal minimum reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe with a final report issued within three months of the end of the operation.

The operation team will have technical PMER capacity and additional technical support is provided through IFRC Country Office in Dhaka and the PMER team in Kuala Lumpur. The joint IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams will make field visits on needs basis. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any issues. A reporting surge will be supporting the operation. A monitoring and reporting plan is being prepared in consultation with BDRCS PMER team. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting will be adopted from existing PMER resources.

A discussion on real time evaluation (RTE) has been initiated and a lesson – learned workshop will be organized at the beginning of next year. An external final evaluation will be taken place after the implementation of all the activities.

### **Administration and Finance**

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement will be done following IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by the BDRCS national headquarters, with backing from the finance team of the IFRC Country Office.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Health & care

Health & care	
<b>Outcome 1</b> The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Outputs
	<b>Output 1.1</b> Up to 100,000 people are provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases
	<b>Output 1.2</b> Up to 100,000 people are reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures
	<b>Output 1.3</b> Target population is reached with mainstream and crosscutting psychosocial support
Progress towards outcomes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDRCS has been deploying mobile medical teams since the start of this operation. Meanwhile, ERU RC Emergency Clinic which is supported by Japanese Red Cross Society, the Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China (HKRC) and Norwegian Red Cross are operational in Hakimpara Camp since 27 September. In total, 3,271 patients were treated by these medical teams during the reporting period.</li> <li>An ERU Emergency Hospital (EMT2) has been deployed with support from Norwegian, Finnish, Canadian and Iceland Red Cross. The hospital is currently being set up and will start its operation within the first week of October 2017. The hospital is a 60 – bed field hospital with facilities for general medical care for children and adults and surgical care, particularly for Emergency Obstetrics. GBV and PSS care is an integral part of the service. In addition, the hospital to focus on management of diarrheal disease cases at the request of the local authorities.</li> <li>BDRCS Cox's Bazar has limited capacity to deliver psychosocial support (PSS). Significant scale up is ongoing and a Training on PSS for volunteers is scheduled in the coming weeks. An RDRT PSS team member has been mobilized and is working on developing an advanced PSS – PGI training curriculum for BDRCS PSS volunteers together with the PSS FACT team member.</li> <li>A FACT Health focusing on community based activities is being deployed to focus on the prevention, early identification and early treatment of outbreak infections and surveillance of malnutrition.</li> </ul>	

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The risk of water and sanitation related diseases is reduced	Outputs
	<b>Output 2.1:</b> 100,000 people have immediate access to safe water
	<b>Output 2.2:</b> 100,000 people have access to improved sanitation facilities
	<b>Output 2.3:</b> 100,000 people are reached with hygiene supplies and/or promotion
Progress towards outcomes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk for water borne disease outbreak is high. Innovative solutions are being explored to address the large-scale needs for potable and safe water, emergency sanitation, and hygiene promotion in the extremely challenging and resource limited context.</li> <li>BDRCS with the support of Qatar Red Crescent and Danish Red Cross has distributed safe water benefiting a total of 33,280 people.</li> <li>Two WASH Emergency Response Units namely M40 and mass sanitation module 20 (MSM20) has been deployed. A team of personnel was deployed for both modules and the M40 was also deployed with a laboratory. The team has finished their first assessments on site and the detailed plans of the way forward are being prepared. Equipment for water and sanitation will be procured locally. Three RDRT WASH specialists will also be integrated into the ERU teams.</li> <li>1,500 units of hygiene kit has been distributed during the reporting period. Hygiene promotion will start on a large scale in the first week of October.</li> </ul>	

## Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods	
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Food and nutrition needs of the targeted population are met	<b>Outputs</b>
	<b>Output 3.1:</b> 15,000 families are provided with food items
	<b>Output 3.2:</b> 700 children and lactating and pregnant mothers are provided with nutrition support
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Economic security of target population is improved	<b>Output 4.1:</b> 7,000 families are reached with livelihood improvement options
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15,451 units of food parcels (9 kg and 29 kg) has been distributed by BDRCS with support from multiple partners benefiting 71,670 people.</li> <li>BDRCS/IFRC is working in complementarity with other humanitarian organizations in food distribution. The items in the food packs will be revised accordingly in future food distribution.</li> <li>Bilateral support for food from Kuwait, Turkish and Iranian Red Crescent as well as Uzbekistan government is in process.</li> <li>The food security sector is doing an assessment and market feasibility study with World Food Programme. The findings from this assessment and study will inform future planning for food distribution.</li> </ul>	

## Shelter and settlements

Shelter and settlements	
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Immediate household item and shelter needs of target population are met	<b>Outputs</b>
	<b>Output 5.1:</b> 10,000 families are provided with essential household items
	<b>Output 5.2:</b> 15,000 families are provided with emergency shelter items
	<b>Output 5.3:</b> 15,000 families are reached with awareness on safer shelter
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs assessment are ongoing to determine the most vulnerable areas and beneficiaries in shelter and to prepare the most appropriate response plan. Tarpaulins, ropes, and bamboo are the agreed model for emergency shelters.</li> <li>During the reporting period, a total of 1,500 households have received emergency shelter assistance. The assistance include provision of shelter materials (tarpaulins, blankets, ropes), cash grants of BDT 2,000 (CHF 23) to procure shelter materials or a combination of both.</li> <li>The non-food items and emergency shelters via airlift have arrived in Chittagong and will be distributed within the coming few weeks. 5,000 tarpaulins in pipeline initially planned for flood operation will be channelled to population movement operation as the needs in this response is more urgent.</li> </ul>	

## Restoring Family Links (RFL)

RFL (supported by ICRC)	
<b>Outcome 6: Family links are re-established and maintained between separated relatives</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
	<b>Output 6.1:</b> People are supported to access appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with their loved ones
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overwhelming needs on restoring family links (RFL) have been identified by BDRCS colleagues and INGOs. BDRCS and the ICRC have activated 30 RFL volunteers. The current response includes phone calls and collection of Red Cross messages. 333 positive phone calls have been made during the reporting period. Registration of unaccompanied minors is underway.</li> <li>Access to beneficiaries, extent of the needs, limited number of trained volunteers, and the ongoing displacement have been identified as the main challenges. Additional displacement seems imminent in the coming weeks and raises concerns regarding family separation.</li> <li>Communication has played a key part of the RFL response. The RFL team has initiated dissemination of information to community leaders (Mashi) and relevant authorities. Furthermore, a comprehensive communication campaign, targeting the beneficiaries themselves, and informing them about the existence of RFL services and how to reach them will be launched in the coming days.</li> <li>RFL response focuses on the development and the fine tuning of a referral pathway, within the movement and with other NGOs and INGOs. A referral form has been established for both internal and external referrals. Meeting with actors involved in CP and tracing will continue to be organized to ensure a smooth referral pathway and a clear roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>Plan of action has been developed including coordinated sensitization sessions on RFL/MHPSS/CP for all volunteers supporting various sectors.</li> </ul>	

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	
<b>Outcome 7: Community resilience to disasters is enhanced</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
	<b>Output 7.1:</b> Target population is reached with information on reducing disaster risk
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>	
<p>There is no progress for this output and outcome during the reporting period. However, measures are being undertaken with contingency planning to provide prepositioning of items for preparedness on the cyclone season between October and December.</p>	

## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
<b>Outcome 8: Vulnerable groups are protected from various forms of violence</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
	<b>Output 8.1:</b> Issues of protection, gender and inclusion are considered in the operation
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PGI issues are of concern especially as many of the arrivals are women and children (53%, IOM), including unaccompanied minors. Safe places for women and children, dignity kits, latrines, appropriate clothing for females, and access for disabled and elderly as well as information about critical services have been identified as urgent needs. Detailed plans are currently being developed to address these issues.</li> </ul>	

- PGI rapid assessment was conducted at the Kutupalong extension site, and multiple potential protection concerns were identified including GBV, trafficking and sexual exploitation, and abuse. Identified urgent actions to address protection concerns include staff and volunteer sensitization on Child Protection Policy and Minimum Standard to Gender and Diversity, as well as sharing of accurate information to affected populations on where women can access GBV services and conducting safe referrals.
- Guideline for RCRC field staff is being developed to ensure commitments to protect and uphold the dignity of the target population in documenting and producing communication materials. The guideline will be disseminated and oriented when available. Key messages on PGI and WASH were prepared and shared with the communications delegate.
- While, operational planning is ongoing with PSS and RFL to coalesce efforts into an integrated approach that provides staff and volunteers with basic knowledge and skills for a safe and caring individual response by respecting the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and non-discrimination. Started development of a basic training curricula that builds on existing PGI, PSS and RFL resources. IEC materials are also being developed for staff and volunteers to cover the above areas.
- IFRC plans to roll-out a one-day basic training package (PGI minimum standards and PFA) for all volunteers engaged in the operation regardless of sector prior to deployment. Shamlapur port has been identified as a 'hub' for trafficking of human beings. Anti-trafficking messaging will be included in the basic training package for all volunteers engaging in RCRC response.
- IFRC is an active participant in the GBV sub-cluster and is providing inputs on planned distribution quantities and sites to align multi-agency response. Alignment of dignity kits continues; recent focus group discussions indicate that some agreed items are not preferred by women and girls or are not suitable considering the context. Until additional focus groups are conducted by PGI surge, IFRC will rely on UNFPA recommendations and will start procurement as soon as specifications are available.
- Working with government and other actor around PGI concerns:
  - GBV sub-sector partners are continuously mapping the GBV service coverage in all sites to identify gaps and provide accurate information on referrals. Caring for child survivors of GBV has been identified as critical service gap.
  - PGI focal point is liaising with IOM, MSF, and UNFPA regarding provision of tents for women and children friendly spaces. Partnership discussions are ongoing with UNICEF on Child Friendly Spaces.
- IFRC is exploring potential joint training sessions with Handicap International to support orientation of volunteers on disability issues including how to make information accessible with elderly people and people with disabilities.

## National Society capacity building

National Society capacity building	
<b>Outcome 9:</b> National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services is strengthened	<b>Outputs</b>
	<b>Output 9.1:</b> Increased skillsets for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises
	<b>Output 9.2:</b> Increased material capacity for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises
	<b>Output 9.3:</b> Improved systems and processes for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises
	<b>Output 9.4:</b> Improved capacity of BDRCS branches to respond to disasters and crises
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>	
<p>A few training programmes has been conducted to increase the capacity of the BDRCS volunteers and staff in the context of this area of operation. A 1 – day basic PGI-PSS-RFL training and briefing package has been developed and is being offered on a rotational basis to all volunteers and incoming staff across all sectors. A PSS training has also been initiated and as of reporting date, 6 BDRCS volunteers have been trained. BDRCS staff and volunteers have also been embedded into the response teams with FACT and RDRT members as well as work alongside the members to encourage knowledge sharing.</p>	

## D. Budget

The appeal budget is CHF 12,763,504 which includes CHF 2,070,000 budgeted for Emergency Response Units. As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is 45%.

See attached [financial report](#)<sup>12</sup> for more details.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Donor response](#)
- [Interim Financial report](#)

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## 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.

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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.**

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<sup>12</sup> As of August 2017 closing

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Sep 18

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2017/8	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2018/9	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>			<b>10,693,504</b>			<b>10,693,504</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>			100,616			100,616	
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)</i>			80,000			80,000	
<i>Bahrain Red Crescent Society</i>			48,673			48,673	
<i>British Red Cross</i>			122,191			122,191	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>			25,579			25,579	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			91,396			91,396	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>			60,116			60,116	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			16,280			16,280	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>			346,531			346,531	
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>			10,012			10,012	
<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	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>			2,033			2,033	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>			<b>1,267,617</b>			<b>1,267,617</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>			32,615			32,615	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>			<b>32,615</b>			<b>32,615</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>			<b>1,300,232</b>			<b>1,300,232</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>			<b>1,300,232</b>			<b>1,300,232</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>			1,300,232			1,300,232	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>			-583,056			-583,056	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>			717,176			717,176	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2018/9	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>10,693,504</b>			<b>10,693,504</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	920,200			64,700		64,700	855,500	
Construction - Facilities	64,000						64,000	
Clothing & Textiles	771,500			18,801		18,801	752,699	
Food	1,195,000			47,470		47,470	1,147,530	
Seeds & Plants	75,000						75,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,569,000						1,569,000	
Medical & First Aid	305,000						305,000	
Teaching Materials	105,000			1,029		1,029	103,971	
Utensils & Tools	692,200			91,047		91,047	601,153	
Other Supplies & Services	460,300			5,627		5,627	454,673	
Cash Disbursement	291,000						291,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>6,448,200</b>			<b>228,673</b>		<b>228,673</b>	<b>6,219,527</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	135,000						135,000	
Computers & Telecom				5,673		5,673	-5,673	
Office & Household Equipment	107,000						107,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>242,000</b>			<b>5,673</b>		<b>5,673</b>	<b>236,327</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	15,000			1,869		1,869	13,131	
Distribution & Monitoring	393,200			30,545		30,545	362,655	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	178,100			4,906		4,906	173,194	
Logistics Services	90,000			10,543		10,543	79,457	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>676,300</b>			<b>47,862</b>		<b>47,862</b>	<b>628,438</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	709,000			32,066		32,066	676,934	
National Staff	437,681			42,492		42,492	395,189	
National Society Staff	387,075			32,317		32,317	354,758	
Volunteers	76,400						76,400	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,610,156</b>			<b>106,876</b>		<b>106,876</b>	<b>1,503,280</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	134,000						134,000	
Professional Fees	210,000						210,000	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>344,000</b>						<b>344,000</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	254,000			3,371		3,371	250,629	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>254,000</b>			<b>3,371</b>		<b>3,371</b>	<b>250,629</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	290,250			14,512		14,512	275,738	
Information & Public Relations	12,200			2,505		2,505	9,695	
Office Costs	45,000			4,957		4,957	40,043	
Communications	7,200			214		214	6,986	
Financial Charges				2,741		2,741	-2,741	
Other General Expenses				61		61	-61	
Shared Office and Services Costs	111,543			12,468		12,468	99,075	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>466,193</b>			<b>37,459</b>		<b>37,459</b>	<b>428,734</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

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Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2018/9	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>10,693,504</b>			<b>10,693,504</b>	
Operational Provisions				116,244			116,244	-116,244
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>				<b>116,244</b>			<b>116,244</b>	<b>-116,244</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	652,655			35,414			35,414	617,242
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>652,655</b>			<b>35,414</b>			<b>35,414</b>	<b>617,242</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				1,284			1,284	-1,284
Pledge Reporting Fees				200			200	-200
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>				<b>1,484</b>			<b>1,484</b>	<b>-1,484</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>10,693,504</b>			<b>583,056</b>			<b>583,056</b>	<b>10,110,448</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>				<b>10,110,448</b>			<b>10,110,448</b>	

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

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Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2018/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Migration	10,693,504		1,300,232	1,300,232	583,056	717,176	
Subtotal BL3	10,693,504		1,300,232	1,300,232	583,056	717,176	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10,693,504</b>		<b>1,300,232</b>	<b>1,300,232</b>	<b>583,056</b>	<b>717,176</b>	