

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

## Bangladesh: Population Movement



<b>Emergency Appeal n° MDRBD018</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">OT-2017-000003-BGD</a></b>
<b>EPoA update n° 7</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 24 October 2018	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 17 January 2017 to 30 September 2018
<b>Operation start date:</b> 28 December 2016	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 30 months <b>End date:</b> 30 June 2019
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 36.45 million	<b>Total DREF amount allocated:</b> CHF 1,073,858. (January 2017: CHF 273,151; September 2017: CHF 690,707; June 2018: CHF 100,000)
<b>No. of people being assisted:</b> 200,000	
<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, using a One-Window Approach. <sup>1</sup>	
Partners who have contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China Macau branch, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Iranian Red Crescent, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, Maldivian Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and Turkish Red Crescent. The German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, the Iranian Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent contributed to the BDRCS activities through bilateral channels.	
<b>Other partners contributing to this operation:</b> The Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Spanish, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uzbekistan, and private donors from Malaysia and the Maldives have contributed financially to the operation.	
<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 WHO, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, ACF, Solidarity International (SI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Handicap International (HI), NGO Forum (NGOF), Save the Children, and local NGOs such as Codec, BRAC, MUKTI, BGS, SHED and RTMI.	

*This operations update no. 7 informs on the activities accomplished as per reporting period for the Population Movement Operation (PMO), reporting on the last revised [Emergency Appeal Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#) issued on 7 June 2018 reflecting the changes in the context at that time including preparedness activities for the cyclone season.*

*The EPoA is **currently under revision** to extend the operation timeframe up to **31 December 2019** and to review the sectors: **Shelter and non-food item (NFI), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)** to ensure that the planned programmes are still coherent and relevant to the current situation and for the longer term.*

<sup>1</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.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

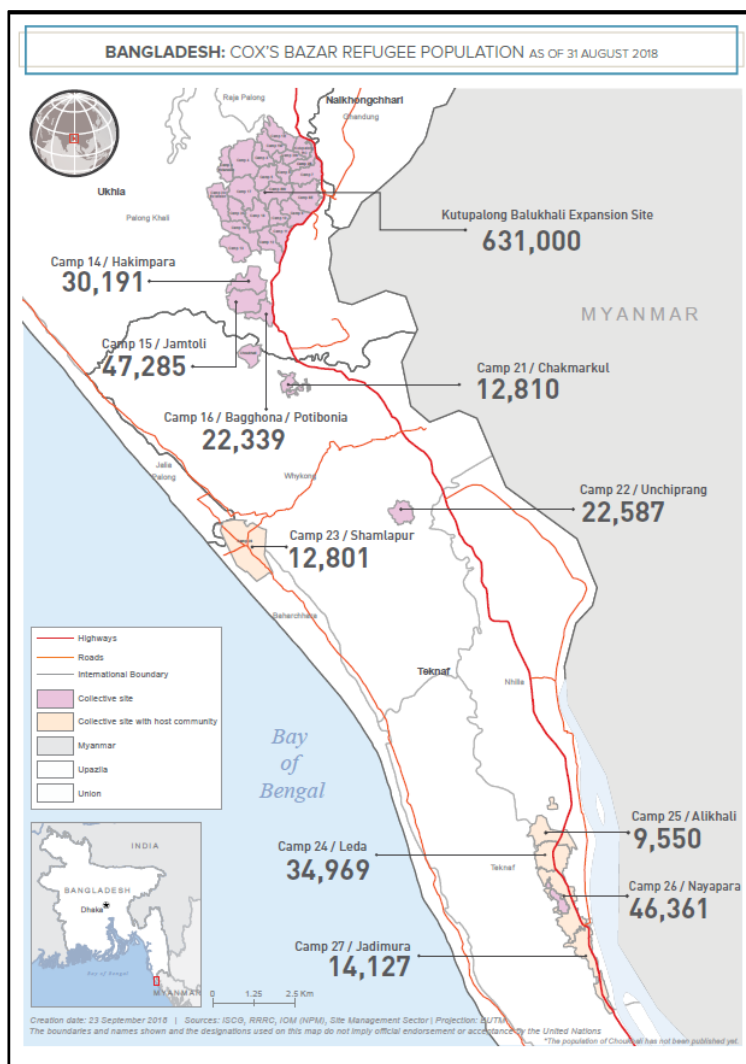
### Description of the disaster

Since 25 August 2017, extreme violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, drove over 727,000 people from Rakhine State across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. A situation of statelessness imposed over generations has rendered this population seriously vulnerable, even before the severe traumas of this most recent crisis. The people and the Government of Bangladesh welcomed the displaced with generosity and open borders. The speed and scale of the influx was nonetheless a challenge, and the humanitarian community stepped up its support to help mitigate a critical humanitarian emergency. The response is designed to mitigate the impact of this population on the Bangladeshi communities most directly affected by the influx and improve their ability to cope with the strains of hosting nearly a million people who are forced to rely upon humanitarian aid for their basic needs.<sup>2</sup>

A year later, the displaced people from Rakhine are facing additional threats. They live in congested sites that are ill-equipped to handle the monsoon rains and cyclone seasons – with alarmingly limited options for evacuation. Many displaced have expressed anxiety about their future, explaining that while they wish to return, they would not agree to do so until questions of citizenship, legal rights, and access to services, justice and restitution are addressed.

Over 919,000 displaced people are living in makeshift camps and other sites. The largest camp is the Kutupalong expansion site in Ukhia, hosting more than 610,000 refugees. Some 15,000 refugees live with host communities, the majority in Sadar and Ramu in Cox's Bazar and in Teknaf. About 55 per cent of displaced people from Rakhine state are under 18. Over 30 per cent of households are classified as vulnerable due to disabilities, single parents, separated children, or older people. Women and girls account for 52 per cent of the refugees. Refugees continue to rely heavily on aid for securing their basic needs. Growing tension between the refugees and the host community has been reported.<sup>3</sup>

Displaced people from Rakhine State continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though the overall influx has slowed since the onset of the crisis in late August 2017. From 1 January to 15 September 2018, UNHCR has recorded 13,764 new arrivals to Bangladesh.



Number of people from Rakhine in camps in Cox's Bazar. (Source: JRP Mid Term review August 2018)

<b>1.3 million</b> people in need	
<b>706,364</b> people have crossed from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar since 25 August 2017	<b>212,000</b> People from Rakhine who were in Cox's Bazar prior to 25 August 2017
<b>13,764</b> new arrivals of People from Rakhine <sup>4</sup> from 1 January to 15 September 2018	<b>336,000</b> host community members

As of 15 September 2018, 5,000 people have lost their homes and have been displaced in Naria Upazila because of soil erosion at the Padma River. Roads, bridges and other critical infrastructure are submerged under water.

<sup>2</sup> Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG): Situation Report 27 September 2018.

<sup>3</sup> ACAPS: 25 September 2018 update.

<sup>4</sup> The Government of Bangladesh refers to the same community as "Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals" and the UN system refers to the population as "refugees". The IFRC and partner national societies have agreed to refer to the community as "People from Rakhine" or in short PFR.

Physical constraints are the biggest challenge to humanitarian access in Cox's Bazar, particularly during the monsoon season. Bangladesh is prone to flooding and landslides, which hamper aid delivery and damage infrastructure. The country remains generally accessible for humanitarian actors. Access of affected populations to aid remains problematic with limited availability, adverse weather conditions, communication problems, and long distances reported as major obstacles.

Monsoon rains affected more than 51,500 people between 11 May and 18 September 2018 and displaced 6,075 people. Families living in high-risk zones and those displaced are being relocated to reduce camp congestion. More than 25,919 people were relocated between 1 January and 12 September, and 1,795 relocations are planned from 13 to 29 September. An estimated 19,095 people remain in need of relocation due to the risk of landslides, poor infrastructure and new arrivals.

In addition, the IFRC together with other Partner National Societies are supporting BDRCS in preparing for the upcoming cyclone season (October-November).

## **Summary of current response**

### **Overview of Host National Society**

Due to the crisis, BDRCS has scaled up their assistance to support the operation since December 2016. On 29 December 2016, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) requested the support of BDRCS to provide humanitarian assistance in Cox's Bazar. This support was agreed by BDRCS after rapid assessments validated the humanitarian needs. The Cox's Bazar Unit of BDRCS along with the Red Cross youth volunteers have been the backbone of the operation from the beginning and have been supporting the operation across all sectors of operation.

The BDRCS National Headquarters have been supporting the operation by deploying staff and resources to ensure the smoothness of the operation. To address the immediate needs of the People from Rakhine, BDRCS, with support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners for the multilateral and bilateral interventions.

The response has received support of local donors, IFRC (via Emergency Appeal MDRBD018 to which various partners have contributed), ICRC and PNSs working bilaterally. Detailed sector-wide current response updates are available in the operations updates published on IFRC website or in the [Go IFRC platform](#).

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

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

Global response tools (FACT, RDRT and ERU) were initially deployed to significantly strengthen the response. The Movement scale-up, in support of BDRCS operations will require a strategic approach to plan in the longer term in cooperation with PNSs in country. Therefore, the current EPoA will be revised to reflect a change in the timeframe of the operation up to December 2019 and an updating of the One Window Framework PoA.

The ICRC deployed staff specializing in Protection (reestablishment of family links, protection of civilian population), assistance (WASH, food and non-food items distributions), health (medical mobile teams and support to Ukhiya and Teknaf health complex) for up to 75,000 displaced people; mainly in border areas.

The IFRC categorized this crisis as level 'Red' according to the IFRC Emergency Response Framework, implying that the situation is critical.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent coordinated response**

The Federation membership is coordinated through a [One Window Framework](#)<sup>5</sup>, stemming from the Red Cross Red Crescent Partnership Meeting organized on 13-15 February 2018 in Cox's Bazar. The One Window Framework provides the basis for the One Window Plan currently in the process of being updated. In the plan, the IFRC and the Partner National Societies have committed to support BDRCS in providing humanitarian assistance to 260,000 people – 200,000 people from Rakhine and 60,000 people from the host communities.

The One Window Framework is divided into two categories: Response Priorities and Enabling Actions. Similar to the design of IFRC operations, these Response Priorities resonate to the Areas of Focus and the Enabling Actions relate to the Strategies of Implementation of the IFRC results matrix. Both categories are further divided into three pillars each as represented in the following chart:

<sup>5</sup> Source: <http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/red-cross-red-crescent-response-population-influx-bangladesh/>

Response Priority 1 Humanitarian Action		Response Priority 2 Preparedness for response (PfR)		Response Priority 3 Community resilience approach	
RP1.1	Health	RP2.1	Contingency planning	RP3.1	Livelihoods
RP1.2	Water, sanitation & hygiene promotion (WASH)	RP2.2	Business continuity planning	RP3.2	Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
RP1.3	Protection, gender & inclusion (PGI)	RP2.3	Institutional response readiness	RP3.3	Community engagement & accountability (CEA)
RP1.4	Shelter & non - food items (NFI)				
RP1.5	Restoring family links (RFL)				
Enabling Action 1 Strong NS and branch		Enabling Action 2 One - Window approach / Movement coordination		Enabling Action 3 Humanitarian Diplomacy	
EA1.1	NS headquarters capacity enhancement	EA2.1	One - Window Framework coordination mechanism	EA3.1	BDRCS auxiliary role and influence
EA1.2	Branch development	EA2.2	Partnership modalities	EA3.2	IFRC representation and influence
		EA2.3	Accountability and transparency	EA3.3	Evidence-based advocacy

The Emergency Appeal has been contributing to the One Window framework plan of action. Please refer to the respective Areas of Focus and Strategies of Implementation within the last revised [EPoA](#) document to see how these are complementary to the Response Priorities and Enabling Actions of the One Window Framework as well as to see the partners supporting and implementing the operation.

The One Window Framework (OWF) plan of action is seeking collectively CHF 70 million to fully implement this two-year plan. The OWF plan of action (PoA) is currently being updated by all Movement partners to include activities in the longer term. The IFRC emergency appeal which focuses on the emergency activities since the onset of the crisis will be extended from June to December 2019 as emergency needs remain and additional funds have been received to implement activities till the end of December 2019. Consequently, the Emergency Appeal plan of action is currently being revised.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent network remains committed to supporting all affected communities in Cox's Bazar, if assistance is needed and to actively contribute to enduring solutions that protect the most vulnerable and enable better prospects for all.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Bangladesh has provided rapid response and provided humanitarian services to the people of Rakhine since the beginning of the operation. BDRCS was requested to provide support in tandem with the government since December 2016. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is at the forefront of the response and is represented by Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) at the local level. RRRC is leading the coordination amongst the humanitarian actors in the area.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordinates with the UN system and also contributes to the wider humanitarian community in Cox's Bazar. The humanitarian community is coordinated through the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ISCG). Sectors being supported by these different humanitarian actors include child protection; education; food security; protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); health; non-food items/shelter; nutrition; protection; site management; and water, sanitation and hygiene.

A Joint Response Plan (JRP) was created by over 101 partners across the UN, local, national and international NGOs, faith-based organizations as well as RCRC. The plan was published in February 2018. The JRP is supporting 1.3 million people which includes People from Rakhine and host community members. The plan considers the needs by all humanitarian sectors: education; food security; health; nutrition; protection; child protection; gender-based violence (GBV); shelter; site management; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as coordination; emergency telecommunication; and logistics. In August 2018, a [JRP mid-term review](#) was published informing the progress against strategic objectives and key priorities including the sector achievements and priorities until the end of 2018.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The JRP mid-term review informed a joint needs analysis workshop was held on 16 August 2018. It stated that the overall priorities to the end of 2018 are to prepare for the second cyclone season; sustain life-saving assistance, improve quality and rationalize services; mainstream protection and gender; protect the environment and promote social cohesion.

Even though the Movement partners are not part of the Joint Response Plan 2018, for effective coordination, the EPoA will be revised to align these priorities with our own plan up to the end of 2019. The main sectors working towards these priorities are and will continue to be: the provision of food, shelter and basic NFI, WASH assistance, medical health and mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS), livelihoods, restoring family links (RFL), PGI, disaster risk reduction (DRR), community resilience and National Society capacity building.

## Targeting

The beneficiaries of this operation are mainly the people from Rakhine, however the host communities are also targeted. For the people from Rakhine, in the initial emergency relief phase, it targeted all households in targeted areas. For more targeted response of non-food items, the following are the selection criteria at household level:

1. Households with pregnant or lactating women.
2. Households with more than 8 members.
3. Households with people with disabilities.
4. Single parent households.
5. Households with elderly.

Selection criteria for specific activities within the operation are also developed for a more targeted approach of response.

## Operation Risk Assessment

The Cox's Bazar District is highly vulnerable to natural hazards and disasters. This region is prone to cyclonic hazards and tidal surge. At the same time, the camp area is an area that is recently deforested which is prone to landslides and flooding. All response activities by the Movement partners will consider the acute sensitivities of the context. Accordingly, the volume and content of the proposed humanitarian response require close coordination within the Movement partners and with the GoB and other authorities on different levels. An Emergency Contingency Plan and business continuity plan (ECP/BCP) for cyclones was developed to prepare IFRC's operational team for a critical event. The plan also optimizes the speed and volume of critical assistance delivered immediately in case of potential cyclone for the coming cyclone season focusing on minimum preparedness measures and business continuity. This contingency plan is being updated.

The BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs developed a response plan. A roster for response teams was developed to ensure that assessments and response can be deployed immediately after the onset of the disaster. The roster is participated jointly by BDRCS (including NDRT), IFRC and PNSs and the roster will be available up to end of November 2018. Some relief supplies are repositioned for immediate response.

There are also other prevailing risk factors that might be increased if there are delays in taking the right steps to handle the current situation. These include drug trafficking, trafficking of human beings, SGBV and violence against children, depletion of natural resources, degradation of law and order and conflict among the new and old communities. The acceptance from the local community towards the displaced from Rakhine has been so far very positive, but this might change due to the likelihood of the crisis getting protracted and the already existing poverty and needs in the host community. Thus, a balanced approach is needed by engaging with local Bangladeshi population especially in mid-term to long term DRR, social inclusion and community resilience activities along with People from Rakhine.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

#### Overall Operational objective:

The immediate and mid-term humanitarian needs of 200,000 people are met through the provision of food, shelter and basic NFI, WASH assistance, medical health and MHPSS, livelihoods (cash transfer), RFL, PGI, DRR, community resilience and National Society capacity building over 30 months, until June 2019 (timeframe will be extended till December 2019 and this will be reflected in the revised EPoA that is currently under revision).

#### The IFRC approach to migration and displacement.

The overall operational strategy is guided by the IFRC's approach and commitments to working in contexts of migration and displacement. The IFRC's approach is strictly humanitarian and focuses on the needs, vulnerabilities and potentials of migrants, irrespective of their legal status, type, or category. The approach of the IFRC also focuses on addressing the needs of host communities, and others affected by migration and displacement. Beyond providing immediate humanitarian assistance and protection, the IFRC also recognizes a role for humanitarian diplomacy in the context of migration and displacement, and support for the realization of durable solutions.

Further multi-sector assessments will be carried out to identify the main needs up to the end of the year and for 2019 to be reflected in the revised EPoA that is currently under revision.

BDRCS is responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation - primarily at the branch/unit level, supported closely by its headquarters and IFRC. BDRCS with the support of IFRC Population Movement Operation (PMO) sub-office provide regular internal reporting and information gathering of activity progress from the field officers.

IFRC, through its Country Office in Dhaka and the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) team in Kuala Lumpur, provides necessary technical support to BDRCS. The joint IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams make field visits on needs basis.

Reporting on the operation is carried out in accordance with the IFRC Emergency Appeal minimum reporting standards. Regular updates are continuously issued during the operations. Necessary tools and templates for regular data collection and reporting have been developed based on existing PMER resources. Data collection and analyses for the operation follow the Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS) guide including on sex, age and disability disaggregated data. Programme activities, distribution and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data are collected through KoBo mobile application. A midterm evaluation is planned to review the Global Response Tools specifically for WASH and Health.

PDM surveys and reports have been conducted for several distributions such as hygiene kits, Ramadan kits (Turkish RC) and dignity kits with the purpose of evaluating the appropriateness, sufficiency and quality of items distributed. Exit surveys have also been conducted for WASH and Health activities. These findings have been shared with PNSs in Cox's Bazar and IFRC's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (PMEAL) delegate has supported several PNSs in designing and drafting PDM surveys amongst other evaluation mediums.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: 289,655

#### Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance	200,000	289,655

#### Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	200,000	272,305
# of people provided with longer-term shelter and settlement assistance	20,000	41,735

#### Progress towards outcomes

##### **Provision of essential household items and emergency shelter and settlement assistance**

To meet the immediate non-food needs of the displaced people, this appeal supported the distribution of blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats since the onset of the emergency. For emergency shelter, tarpaulins, ropes, and/or other type of construction materials were distributed. All types of shelter and non-food items were considered depending on specific needs based on gender, age and disabilities. Based on the PDM survey conducted, findings showed that all items selected were appropriate for the needs of women, men, girls, and boys, ensuring that the specific and increased needs of the most vulnerable groups are met.

The following table summarizes the items that have been distributed by BDRCS since the start of the operation with the support of IFRC and Partner National Societies:

**Table 1: Breakdown of items distributed by BDRCS (up to 31 August 2018)**

Items	Total distributed (all BDRCS partners)	Target (IFRC)	Contribution (IFRC)
Essential household Items			
Blanket (2 per family)	100,466	80,000	61,771
Baby blanket	4,550	-	4,550
Sleeping mats (2 per family)	50,709	80,000	42,246
Mosquito Nets	28,033	10,000	6,000
Kitchen sets	6,100	-	5,000

During the reporting period, the NFI items were distributed in Balukhali 2 (including Balukhali MS), Hakim Para, Kutupalong, Shamlapur, Thangkali and Unchirang camps.

The initial stage of the crisis involved rapid, mass displacement of people, for which shelter needs focused on access to adequate shelter for survival and dignity. BDRCS with support of Movement partners provided emergency shelter

kits (ESK) for essential security and personal safety, weather protection and for disease prevention. The ESK developed by the shelter sector included tarps, rope and bamboo. However, in the initial response, BDRCS provided two tarpaulins and one kilogram of rope to households. Phase 2 of shelter assistance is being implemented through the participatory methodology PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness), that communities can use to improve their living space and build safer shelters. Up until end of August, approximately 3,000 households have been trained in PASSA. Additional PASSA trainings are planned to deliver for the selected host community households.

**Table 2: Breakdown of items distributed by BDRCS (up to 31 August 2018)**

Items	Total distributed (all BDRCS partners)	Target (IFRC)	Contribution (IFRC)
<b>Emergency shelter items Tarpaulins and ropes (1 set per family)</b>	57,931 households (289,655 people)	40,000 households (200,000 people)	54,461 households (272,305 people)

During the reporting period, the shelter items have been distributed in Balukhali 2 (Camp 11 and 12) (including Balukhali MS), Hakim Para (Camp 14), Kutupalong, Shamlapur (Camp 21), Thangkali and Unchiprang. Two tarpaulins and one kilogram of rope was distributed to complement the self-constructed 47,300 household shelters (236,500 people), built by the displaced households and to meet immediate needs for basic accommodation.

89,655 tarpaulins were distributed at Shamlapur, Thangkali and Unchiprang areas during the relief phase, which supported 17,971 households for construction of emergency shelter. 8,235 vulnerable households were supported with a non-conditional cash grant BDT 2,000 (approximately CHF 23) for construction materials and labor costs.

**Provision of longer-term shelter and settlement assistance**

Phase 2 for shelter assistance included the distribution of Upgraded Shelter Kits (USK) and knowledge of PASSA to strengthen shelters at Balukhali 2, and Hakim para camps. BDRCS with support of Movement partners have provided shelter and Non-food items to the displaced people throughout the operation. Since March 2018, 8,347 households have been provided with USKs at camps 11, 12 and 14, to build and reinforce their shelters, to withstand the monsoon rains and 8,999 people (1 person per household) were trained towards construction of safe shelter techniques through PASSA training.



People receiving USK in distribution centre. (Photo: BDRCS)

A PDM survey was conducted. Among 681 randomly selected reached population in which 31 per cent (212) were female, to assess the effectiveness and usage of the items. The results indicated that 95 to 99 per cent of the USKs material were used to reinforce their shelter against wind. Overall, the people were satisfied with the USK items.

**Table 3: Breakdown of USK distribution**

Items	Total distributed (all BDRCS partners)	Camp	Contribution (IFRC)
<b>Upgraded Shelter Kits</b>	5,205	Camp 11, Balukhali -2	3,000
	2,912	Camp-12, Balukhali-2	-
	230	Camp-14, Hakimpara	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,347</b>		<b>3,000</b>

The 4,000 USK were supplied by IOM and 1,500 from the German Red Cross for distribution to reinforce and prepare for the cyclone and monsoon season. A complaints mechanism was put in place to attend feedback from people receiving the USKs.

Procurement of the USK consisting of bamboo and tools, for contingency is ongoing for 3,500 households to further reinforce the shelters for the current cyclone season.

Additionally, procurement of LPG stoves, gas cylinders, 6-month refill for 2,000 households (500 of which will be from the local community) has begun and verification process for beneficiaries are ongoing in camp 11, Balukhali-2.

**Challenges:**

- The camp settlements have grown rapidly and chaotically, leading to extremely congested shelters exposed to flooding, landslides and other weather-related-hazards.

- The quality of the Borak bamboo delayed the selection process.

A more durable Mid-Term Shelter (MTS) solution is in the pipeline to support the people in the camps in the medium term. A durable shelter solution, which includes disaster risk reduction elements for its basic design, offers stronger shelters that meet minimum SPHERE standard for shelter space requirements, contributing to the people's safety, privacy and dignity. These structures will stand on solid concrete foundations that add strength and provides better protection from heavy winds. Use of treated bamboo to add longevity is also being considered.

**Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	40,000	9,083

**Progress towards outcomes**

Phase 2 of shelter assistance is being implemented through the PASSA methodology, so communities can improve their living space and build safer shelters. A PASSA training roll out was held to train BDRCS national staff/volunteers, including mazhis (community leaders), carpenters, and heads of households in both the camp and local communities.

This training aims to reach 8,999 households, 7,393 people from Rakhine State, 104 Majis and carpenters and 1,502 households from the local community. One training session was conducted for Shelter partners as requested by the Shelter working group and a total of 30 people were trained from 8 organizations.

**Table 4: Breakdown of PASSA training sessions**

Training	# of sessions	# of people reached	Remarks
PASSA training session in camps for displaced communities	153	4,598	Camp 11
	93	2,795	Camp 12
	<b>Total: 246</b>	<b>Total: 7,393</b>	
PASSA training session for host/local Communities	50	1,502	Palong Khali wards 1 and 2
PASSA session for carpenters and Majis at Camp 11 and 12	3	104	Camp 11 and 12
PASSA session for Red Cross Volunteers (RCY)	3	54	Red Cross Volunteers (RCY)
PASSA training for Shelter partners	1	30	Shelter partners
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>9,083</b>	



**Livelihoods and basic needs**

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: 177,053

**Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	200,000	177,053

**Output 1.1: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people supported with in – kind assets or cash or vouchers for starting/strengthening economic activities	200,000	N/A


**Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with food assistance (in kind or cash)	200,000	177,053 (food parcels)

**Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
-------------	--------	--------

# of households supported to increase/improve household food production	Under revision	N/A
<b>Output 1.4: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with multipurpose cash grants	752 (pilot)	N/A
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Refugees and asylum seekers are not legally entitled to work in Bangladesh. Consequently, people in camps have been dependent on foreign aid for 16 years with little possibility to achieve self-reliance. As there is no clear vision on how the situation will evolve there is a high need to provide the displaced people and host communities with essential skills including income generating activities.</p> <p>The need for income, and insufficient means to earn it, has led many displaced people to sell portions of their food rations. Many residents have become used to this trade and are not eager to see displaced people afforded more income generating possibilities for fear that this source of food from the humanitarian aid will be diminished<sup>6</sup> since the price is much lower.</p> <p>Opportunity to explore towards livelihood which can be conducted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expands cash for work, use it as tools to provide income's input rather than just sector based.</li> <li>• Livelihoods needs, and capacity assessment should be focused on their self-sufficient or income generating activities that produce product that can be consume locally (such as local foods and crafts).</li> </ul> <p>In relation with the implementation of unrestricted/ unconditional cash-based intervention, the government allowed to conduct small scale cash transfer for multipurpose cash grant (pilot). The identification of people in camps has been completed while the identification of host community has been challenging. Nevertheless, the pilot is scheduled to be carry out in mid-October. The pilot is planned to be carried out as shown in the diagram in <a href="#">Annex 1</a>.</p> <p>A case study will be conducted to review if a larger scale cash programme can continue and depending on the authorities' permission to provide cash to the people from Rakhine.</p> <p>The livelihoods plan will be revised, and changes will be reflected in the next revised EPoA.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Provision of land for income generating activities is in short supply. Vocational and other formal training opportunities also remain restricted as part of Government of Bangladesh policy.</p>		

 <p><b>Health</b> People targeted: 200,000 People reached: 167,388</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	200,000	167,388
<b>Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of RCRC health facilities (ERU or other) established	13	7
<b>Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of community volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	150	164
# of BDRCS RCY volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	30	30
<b>Output 1.3: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>

<sup>6</sup> Bangladesh: Analysis of Gaps in the Protection of Rohingya Refugees May 2007, UNHCR.

# of volunteers trained by NS in epidemic control	200	164
<b>Output 1.4: Psychosocial support provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached by psychosocial support	200,000	116,842
# of staffs trained on psychosocial first aid	200	32
# of volunteers trained on psychosocial first aid	500	597
# of safe space established for psychosocial support activities	8	12
<b>Output 1.5: Severe Acute Malnutrition is addressed in the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of children (age 6-59 months of age) screened for nutritional deficiency	2,000	1,000
# of IYCF counselling provided	30	15
# of sensitization sessions of nutrition requirements	-	150

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Deployment of mobile medical teams and health global response tools to provide medical management of injuries and diseases

IFRC continues to support BDRCS in coordinating the deployment of global response tools for health services. There are 11 health services sites that are currently operational. These health facilities serve a coverage of 300,000 people. As of 31 August 2018, 167,388 patients have been treated in emergency/mobile clinics and over 20,418 patients have been treated in the Red Cross Field Hospital.

The Red Cross Field Hospital has been operational since 16 October 2017 and was initially supported by Norwegian Red Cross in partnership with Finnish Red Cross. Since 16 February 2018, Finnish Red Cross is the lead support for the Emergency Hospital. The hospital is a 60 – bed field hospital with surgical capacity, outpatient department, maternal and child health care services along with 20 beds isolation care capacity.



Red Cross Field Hospital surgeon. (Photo: IFRC)

The Red Cross Emergency Clinic (mobile) supported by Canadian Red Cross has been handed over to BDRCS and is currently running as a mobile clinic in Camp 8W. Since 4 March, the Red Cross Emergency Clinic supported by Iranian Red Crescent Society has been handed over to BDRCS. The BDRCS is running the clinic with the support of Japanese Red Cross Society in Tasnimorkhola.

The German Red Cross is currently supporting the operation of two mobile clinics and is planning to run an additional mobile clinic in Nayapara, Teknaf. The Swiss Red Cross is supporting the construction of three primary health care centres. The first primary health care centre will be handed over to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) on 21 March 2018.

#### Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

MHPSS activities such as Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), support groups, psychoeducation, and recreational activities have been conducted through the support of various partners across multiple sectors such as health, PGI and CEA. BDRCS with the support of JRCS are providing MHPSS through child friendly spaces (CFSs). MHPSS activities are also provided in the emergency hospital and its surrounding areas with the support of Finnish Red Cross. PSS is also provided in mobile clinics supported by Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society. MHPSS is also provided in community spaces and Dignity Access Participation and Safety (DAPS) centre with bilateral support of Danish Red Cross.

BDRCS volunteers who are trained in PSS continue to provide PSS activities within the camps and at the Red Cross Emergency hospital. The PSS activities which are currently ongoing:

- Child resilience programmes.
- Recreational activities.
- Specific support groups for youths, boys, girls, men and women.
- Outreach Psychological First Aid.
- Psycho-education.

- Family visits.
- Referrals.
- Peer sessions.
- PSS trainings and on the-job trainings.

As of reporting date, a total of 116,842 children and adults were reached with psychosocial support activities. Trainings are continuously being provided to the BDRCS volunteers. Approximately, 597 volunteers have been trained in psychosocial support.

**Activities already carried out:**

- PSS strategy and plan of action.
- Workshop on PSS.
- PSS orientation for CM and CV.
- Develop of PSS key messages for volunteers.
- PSS training for CM (one batches).
- PSS orientation for CV (3 batches).
- IEC material and guideline.
- Reporting and monitoring.
- Inter-sectoral coordination and sensitization.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 200,000  
People reached: 200,000

### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population have access to clean water according to Sphere standard	-	Will be updated in next report
% of targeted population have access to sanitation facilities according to Sphere standard	-	Will be updated in next report
% increase in 3 – 5 aspects of personal hygiene knowledge	-	Will be updated in next report

### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of KAP surveys conducted	2	1 (ongoing)

### Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	110,000	47,469
# of target population with access to an improved water source	110,000	22,165
# of litres safe water distributed (cumulative)	N/A	20,288,473
# of water systems constructed	20	45

### Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people with access to an improved sanitation facility	110,000	9,000
# of households with access to full sanitation chain	20,000	6,000

### Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	40,000	37,152
# of households provided with hygiene kits and essential hygiene items.	40,000	40,000 (94,652 hygiene kits and essential hygiene items)

### Progress towards outcomes

Within the reporting period, forty-five boreholes (deep tube well and production boreholes) have been completed by IFRC, German Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent that enable the supply of water to approximately 22,165 people. Chlorine tablets also been distributed to ensure people have safe water at the household level. To date, IFRC and PNSs has distributed more than 20 million litres of water.

An estimated 6,000 people has been reached through full sanitation chain in camp 18. Sanitation chain included latrines facilities, desludging and safe sludge treatment. In addition to that, 600 more HH in camp 13, 19 and 17 have access to functional latrines. Furthermore, 40,000 households have received 94,652 hygiene kits and essential hygiene items.



Hygiene promotion activities, hand washing. (Source: IFRC)



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: 20,667

### Outcome 1:

**Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs**

#### Indicators:

*Operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response*

Target

Yes

Actual

Yes

### Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

#### Indicators:

*# of sectors that show evidence of integrating the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies (health, shelter, wash, livelihoods, DRR)*

Target

5

Actual

5

*# staff/RCY/community volunteers trained on PGI*

N/A

438

### Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

#### Indicators:

*# people with access to DAPS centres*

Target

N/A

Actual

N/A

*# of people reached through community-based protection activities*

N/A

N/A

*# lights distributed to the affected population*

36,000

7,500

*# of dignity kits distributed to women and girls*

40,000

20,667

### Progress towards outcomes

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) refers to a broad area of focus, and in this operation, it is focusing on stand-alone sectoral activities through establishment of DAPS centres, distribution of dignity kits and solar lanterns as well as mainstreaming activities across other sectors since PGI is a crosscutting area.

#### DAPS<sup>7</sup> Centre

The first DAPS centre has been constructed and is operational in Burmapara camp. Identification of other areas has been quite challenging due to limited availability of plots of land as well as burdensome procedures with the authorities.

<sup>7</sup> DAPS is the acronym for dignity, access, participation and safety.

The DAPS centre is a community space that acts as an entry point for initiatives related to protection, gender and inclusion, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability and restoring family links. In the existing DAPS centre in Burmapara, BDRCS with the support of ICRC have an RFL point and the Danish Red Cross are providing support for PSS activities.

A guide with PGI modules has been developed comprising 16 sessions and aims to be run with community men and women's groups in the DAPS centres. The module includes topics on: trust emotions and coping strategies; safety and protection; gender and power; art therapy; safety for boys and girls (child protection); safety for all (anti-trafficking). The topics have been developed to reflect the most pressing needs and concerns in the camps. These will be added to, as the operation continues to respond to other needs and priorities of the communities and to particular groups. A DAPS centre activity tracking form has been developed with the IM team to support more effective data collection on activities and people reached (with sex and age disaggregation).

### Dignity kits distribution

BDRCS/IFRC are distributing dignity kits. Dignity kits are designed to provide women and girls essential and culturally appropriate materials to support improved hygiene practices especially during their menstruation as well as mitigate safety risks in the camp and decrease their isolation. The content of the Dignity kit has been upgraded after conduction of PDMs and consultations with women. The upgraded version includes more basic clothing and underwear, a second torch that permits greater mobility (according to some feedback men sometimes take the torch and this was to be addressed) and additional soap etc. Up to end of August 2018, 20,667 have been distributed and 20,000 more (upgraded version) are planned.

### Solar lanterns distribution

Insufficient lighting in shelters and camps have been addressed as a serious protection concern contributing to an unsafe environment considering the congested camps, lack of doors on shelters, total darkness in some sites and particularly the wash facilities. IFRC/BDRCS have distributed 7,500 solar lanterns (5,000 donated by DFID). There is a plan for another 36,099 solar lanterns to be donated by DFID.

### Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies

Mainstreaming PGI across the sectors, is an ongoing effort which aims to ensure that services provided to people reached in camp areas are gender and diversity sensitive, have a protective value and tailored to be inclusive of all. The following paragraphs are some examples.

During relief distributions, child protection messages have been developed highlighting that children are not allowed to be in the distribution lines, the messaging is announced through speakers in the three distribution points. Efforts are made for having separate distribution lines that prioritize pregnant and lactating women, elderly and people with disabilities. Relevant visual banners have been developed and are on display in all languages in all distribution points. Ongoing collaboration with Cash and CEA focal points is taking place to ensure that protection considerations are taken into account and the relief volunteers have received relevant training.

For the WASH sector, the IFRC has been in coordination with Christian Blind Mission (CBM) for constructing accessible latrine design for the DAPS Centres. The latrine design has been reviewed with support of IFRC's PGI, IFRC WASH sector lead and Danish Red Cross WASH delegate to ensure the latrines are accessible to people with disabilities, specifically people with mobility restrictions. The construction of WASH facilities for the DAPS centre in Burmapara was completed in August. Its maintenance was handed over to community volunteers that work in the DAPS centre (the WASH team provided awareness sessions on hygiene promotion to these community volunteers as well as to the community that attend the DAPS centre).

In the Health sector, personnel working at the Primary Health Care centres run by the Swiss Red Cross have received PGI orientation particularly on how to roll out the PGI modules and on how to identify people with disabilities by using



DAPS centre in Burmapara Camp. (Photo: IFRC)



One of the beneficiary of dignity kits distributed checking the things she received. (Photo: IFRC)

the [Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability](#). The purpose of this intervention is that referrals are given to CBM that conduct medical assessment and then the IFRC will provide the assisting devices needed. This intervention is at initial stage.

### Coordination on PGI

Ongoing coordination with external working groups is ensured to align the PGI work of the PMO with other actors. This includes being represented in the following coordination meetings: Protection Sector, Child Protection sub-sector working group, GBV sub-sector working group, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse working group, and the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group.

As part of the coordination with other sectors and particularly the Child Protection sub-sector, the BDRCS distributed 2,510 water-resistant child safety bracelets. The purpose of this intervention was to facilitate the speedy tracing of family members including separated and unaccompanied children. The bracelets were distributed through the DAPS centres, community centres and the primary healthcare clinics and volunteers had received orientation and guidance beforehand.

### Referral Pathways

The PGI team is aligning with the Protection Sector (including the GBV and Child Protection sub-sectors) with regards to Referral Pathways and Focal Points for Protection and Child Protection in the camps. The referral pathways are revised and updated especially during monsoon/cyclone season and these updates are circulated across the RC/RC. Briefings and training of staff and volunteers is ongoing with regards to sensitizing staff of the referral pathways and focal points, which includes guidance on how we respond to disclosures, survivor centered approach and PFA.

### Protection Reporting Form

An online and offline tool using KoBo is available for staff to report any incidents or perceived risks related to protection and safety that are observed in the camps. This information is received by the PGI Delegate and responded to, based on the nature of the risk identified. Briefings have been provided to encourage reporting and get a better understanding of the PGI risks and needs in this context however the tool hasn't been suitable and effective for this context due to various challenges (limited capacity to respond to allegations, not existing PSEA strategy in place in the national society etc.) and it will be deleted.



## Migration

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: 254,180

### Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of population in targeted areas received services from RCRC	200,000	254,180

### Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection	200,000	254,180

### Output 1.2: Awareness raising and advocacy address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of initiatives to promote greater awareness of assistance for and protection of migrants within RCRC and with external partners	N/A	N/A

### Output 1.3: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through RFL activities	N/A	8,737

### Progress towards outcomes

Up to 31 August 2018, approximately 254,180 people have been reached with Red Cross Red Crescent intervention. According to the BDRCS Restoring Family Link (RFL) services, at least 8,737 people were reached with successful calls, messages and tracing services amongst others.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: Over 100,000

### Outcome 1:

**Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people under coverage of Cyclone Preparedness Programme	100% (31 camps -over 1 million people)	100%

### Output 1.1:

Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	-	20,000 (DRR training, first aid training, simulation exercise)
# people reached through community engagement campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	200,000	Over 100,000

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Preparedness and resilience

During the first cyclone season (May to June), the collaboration between the National society and IFRC/PNSs in emergency response was limited. In this period, a lot of preparedness works were done including distribution of vest, red colour with BDRCS logo, rain coat with pant, gum boats, first aid boxes and ORS.

The American Red Cross been leading the support to BDRCS' cyclone preparedness and the IFRC has been making financial and technical contributions. The following activities have been completed:

- Eight mock drills (simulation exercise) on cyclone preparedness were conducted in different camp in Ukyia mega camp settlements. As observed that a very large number of refugees were reached, including children and females through those mock drills.
- CPP camp volunteers' basic training for 3 days long were conducted in all 31 camps at Ukhia and Teknaf. A total of 3,100 participants (camp volunteers) joined the 3-day DRR training.
- First aid training conducted at six camps covering 120 Contingency Plan Preparedness (CPP) camp volunteers. The training continues to cover remaining camps' volunteers.
- EWS (Early warning system) messaging issue was discussed with CwC working group and certain materials on EWS were developed in collaboration with BBC action media. These were distributed to the volunteers and cite management of the camps.
- Two orientations on cyclone warning system and messaging for 90 participants from 41 organizations.
- Frequent coordination meetings were held and participated by RCRC delegates with key stakeholders in DRR sector including RRRC, UN and Movement partners.

With the support from American Red Cross, in preparation for the second cyclone season, the contingency plan has been updated and shared by all Movement partners. Additionally, the recent strategic action on CPP has been done in collaboration with the National Society.



**International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies  
Response to Monsoon Rains**



Federation-Wide Internal Update  
Publishing date: 21 September 2018

**BACKGROUND**

Cox's Bazar and Teknaf Districts are regularly exposed to cyclones and storm surges during the spring and autumn cyclone seasons, and the monsoon rains result in sporadic heavy rainfall from June through September causing flooding and landslides on the hilly terrain. October and November are cyclone season.

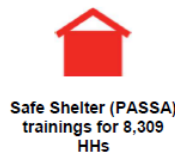


**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

IFRC-wide preparations were initiated to formulate business continuity measures and to be able to respond immediately and efficiently with critical aid. The result was the IFRC Contingency Plan and Business Continuity for Cyclones.

A core team of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and partner national societies (PNS), with the support of IFRC, worked to put emergency measures outlined in the Contingency Plan in place with close coordination with other humanitarian actors and government officials in Cox's Bazar.

Key achievements to date:



Infographic on emergency preparedness and Federation- Wide response. (Source: IFRC)

**Strengthen National Society**

**Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
BDRCS has a self – development plan in follow up to OCAC Cox's Bazar unit has a self – development plan in follow up to BOCA	Yes	Will be updated in next report

**Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of insured volunteers engaged in the operation	300 (standard)	300+

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of national level trainings conducted for staff and volunteers of BDRCS	N/A	N/A

**Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of BDRCS staff and volunteers trained and equipped with necessary response tools and equipment	N/A	52

**Progress towards outcomes**

**Cox's Bazar unit and BDRCS development**

Effective management, administrative procedures and systems are ensured through improved functional facilities of Cox's Bazar unit by providing things such as two laptops, two split type air conditioners, file cabinet, 10 chairs and small renovation/painting of office building. BDRCS-IFRC PMO has provided 5KV Electric Generator to Cox's Bazar unit office.

A total of 66 BDRCS youth volunteer leaders participated in stress management and team building exercise. It has enhanced volunteers' motivation in terms of building and working in team and taking care of self-wellbeing during working under stressful environment at the crucial emergency phase of the PMO.

BDRCS organized 2-day long RCRC orientation workshop for the branch/unit governance members. Three Unit Executive Committee (UEC) members from each of 31 units participated. A total of 81 UEC members (66 male and 15 female) participated in two batches where PMO provided technical support.

BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit organized various events to celebrate the World Red Cross Day on 8 May. A total of 24 students from 10 schools participated in the Art/Drawing competition on 6 May and over 200 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers took part in Cox's Bazar beach cleaning on 7 May. On 8 May, day-long celebration started with National and Red Crescent flag hoisting, followed by a colourful rally passed through a certain part of Cox's Bazar Town. Around 500 people including school students from 10 school, RCY volunteers, unit officials, former RCY volunteers, life members, delegates and staff from IFRC, ICRC, PNSs (PNSs in Cox's Bazar) and local philanthropists participated in the rally. A seminar followed by a cultural program organized in the Cox's Bazar unit office premises. Representatives from IFRC, ICRC, and Cox's Bazar unit highlighted the humanitarian endeavors of the RCRC Movement, theme of this year and roles of volunteers towards vulnerable people, particularly, Population Movement in Cox's Bazar.

A 2-hour orientation on RCRC Movement was conducted for 130 (20 female) officer, staff and volunteers of BDRCS Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) at Cox's Bazar. PMO provided technical support to the orientation of BDRCS MRRO staff.

There were 52 (9 female) RCY volunteers who had participated in a 3-hour refresher training on Triage and 25 out of those received additional 3-hour training on Transportation of Casualties and Dead Body Management at Cox's Bazar unit office as part of preparedness for emergency response. Out of the 52 trained, 25 (9 female) RCY volunteers along with IFRC and BDRCS official took part in a simulation exercise on landslide disaster, organized by Armed Forces Division and Ministry of Disaster Management in Balukhali Camp 2. Active participation of BDRCS RCY volunteers during the simulation was highly visible and appreciated by the organizers.

Discussion held with BDRCS NHQ lead Fact Finding Team on a concept/idea for further strengthening internal BDRCS coordination mechanism with a view to appropriate scopes, ownership and ensure more involvement of Cox's Bazar Unit in the ongoing operations/programs of BDRCS.

A 3-day long Cox's Bazar unit/branch capacities and gaps assessment has been carried out jointly by ICRC, IFRC and BDRCS (PMER) NHQ. The ICRC Cooperation department led the review/assessment process using ICRC global branch assessment tool. This will augment in re-doing BOCA by BDRCS as well as inputs for revision of Cox's Bazar branch development plan in near future. The assessment report has been finalized with the inputs from the BDRCS and IFRC; and will be shared with the senior management of respective organizations (ICRC, BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs).

BDRCS has finalized the concept note with implementation modalities for Integrated NSD-PMO Branch Development Plan. Based on the concept note the Integrated NSD – PMO Branch Development Plan of Action has been developed through a participatory process. Several meetings and day long workshops held within the BDRCS NHQ, with Cox's Bazar Branch, IFRC and RCRC partners including ICRC and PNSs to discuss and finalize Plan of Action. OD in Emergency has also been considered during the planning process through consultation with NSD advisor for OD in emergency in Geneva and APRO NSD Coordinator. The Integrated NSD plan of action will serve as the basis for engagement of partners to support BDRCS in terms of NSD-PMO and Branch Development as well as addressing the wider organizational development and capacity building of BDRCS.

PMO BDRCS-IFRC provided technical inputs to BDRCS P&D department in preparation for the Movement orientation for BDRCS unit/branch chairman held in Dhaka. A total 41 units took part in the day long orientation held in Dhaka represented by their respective chairman.

Cox's Bazar Unit has requested for appointment/deployment of two additional human resources in addition to ULO to support in financial management and programme coordination and implementation support. Job descriptions for finance officer and programme officer have been developed and recruitment process along with NHQ.

Cox's Bazar Unit has been trying to find a piece of suitable land for construction of regional warehouse. An abundant cyclone shelter building along with empty land adjacent to Cox's Bazar town (Kurushkul) has been visited by IFRC log team along with unit/branch vice-chair. Due to access and road communication problem it has not been considered as ideal place for warehouse.

BDRCS has finalized the plan for organising Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) Training of Facilitators (ToF) from 23-28 September. The 6-days long training at NHQ, Dhaka was participated by BDRCS unit level officers, officers of the NHQ and relevant IFRC staff.

IFRC PMO HR organized a half a day orientation of IFRC HR systems procedures for the IFRC PMO staff in Cox's Bazar. A total of 43 IFRC PMO staff attended the workshop.

BDRCS- IFRC PMO organized a stress management and team building exercise for PMO staff. A total of 179 (130 male and 49 female) PMO cross-sectoral staff of BDRCS and IFRC participated in the daylong exercise conducted in three batches in Cox's Bazar. It has enhanced staff motivation in terms of building and working in team and taking care of self-wellbeing. The event was extremely fruitful and effective for the staff and requested for organizing more frequently in future by the participants.

The Italian Red Cross has finalized their plan of action around capacity building for the RCY volunteers at NHQ, Cox's Bazar and Chittagong Unit. First Aid ToT for 60 RCY volunteers, providing functional facilities including extension of office space for Cox's Bazar Unit, UDRT training jointly with American Cross and local income generation scope have been included in the Italian Red Cross capacity building activities for Cox's Bazar Unit.

A total of 45 BDRCS PMO staff have attended a 2-day long Financial Management training/workshop in Cox's Bazar. BDRCS treasurer along with three relevant directors of BDRCS were present and gave feedback on existing challenges and clarifications on some Financial Standing Orders which will be helpful for non-finance programme managers to enhance their understanding and further improve financial reporting for respective programme.

Installation of Tally ERP9 (Gold Premium version) finance software has been completed in the BDRCS PMO finance computer by the supplier. Eight (6 male and 2 female) BDRCS PMO Finance staff have attended three days learning by doing demo training on the Tally ERP9 software facilitated by the technical expert from the supplier. Customization of the Tally finance software according to present needs and future requirements of the BDRCS is in progress. BDRCS will start posting its financial transaction of PMO Office in Cox's Bazar from September to December 2018 as trial run side by side with existing practice. Similarly Finance software ERP9 will be installed in Cox's Bazar Unit and training for finance staff will be done, when recruitment is done by NHQ.

BDRCS P&D department has finalized the BOCA ToF for the ULOs and selected officers of the BDRCS NHQ scheduled in September. IFRC AP Regional Office provided technical support by providing facilitator for the training.

German Red Cross organized two First Aid ToTs in Ukhia and Teknaf for around forty (40) RCY volunteers in two batches in September (9-15).

IFRC sub delegation has conducted a risk assessment and formulated fraud and corruption risk management plan with target date to achieve. The Task Force (Working Group) for Accountability plan of action for F&C risk mitigation with target organises monthly meeting to review the progress against target and updates the PoA.

First meeting of Branch Development Working Group held in September. PNSs those have NSD/Branch Development and capacity building activities are the active member of the working group. ICRC decided to be part of working group as an observer status. IFRC and BRC are co-chair of the working group. Mapping of partners NSD/Branch development activities will be mapped using a simple template.

A meeting held between IFRC-BDRCS NSD team and BDRCS SG at NHQ to share the Integrated NSD PoA. Discussion around plan and some NSD priority issues were discussed. The HR, infrastructure development, corporate fundraising, finance development and volunteering development are the areas of priority for BDRCS. Decision was made to include some new/revised activities in the NSD PoA and finalise the plan organising another meeting with BDRCS management. The Integrated NSD PoA will be officially shared with partners with concerned departments from the office of the BDRCS SG.

Discussions around overall finance development of BDRCS held between IFRC BDC and BDRCS Treasurer, while he was visiting Cox's Bazar during Financial Management training. BDC described the overall finance development plans under Integrated NSD PoA to Treasurer.

Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) Review workshop and plan of action scheduled to be held 23 to 25 October in BRAC CDM. Representative from Managing Board all BDRCS SG and Directors; two ULOs, two youth volunteers, relevant staff and representative from IFRC will participate in the workshop.

Planning and Budgeting workshop has been scheduled from 30-31 October. ULOs from all Units and relevant staff from NHQ will participate in the workshop.

Installation of appropriate finance software (NAVISION/TALLY) along with training for BDRCS NHQ will be initiated in October/November after the visit of APRO Finance Development Coordinator. Review of existing financial management system at NHQ and find sustainable technical solution; and orientation to and dialogue with the senior leadership of the BDRCS on Finance Development initiatives are some of the main focuses for APRO Finance Development Coordinator's visit (27 October to 2 November) prior to making decision on finance software and staffing requirement for NHQ.

Initiatives on construction/extension of Cox's Bazar Unit office is still considered as a priority. Ownership of existing piece of land possessed by Unit office hindered to take any action. Cox's Bazar Unit does not have legal land lease

document of the existing piece of land and this is a concern. However, Unit office has been trying to address this issue. Furthermore, there is a potential risk associated with existing piece of land. It could be acquired by the government for expansion of Cox's Bazar domestic airport to an international airport. Cox's Bazar Unit office should take necessary action regarding the finalization of the land lease agreement and assurance from the relevant authority that this area/piece of land is not part of land to be acquired for airport expansion. Construction of CXB Unit office building is on hold till these two issues are resolved.

## International Disaster Response

### Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of target population who are aware of and with access to feedback and complaints mechanisms established for dialogue with the RCRC	200,000	133,000 <sup>8</sup>
% of target population satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the programme/response	80%	59% <sup>9</sup>
% of target population satisfied with the humanitarian assistance received	80%	90% <sup>10</sup>

### Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS surge capacity deployed for the operation	-	Will be updated in next report
# of people deployed using global response tools	-	214

### Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of registration/distribution sessions with information desks	50%	50%
% of BDRCS staff and volunteers/community volunteers trained on CEA approaches	80%	50%
System/protocols in place to collect, analyze and verify information/feedback received from communities	Yes	Yes
% of feedback and complains responded/acted upon	60%	80%
Regular perceptions surveys conducted	Yes (5)	In progress (4)

### Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability

Logistics services are provided in timely manner	Yes	Yes
--	-----	-----

### Output S2.1.5: Integrated services are provided to the NS working internationally

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Integrated services are provided for Partner National Societies	Yes	Yes (11 PNs)

### Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of sectors doing regular coordination through ISCG	5	5

### Progress towards outcomes

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is being streamlined across all sectors to ensure effective communication with communities throughout the operation. The CEA team works closely together with all sectoral teams on a day-to-day basis. Some of the key achievements to date are:

1. The inclusion of basic CEA induction sessions during most sectoral trainings for BDRCS staff and volunteers.
2. The development of recorded Rohingya language audio files that the BDRCS relief team can use during distributions, with content that was co-created by community members.
3. The establishment of a partnership with Artolution, an organization that will support the WASH and PSS teams in the development of contextually appropriate information materials.
4. The standard inclusion of CEA-related questions in all Post-Distribution Monitoring surveys.

BDRCS and IFRC as well as all PNs also continue to receive feedback from communities through a variety of channels. Due to the contextual challenges related to illiteracy (73 percent of the displaced population is illiterate) and limited access to technology, our approach places a strong emphasis on audio-visual communication and feedback collection. At present, the most important feedback channels are:

<sup>8</sup> According to recent holistic perception surveys from Ground Truth as well as BBC Media Action, 67% of the people in the camps note that they know how to make suggestions or complaints.

<sup>9</sup> This data is based on the recent independent perception surveys conducted by Ground Truth Solutions. The respondents are randomly selected displaced persons across all camps who provided their opinion about all humanitarian actors. These respondents also include people who were not targeted by RC/RC interventions.

<sup>10</sup> BDRCS, with support from IFRC, has recently introduced more regular exit surveys and satisfaction surveys for our health clinics and after distributions. This percentage represents the average from those different sectoral surveys.

1. Information desks at our distribution sites, community centres and health facilities.
2. Regular focus group discussions in guest communities as well as host communities, with specific attention to hear from women, men, persons with disabilities, children, elderly and people from marginalized groups.
3. Monthly feedback-sharing meetings with community representatives (mahji's and imams) in all camps where BDRCS has significant interventions.
4. Feedback boxes at BDRCS distribution sites.
5. Outreach activities of our sectoral volunteers, such as the daily home visits of our PSS teams.
6. Exit surveys conducted with people who have just received our services, for example a client at one of our health clinics or someone who was targeted by one of our distributions.
7. Independent satisfaction surveys with guest communities across all camps, conducted by Ground Truth Solutions in July 2018, October 2018 and February 2019.

Finally, the CEA team also organizes daily radio listening groups across 6 different camps to discuss ongoing concerns and to raise awareness. The Rohingya audio files for the radio show are produced and disseminated each week by Radio Naf, a local radio station, with support from BBC Media Action. The topics are chosen based on weekly community consultations and the changing humanitarian context, for example in case of sudden disease outbreaks or a heightened cyclone risk. After listening to the radio show, BDRCS' community mobilizers and volunteers facilitate a thematic discussion with the participants and they register their feedback.

This information is registered in the BDRCS feedback database, aggregated together with all feedback received through the other channels. This database enables BDRCS to conduct a systematic analysis of the feedback, to refer it to the relevant sector(s) for potential programmatic changes, and to use it for evidence-based advocacy towards other stakeholders, such as the camp management bodies.

#### **Output S2.1.1**

A large recruitment for BDRCS and IFRC were done to strengthen the operation in Cox's Bazar.

BDRCS National disaster response team (NDRT) members from all over the country have also been deployed to support the operation BDRCS has been deploying its 9 NDRT for the PMO operations. BDRCS also has been deploying the RCY volunteers and community volunteers daily for the operation. As of 31 January 2018, out of the pool of 270 BDRCS RCY volunteers who are active in Cox's Bazar branch, 174 have been deployed.

IFRC has a sub-office with 60 staff (local and international) in Cox's Bazar and is supporting BDRCS in implementation of activities and coordination with stakeholders. Recruitment is still on-going for the PMO office to fill-in all the necessary human resources needed for the operation through the BDRCS One-Window approach. The staff are being recruited by BDRCS with support from IFRC and funded through this appeal or through other Movement partners. The number of surge and RDRT has been greatly reduced with more long-term staff being recruited. The following table summarizes the total number of people that are engaged in the operation since 25 August 2017.

**Table 5: Details on human resources for PMO**

<b>Human resources for PMO</b>	<b>Number of people (current)</b>	<b>Number of people (since 25 August)</b>
IFRC Staff or PMO (local staff)	29	35
IFRC delegates (delegates in operation for more than 3 months)	10	18
IFRC short term delegates	3	15
Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT)	0	33
Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT)	7	20
Emergency Response Units (ERU)	-	574
IFRC Global surge support	2	9

Since 25 August 2017, 27 global surge have been deployed for the operation supporting in the areas of administration, community engagement and accountability, communications, coordination, finance, health, HR works, logistics, migration, operations, Cash, PGI, PMER, security, shelter and WASH. Global tools were also mobilized for this operation such as: Head of Emergency Operations, FACT members, RDRT members, ERUs, Danish Red Cross extension of camp accommodation team, and SIMS remote support.

#### **Output S2.1.4**

Logistics activities have effectively managed 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.

Various items for the programs have been and will be procured locally by the PMO sub-office in Cox's Bazar with the assistance of IFRC Bangladesh Country Office and BDRCS headquarters. Relief items not available or with limited availability locally are or will be procured internationally by Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and

Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur in line with IFRC procurement procedures and processes.

A mobilization table for outstanding items was revised in June 2018 and published on DMIS portal as well as shared with partners. This mobilization table revision is seeking for both in-kind support and cash to source outstanding relief items requested to support on-going PMO operation as well as for contingency stocks needed for cyclone season preparedness. In response to the mobilization table for contingency stocks, British Red Cross donated blankets (8,110 pcs), hygiene kits (2,000), kitchen sets (2,889), mosquito nets (6,000), sleeping mats (13,500), tarpaulins (6,000) and a Wiikhall (1 set). The Canadian Red Cross (Canadian Govt.) donated hygiene kits (1,000), mosquito nets (6,000) and tarpaulins (2,000). China Red Cross – Hong Kong branch donated Mosquito net (33,310 pcs). IFRC PMO procured Hygiene Kit (20,000 kit), Dignity kit (20,000 kit) and Upgrade Shelter Kit (3,000 set) with own funding.

The procurement process has been finalized for 2,000 cooking stoves, 53,429 umbrellas, for drilling of 11 bore halls and construction of two DAPs centres, as well as for the items for Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The purchase requisitions are in process for an additional 3,500 Upgrade Shelter Kits and Tie Down Kits including bamboo and timber. The requisition is also submitted for production of additional four bore halls.

The logistics team, a logistics delegate, procurement delegate and national staff, have been actively supporting other sectors in their Cyclone Contingency Plans and are in the process of implementing several preparatory / precautionary measures including strengthening the warehouses, and obtaining ISO containers for the Kutupalong Field Hospital and Base Camp.

A logistics training was conducted by the IFRC BD country office in late July 2018 with the participation of staff from BDRCS, IFRC and different PNS's.

Four warehouse are active for the current operation – main distribution Warehouse in Ukhiya which is 10km from the camps (size: 700 sqm), another warehouse inside camps (size: 150 sqm) for 500 HH contingency NFI, Cholera outbreak & CPP stocks, medical warehouse in Cox's Bazar (size: 100 sqm) to support medical programme (clinics) and regional warehouse in Chittagong (size: 1,800 sqm) for 40,000 HH contingency NFI stocks. The existing BDRCS Chittagong warehouse will undergo handover to the port authority in coming months. IFRC/BDRCS has identified a new warehouse in Chittagong to store contingency stocks.

Fleet support is being provided from the existing fleet capacity of BDRCS and IFRC. Currently six VRP land cruisers and five rented vehicles are being used for the operation. In case needed, twelve IFRC VRP vehicles including one ambulance are in pipeline. The IFRC is providing support to other PNSs in requesting and receiving eight VRP vehicles from Dubai GF. The IFRC KL LPSCM will provide technical support to BDRCS and IFRC Bangladesh Country Office as needed.

#### Output S2.1.5

The 11 Partner National Societies (PNSs) in Cox's Bazar receive support from the IFRC's integrated services and support such as office space, security, human resources and administrative issues such as visas and camp permits for visitors.

#### Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>Published framework for coordination mechanism</i>	Yes	Will be updated in next report

#### Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i># of RCRC coordination meetings</i>	-	Will be updated in next report

#### Progress towards outcomes

A partnership meeting was organized in Cox's Bazar from 13 to 15 February 2018. The One Window Framework (OWF) was formalized and was shared amongst the partners as the working modality for all partners. An OWF Plan of Action was also drafted and it is currently being updated to reflect the Movement plans for the longer term. Additionally, coordination meetings are held with all Movement partners including weekly operation meetings and sector meetings.

#### Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Target	Actual	Actual
<i>Regular coordination with the government and within the humanitarian system.</i>	Yes	Yes

<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Involvement within the humanitarian system on advocacy for the crisis</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The IFRC head of sub-office participates in meetings with government agencies and International Organizations and NGOs present in Cox's Bazar. The IFRC head of sectors participate in coordination meetings with other agencies to share information and coordinate actions.</p> <p>The BDRCS communications department is leading external communications and media relations with support from the IFRC PMO sub-office Communications Delegate based in Cox's Bazar. Technical support is being provided by communication counterparts in the IFRC and ICRC Bangladesh Country Offices in Dhaka and as well as from IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur and IFRC headquarters in Geneva. The principal aim is to ensure that the RCRC humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders.</p> <p>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 mobilization efforts and enhance collaboration with key partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>Communications support to this operation will ensure that the Movement is well profiled through proactive public information activities that integrate the use of the BDRCS and IFRC online platforms, media relations activities, audio-visual production and social media engagement. Primary target audiences include national, regional and international media, the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, peer organizations as well as donors and the wider public.</p> <p>Stories are regularly published and shared on IFRC platforms, including the IFRC website and other social channels, regarding this operation. Other products include photos, videos, stories, news releases, and periodic infographics showing the cumulative totals of services provided and people reached through RCRC.</p> <p>The IFRC communication team will ensure the BDRCS staff and volunteers are well accepted and recognized by beneficiaries and the wider community. Caps, t-shirts and vests with Red Cross logo have been provided to volunteers to ensure a high level of visibility.</p>		
<b>Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Regular engagement with partners</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of partners supporting the Emergency Appeal</i>	-	As below
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Partners who have contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China Macau branch, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Iranian Red Crescent, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, Maldivian Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and Turkish Red Crescent. The German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, the Iranian Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent contributed to the BDRCS activities through bilateral channels.</p> <p>The IFRCs Resource Mobilisation delegate has been actively coordinating with donors and drafting proposals to fill the funding gap in some of the sectors within this plan of action. As mentioned earlier, the Emergency Appeal Plan of Action will be revised, and it will portray a better picture of the current funding needs.</p> <p>Coordination meetings are held in Cox's Bazar and in Dhaka with all Movement partners on a regular basis.</p>		

<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Annual audit conducted</i>	Yes	Will be updated in next report

<b>Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Regular monitoring of staff performance</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders.</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Regular monitoring of budget and expenditure</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>During the reporting period, an Accountability Coordinator is in place, with the responsibility to communicate, monitor, report and liaison between IFRC, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Red Cross Partner National Societies, to support an effective, collective humanitarian response. Currently, the One Window Framework Plan of Action is being updated and it will reflect a better coordinated response to meet the current and future needs and have a better optimisation of resources based on shared leadership. An OWF shared leadership meeting is planned with all stakeholders (BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs) at the end of October 2018 to finalize the plan of action for the PMO.</p> <p>BDRCS and IFRC work together to safeguard an efficient operation. Operational expenses such as volunteer per diems, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement is done following IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation is provided to the operation and staff. Weekly meetings are held between finance and sector leads to monitor pledges, expenditures and balances to ensure the funds are implemented on time and complying with all donor requirements.</p> <p>The IFRC PMO Security Unit has recruited a Security Officer, to build close relationships with the police and military authorities and increase the capacity of the security team. Three PMO Security Centre operators monitor the movement of field staff between Cox's Bazar and the camps. Regular security updates and information is shared with all staff through Whatsapp messaging.</p> <p>Considering the complex environment of this operation, including potential safety and security issues, regular dialogue with all stakeholders is ongoing. The PMO IFRC Security Unit provides the operation with analysis of the security situation by monitoring the camps to ensure the safety of all field staff.</p>		

## **D. BUDGET**

As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is 75 per cent. The expenditure as of August 2018 closing is CHF 9,854,147. See attached [financial report](#) for more details.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### **In Bangladesh Red Crescent Society**

- **Md. Feroz Salah Uddin**, secretary general, phone: +88 01811458500; email: [secretarygeneral@bdracs.org](mailto:secretarygeneral@bdracs.org)
- **Md. Nazmul Azam Khan**, disaster response; phone: +8801678135455; email: [nazmulazam.khan@bdracs.org](mailto:nazmulazam.khan@bdracs.org)
- Ekram Elahi Chowdhury, project director of the operation; phone: +880 181 145 8517; email: [ekram.elahi@bdracs.org](mailto:ekram.elahi@bdracs.org)

### **In IFRC Bangladesh country office**

- **Azmat Ulla**, head of country office; phone: +880-171-152-1615; email: [azmat.ulla@ifrc.org](mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org)
- **Sanjeev Kafley**, head of sub-office; phone: +880 179 458 1877; email: [sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org](mailto:sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org)
- **Frank Kennedy**, operation manager; mobile: +88 0182 538 7364; email: [frank.kennedy@ifrc.org](mailto:frank.kennedy@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur**

- **Martin Faller**, deputy director; email: [martin.faller@ifrc.org](mailto:martin.faller@ifrc.org)
- **Necephor Mghendi**, head of DCPRR unit; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- **Nicolas Verdy**, operations coordinator; email: [nicolas.verdy@redcross.ca](mailto:nicolas.verdy@redcross.ca)
- **Riku Assamaki**, regional logistics coordinator; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

- **Nelson Castano**, manager, operations coordination; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)

### **For resource mobilization and pledges**

- **Sophia Keri**, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: [sophia.keri@ifrc.org](mailto:sophia.keri@ifrc.org)

### **For communications enquiries**

- **Rosemarie North**, communications manager; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

### **For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries**

- **Siew Hui Liew**, PMER Manager, email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@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.

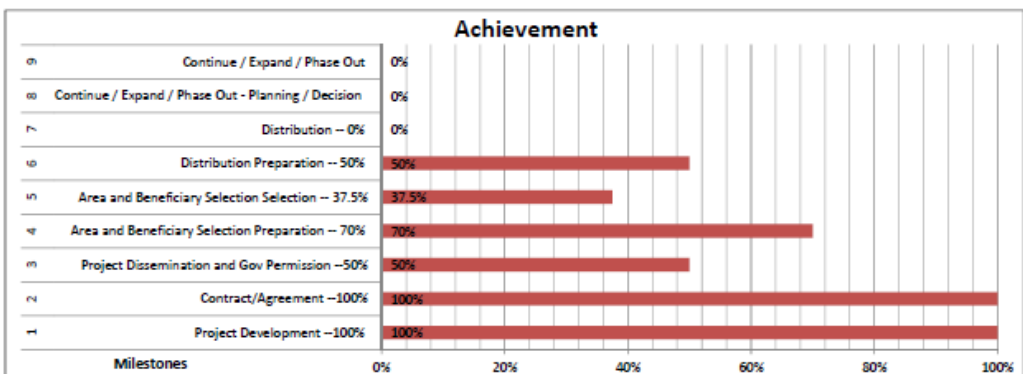
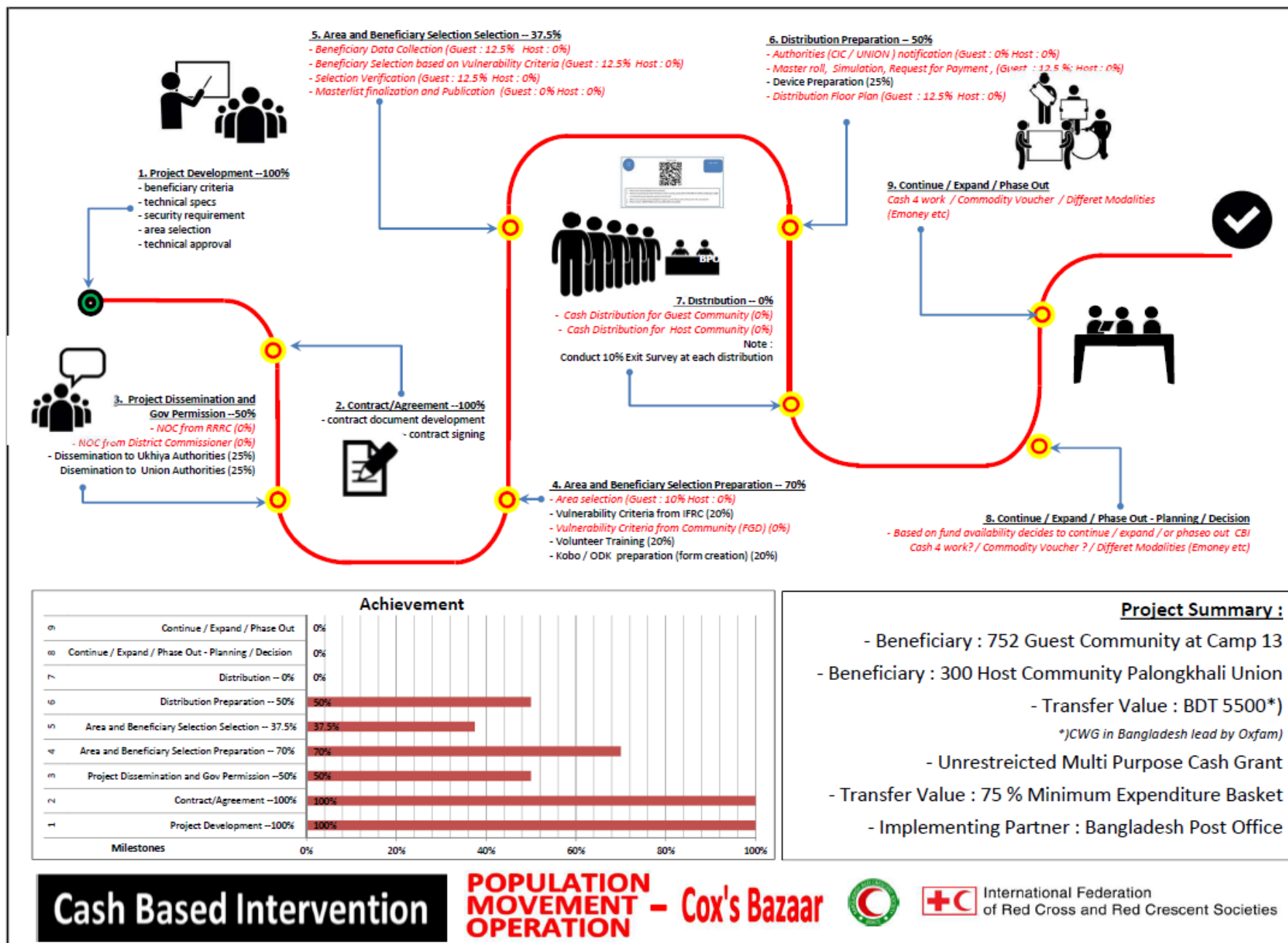


Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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

## ANNEX 1: CBI flow



**Project Summary :**

- Beneficiary : 752 Guest Community at Camp 13
- Beneficiary : 300 Host Community Palongkhali Union
- Transfer Value : BDT 5500\*)
- \*)CJWG in Bangladesh lead by Oxfam)
- Unrestricted Multi Purpose Cash Grant
- Transfer Value : 75 % Minimum Expenditure Basket
- Implementing Partner : Bangladesh Post Office

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Jun 19

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2018/8	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2019/6	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>7,528,257</b>	<b>8,992,005</b>			<b>16,520,262</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		129,213	50,308			179,521	
Australian Red Cross		34,032				34,032	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		480,000	700,000			1,180,000	
Australian Red Cross (from Swedish Red Cross*)		24,644				24,644	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)			399,617			399,617	
Bahrain Red Crescent Society		87,654				87,654	
British Red Cross		137,273	216,462			353,734	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		457,920	850,422			1,308,341	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)		19,843	249,616			269,459	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		34,128				34,128	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		250				250	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		117,500	30,000			147,500	
German Red Cross			23,908			23,908	
IFRC at the UN Inc			977			977	
Italian Red Cross			117,332			117,332	
Japanese Red Cross Society		91,396	26,947			118,343	
Malaysia - Private Donors		276,153				276,153	
Maldives Government (from Maldives Private Donors*)			1,095,470			1,095,470	
Maldivian Red Crescent (from Maldives Private Donors*)			491,203			491,203	
New Zealand Government		525,525				525,525	
New Zealand Red Cross			33,064			33,064	
Norwegian Red Cross		60,116				60,116	
Other		676				676	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran			63,380			63,380	
Red Cross of Monaco		16,280				16,280	
Republic of Korea Government			348,675			348,675	
Shell			121,815			121,815	
Singapore Red Cross Society		29,613				29,613	
Spanish Government			115,803			115,803	
Swedish Red Cross		573,532	291,996			865,528	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		170,758	1,013,923			1,184,681	
Swiss Government			500,000			500,000	
Swiss Red Cross		300,000	221,873			521,873	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		23,625				23,625	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		201,183				201,183	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		120,478	48,787			169,265	
The Netherlands Red Cross		503,863	62,094			565,957	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		853,869	1,166,683			2,020,552	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		102,033				102,033	
The Republic of the Philippines			150,530			150,530	
Turkish Red Crescent Society		496,993				496,993	
United States Government - PRM		1,492,639	87,127			1,579,766	628,966
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>7,361,189</b>	<b>8,478,013</b>			<b>15,839,203</b>	<b>628,966</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
American Red Cross		77,691				77,691	
British Red Cross		235,324				235,324	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		131,521				131,521	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Jun 19

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2018/8	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2019/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	141,230		141,230
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>	32,615		32,615
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>618,381</b>		<b>618,381</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>			
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	19,280	141,735	161,015
<i>British Red Cross</i>		63,876	63,876
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	14,465		14,465
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	22,800	8,286	31,086
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	7,829	23,045	30,874
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		9,929	9,929
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>64,374</b>	<b>246,872</b>	<b>311,245</b>
<b>Other Income</b>			
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	100,000		100,000
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>100,000</b>		<b>100,000</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>8,143,944</b>	<b>8,724,885</b>	<b>16,868,829</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>8,143,944</b>	<b>8,724,885</b>	<b>16,868,829</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>		8,143,944	8,724,885			16,868,829	628,966
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-5,163,105	-4,691,043			-9,854,147	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		2,980,839	4,033,842			7,014,681	628,966

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Jun 19

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2018/8	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2019/6	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>7,528,257</b>	<b>8,992,005</b>		<b>16,520,262</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	1,105,307		1,102,708	1,549		1,104,257	1,050	
Shelter - Transitional			170,748			170,748	-170,748	
Construction - Facilities	57,218		586	2,612		3,198	54,020	
Clothing & Textiles	379,872		515,866			515,866	-135,994	
Food	171,144		173,613			173,613	-2,468	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,665,112		167,472	631,352		798,824	1,866,288	
Medical & First Aid	1,009,376		35,276	124,142		159,419	849,957	
Teaching Materials	178,689		10,120	4,957		15,078	163,612	
Utensils & Tools	539,292		142,033	55,263		197,296	341,996	
Other Supplies & Services	292,327		150,491	818		151,308	141,018	
Cash Disbursement	485,678		181,901			181,901	303,777	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>6,884,017</b>		<b>2,650,815</b>	<b>820,694</b>		<b>3,471,509</b>	<b>3,412,508</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	6,900						6,900	
Vehicles	116,500						116,500	
Computers & Telecom	107,156		5,669	69,184		74,853	32,303	
Office & Household Equipment	40,760		3,687	8,536		12,223	28,537	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>271,316</b>		<b>9,357</b>	<b>77,720</b>		<b>87,076</b>	<b>184,240</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	540,423		111,188	19,319		130,507	409,916	
Distribution & Monitoring	597,883		438,052	183,066		621,118	-23,235	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	418,250		58,794	252,966		311,760	106,490	
Logistics Services	156,912		160,952	21,147		182,099	-25,187	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,713,468</b>		<b>768,986</b>	<b>476,498</b>		<b>1,245,484</b>	<b>467,984</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	2,774,468		571,555	1,323,792		1,895,347	879,122	
National Staff	939,509		189,569	294,005		483,573	455,936	
National Society Staff	920,805		139,789	521,578		661,367	259,438	
Volunteers	96,191		18,697	14,067		32,764	63,427	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>4,730,973</b>		<b>919,610</b>	<b>2,153,441</b>		<b>3,073,051</b>	<b>1,657,922</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	147,554		12,509	87,118		99,627	47,927	
Professional Fees	88,771		10,754	67,869		78,623	10,147	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>236,325</b>		<b>23,263</b>	<b>154,987</b>		<b>178,250</b>	<b>58,075</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	125,386		50,772	63,064		113,837	11,549	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>125,386</b>		<b>50,772</b>	<b>63,064</b>		<b>113,837</b>	<b>11,549</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	687,587		221,821	249,327		471,148	216,439	
Information & Public Relations	38,962		5,809	7,724		13,533	25,429	
Office Costs	183,108		18,480	131,299		149,779	33,329	
Communications	20,001		5,491	18,794		24,285	-4,284	
Financial Charges	77,439		28,370	83,862		112,231	-34,792	
Other General Expenses	18,749		460	14,469		14,929	3,820	
Shared Office and Services Costs	566,385		103,674	140,171		243,846	322,539	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,592,230</b>		<b>384,105</b>	<b>645,646</b>		<b>1,029,751</b>	<b>562,479</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Jun 19

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2018/8	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2019/6	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>			7,528,257	8,992,005		16,520,262		
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	-59,964		13,564	2,655		16,218	-76,183	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	-59,964		13,564	2,655		16,218	-76,183	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	1,002,966		308,556	269,463		578,019	424,947	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	1,002,966		308,556	269,463		578,019	424,947	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	21,547		28,759	22,993		51,752	-30,206	
Pledge Reporting Fees	2,000		5,319	3,881		9,200	-7,200	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	23,547		34,077	26,875		60,952	-37,406	
<b>Operational Forecasting</b>								
Operational forecasting	0						0	
<b>Total Operational Forecasting</b>	0						0	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	16,520,262		5,163,105	4,691,043		9,854,147	6,666,115	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			2,365,152	4,300,962		6,666,115		

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Timeframe: 13 Jan 17 to 30 Jun 19

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Mar 17

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2018/8	Programme	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2019/6	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>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Food security	2,137,724		1,992,894	1,992,894	720,000	1,272,894	
Shelter	5,390,534		6,151,050	6,151,050	4,443,105	1,707,945	365,215
Subtotal BL2	7,528,257		8,143,944	8,143,944	5,163,105	2,980,839	365,215
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Health	4,795,244		4,111,925	4,111,925	1,848,113	2,263,812	
Migration	4,196,761		4,612,960	4,612,960	2,842,930	1,770,030	263,752
Subtotal BL3	8,992,005		8,724,885	8,724,885	4,691,043	4,033,842	263,752
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16,520,262</b>		<b>16,868,829</b>	<b>16,868,829</b>	<b>9,854,147</b>	<b>7,014,681</b>	<b>628,966</b>