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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Bangladesh: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRBD018	GLIDE n° OT-2017-000003-BGD
EPoA update n° 8 Date of issue: 9 July 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 17 January 2017 to 31 May 2019
Operation start date: 28 December 2016	Operation timeframe: 39 months; end date 30 June 2020 (Emergency Appeal launched on 18 March 2017)
Overall operation budget: CHF 51 million (revised); Appeal coverage: 83 per cent (donor response).	DREF amount initially allocated: Total amount advanced and replenished from DREF is CHF 1,063,858 - January 2017: CHF 273,151; September 2017: CHF 690,707 and June 2018: CHF 100,000.
No. of people being assisted: Approximately 200,000 displaced people and 60,000 from host communities	
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: 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, on bilateral arrangements with BDRCS, utilizing a One-Window Approach¹ or through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) appeal.</p> <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>Other partners contributing to this operation: The Governments of Australia, Austria, United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Uzbekistan, and private donors from Malaysia and the Maldives have contributed financially to the operation. The Islamic Development Bank has also contributed financially to this Appeal.</p> <p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: 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.</p>	

The Bangladesh Population Movement (PMO) Emergency Appeal and Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) fifth revision was published on 1 May 2019. The revised Emergency Appeal seeks an increased budget of CHF 51 million and a timeframe extension up to 30 June 2020. The extended operation will focus on four integrated approaches:

1. Continuing humanitarian assistance.
2. Enhancing preparedness for response.
3. Strengthening community resilience.
4. Fostering social cohesion.

¹ 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.

Continuing essential humanitarian assistance will include delivery of shelter; health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) services, with a target of 200,000 displaced people from Rakhine State and 60,000 people from host communities. The revised plan of action also addresses key cross cutting issues, including protection and community engagement and accountability.

This update informs on the activities accomplished up to 31 May 2019 for the PMO according to the current needs and context of the crisis.

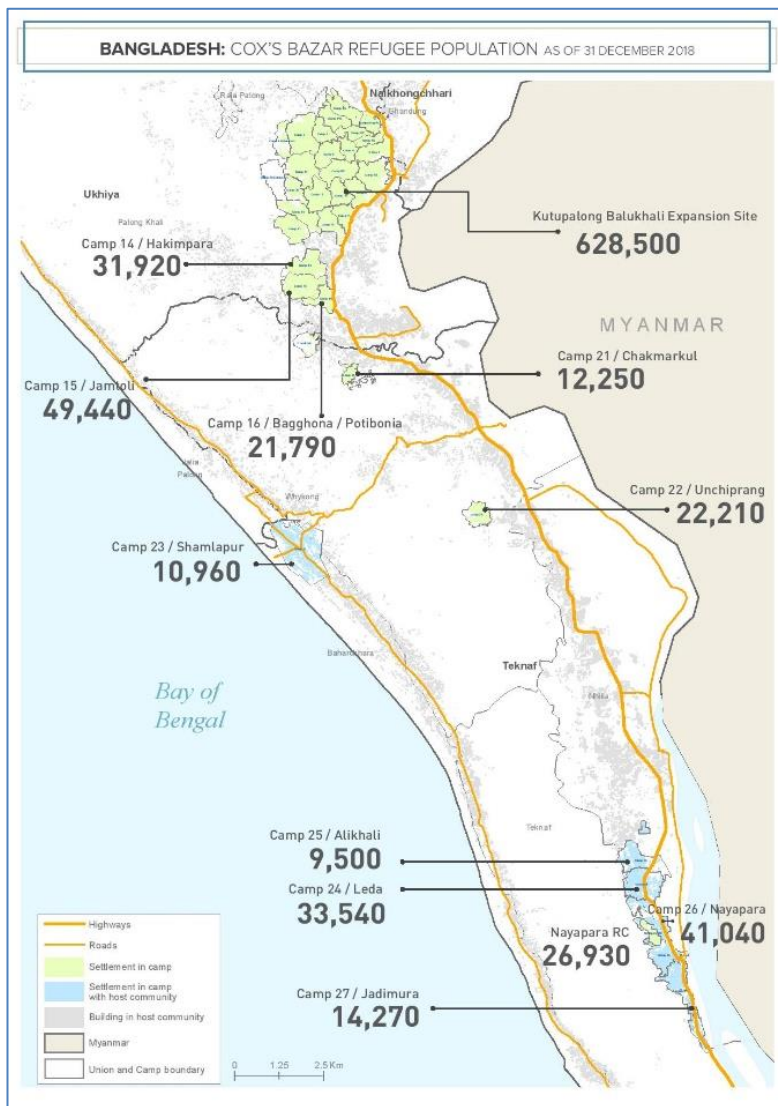


Newly constructed shelter at Telar khola, Gayalmara village (host community). Thanks to the financial contribution from OFID. (Photo: BDRCS)

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. Communities have crossed the border before, and Bangladesh has been hosting people from Rakhine since the 1970s. However, the influx in August 2017 has been the largest and fastest in its history. The situation of statelessness imposed over generations has rendered this population seriously vulnerable, even before the severe traumas of this most recent displacement. The number of people from Rakhine inside Bangladesh remains fluid as there is still a flow of population coming from Myanmar and other regional countries.



Cox's Bazaar Camp Population (Source: JRP 2019)

Over 919,000 displaced people are still living in makeshift camps and other sites. The largest camp (Mega Camp) is the Kutupalong expansion site in Ukhia, hosting more than 610,000 refugees. The situation is also a protection crisis in that the protection needs for the displaced community are very high due to the extreme and systematic violence experienced. About 55 per cent of displaced people from Rakhine state are under 18 years of age. Over 30 per cent of households are classified as vulnerable due to the presence of disabilities, single parents, separated children, or older people. Women and girls account for 52 per cent of the population. The community from Rakhine continues to rely heavily on aid for securing their basic needs. Growing tension between the guest and the host community has been reported.

The surrounding host communities have been also heavily impacted by the scale and length of the crisis. The total population from Rakhine quadrupled within two months after the August influx (August to October 2017) which has severely impacted the public infrastructure and services in the area. At least 15,000 people from the displaced communities live with host communities, the majority in Sadar and Ramu in Cox's Bazar and in Teknaf. Considering the challenges faced by host communities, their needs, and also with the view of the protracted nature of the crisis, this operation aims to also provide assistance and support to the population living in surrounding areas of camps.

The situation remains severe as the displaced population are facing additional threats. They live in congested sites that impact all aspects of living and are ill-equipped to handle the monsoon rains

and cyclone seasons – with alarmingly limited options for evacuation. Many displaced have also 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.

In November 2018, the governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar announced that the repatriation process would start on 15 November 2018. As of April 2019, no repatriations back to Myanmar have taken place due to conditions not being conducive for return and no concrete evidence that any members of the displaced community are ready to return. UNHCR has repeatedly stated that conditions in Myanmar are not conducive for any returns and that they will not be able to facilitate the process at this time. However, the proposed repatriation process has caused unease and distress in the camps. Furthermore, in the month of November 2018, there were several strikes with demonstrations in the camp from community members rejecting the attempts for repatriation and presenting the following demands: (1) ensure durable solutions to end the refugee situation; (2) ensure quality education with a standard curriculum; (3) do not change any registration documents; (4) ensure proper treatment; (5) ensure proper safeguarding.

Considering the uncertainty of how the situation will evolve, there are four different scenarios that has been taken into account in updating the operational strategy:

1. Relocation of a part of the affected population to an island - at least 100,000 people might be relocated.
2. Repatriation to Myanmar - this is less likely despite the political statements.
3. Mega camps continuation - this is the current situation and highly probable.
4. Resettlements in other countries - if it happens, only a small number of people might be affected.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Due to the crisis, the 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 (NHQ) has been supporting the operation by deploying staff and resources to ensure the smoothness of the operation. Furthermore, to address the immediate needs of the People from Rakhine, support is also received from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners through 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. The infographic provides a snapshot of the federation - wide services that have been provided throughout the operation. Detailed sector-wide current response updates are available in the operations updates published on IFRC website or in the [IFRC GO](#) platform.



Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In addition to the ICRC and the 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 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 such as Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT), Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) and Emergency Response Unit (ERU) were initially deployed to significantly strengthen the response. The Movement scale-up, in support of BDRCS operations requires a strategic approach in order to plan in the longer term in cooperation with PNSs in country. Therefore, the operation's EPoA has been revised again recently to reflect a change in the timeframe of the operation up to June 2020.

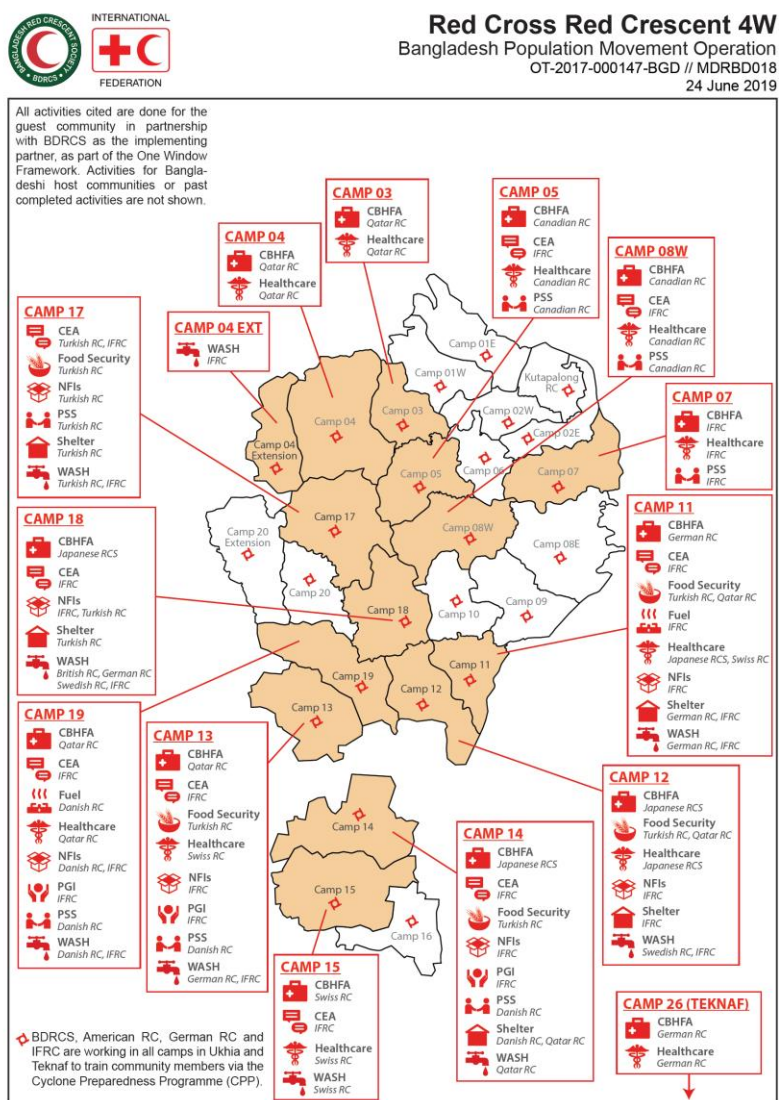
The ICRC deployed staff specializing in Protection (restoring family links, protection of civilian population), assistance (WASH, food and non-food items distributions), health (medical mobile teams and support to Ukhiya and Teknaf health complex) for up to 75,000 displaced people, mainly in border areas.

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**², 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, IFRC and the Partner National Societies have committed to support BDRCS in providing humanitarian assistance to a total of 200,000 people from Rakhine through resilience-building response, whilst providing targeted support to 60,000 people from the host communities taking into consideration a potential new influx.

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:



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 is part of the One Window framework. Please refer to the respective Areas of Focus and Strategies of Implementation of the 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 operations.

The One Window Framework is seeking collectively CHF 70 million to fully implement this plan, including the IFRC emergency appeal which only has funds until June 2020.

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.

² Source : <http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/red-cross-red-crescent-response-population-influx-bangladesh/>

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), which is led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). 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 130 partners across the UN, local, national and international NGOs, faith-based organizations as well as RCRC. The plan was published in February 2018 with a mid-term review in October 2018. The [JRP for 2019](#) is supporting 1.2 million people which includes people from Rakhine and host community members. The plan and review of the plan considered the needs and gaps in all humanitarian sectors including 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.

An internal report regarding the planning for a new JRP for 2019 was developed and highlights for RCRC actors to include four new strategic objectives in reflection of the transition to a more development related approach with a focus on protection and building social cohesion:

1. Collectively deliver protection to women, men, girls and boys; empower individuals and communities; and ensure that all aspects of the response foster an enabling environment for the rights and well-being of affected populations.
2. Provide life-saving assistance to affected populations, improve service quality and rationalize services to ensure equal access.
3. Cooperate with the GoB and development partners to strengthen local humanitarian capacities, enable sustainable service delivery and improve the resilience of affected populations.
4. Contribute to sustainable peace and prosperity for all through equitable access to quality resources and services.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The [Needs and Population Monitoring](#) (NPM) Round 13 report, published by IOM in November 2018, provides an overview of the situation in the camps. The operational environment remains fluid as there are several factors that need to be considered in the longer term.

Overarching considerations:

- There are still **government and policy restrictions** relating to key sectors such as livelihoods, shelter and cash programming which limit certain aspects of the response.
- As this is a protracted crisis, there are **evolving needs from both host and displaced communities** that need to be considered on an ongoing basis. The humanitarian response is also transitioning from an emergency to address longer term needs within a development lens – this needs to be considered to align the response with the changing context.
- **Protection related risks remain high** – for example a lack of adequate lighting in houses and public places is still reported as the top safety concerns related to shelters. This is followed closely by concerns around danger or violence when collecting firewood³. Protection risks are present across sectors and increased protection related approaches/activities need to be considered.
- **Congestion remains a persistent** challenge in that there are over 900,000 people living in the 'mega-camp' – congestion in the camps impacts all sectors from health to water, sanitation and hygiene. The density presents increased protection, security and mental health risks. There is still a lack of land to de-congest the area⁴.
- Considering the needs of both host and camp communities can be a challenge as it has been noted that there is **rising tension between the two groups**. There is an urgent **need to build social cohesion** within the

³ NPM R 13 Report (November 2018)

⁴ ISCG Situation Report Jan 10, 2019

humanitarian response and to adequately address the needs of both camp and host groups, whose needs and capacities are not the same. REACH is in the process of undertaking an assessment on the needs of both groups. The results are expected to be presented at the beginning of July.

- There is still a **need to focus on those who are most vulnerable** including the elderly, people with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and queer (LGBTQ), adolescent girls etc. as these groups are still often left out of key activities and face high protection related risks.

Sector specific challenges

- Regarding **shelter**, there are still issues related to the deterioration of the structures including rotting bamboo and weakened tarpaulin all of which exposes people to both health and protection related risks. This is particularly an issue impacting women and children who spend the most time indoors and are in charge of their households and speaks to the need for shelter improvements.
- Regarding **WASH**, women and children especially girls continue to face risks danger and protection risks as it relates to fetching water, using latrines and bathing. For example, women and girls are primarily responsible for fetching water and it is reported that “men verbally harass and, in some cases, physically assault women while they are collecting water⁵.” Due to water shortages from difficulties in fetching water, women and girls may bathe less. There is also a reported shortage of latrines, and latrine access as well as bathing practices are difficult for women and girls as it is compounded by concerns around privacy and the lack of lighting.
- For **health**, access to health facilities is sufficient but very few health care provider are giving standard service which is also subjected by long wait times due to high number of patients per service provider, inadequate types of health services available at specific facilities and in some cases, health facilities are located too far away⁶⁷. Women continue to prefer giving birth at home but there are more people who are starting to use facilities and clinics to give birth and this is slowly becoming a wider practice. The focus to scale up and upgrade health and care services is a challenge -staff, equipment, space and facility structure. Scaling up and upgrading health and care service from an emergency model to a more longer-term facility/service (protracted) model is advised because the guest community is expected to be in the camps for an extended period of time. MoH/DGHS/WHO is harmonising the minimum essential services for health facilities – Health Post/ Primary health Care facilities to provide more comprehensive and holistic services. The need to scale up community-based outreach programmes by using CBHFA approach is essential to increase the knowledge of the community to better manage their health needs Community health outreach programmes will increase the number of people empowered to prevent disease outbreak and will promote healthy lifestyle and hygiene practices.
- For **food security**, most people feel they can access food distributions, but complaints are rather focused on the waiting times and that distribution points may be too far away. For female headed households, they often used a hired porter or volunteer to help carry goods back to their dwellings, but many have reported that these people steal their goods as well. Cooking fuel and firewood remain the most urgent need for communities.
- The lack of access to sufficient income generating activities remains a barrier for people from Rakhine as work opportunities are limited in the settlements and working externally is restricted. The lack of **livelihood/income** generating opportunities is an overarching concern that impacts the wellbeing of communities and their ability to provide for themselves and their families.
- As mentioned, **protection** related risks are very high – the lack of ability for people to move freely and the lack of livelihoods compounds issues around congestion, privacy and idleness which creates an environment where people may turn to negative coping mechanisms such as violence, harassment etc. or also be more susceptible to exploitation, forced labour and trafficking. Men and boys also face protection/safety risks, particularly while collecting firewood and during distributions⁸.

Targeting

The main target communities of this operation are the people from Rakhine and affected host communities. The selection criteria at the household level for the displaced people in the camps are as follows:

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.

⁵ NPM R13 Report (December 2018), p.4

⁶ NPM R13 Report (December 2018), p.8

⁷ External Review of Health Service Delivery for Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar; November 2018. Conducted by KIT (Royal Tropical Institute of Amsterdam)

⁸ IOM NPM R13 Report (December 2018)

Selection criteria for specific activities within the operation, such as the cash transfer programme and shelter, are also developed with a more targeted approach of response. For example, for host communities, the RC/RC has adapted a more holistic targeting approach to reach those vulnerable households that have been significantly affected by the displaced people from Rakhine state. This includes, for example, daily laborers with reduced income due to increased supply of informal labour and people who are no longer able to collect firewood due to deforestation. The general selection criteria for host communities are:

1. Households without employment or regular income source.
2. Households whose livelihood options have been reduced due to influx.
3. Households with low income (BDT 4,000; approx. CHF46 or less per month).
4. Households depending on daily labour.
5. Women headed households.
6. Households with disabled member(s).
7. Households with large family size - six or more.
8. Households with poor shelter conditions.
9. Households depending on farming with small shared land.

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 surges. The large number of displaced people led to a large need of firewood causing deforestation in a region already 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 requires close coordination with 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.

BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs are developing a response plan depending on the scale of any natural disaster. A roster for response teams is currently being developed to ensure that assessments and response can be deployed immediately after the onset of the disaster. The roster includes staff from the BDRCS (including NDRT), IFRC and PNSs. Relief items such as hygiene kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, tents and first aid kits amongst other items are prepositioned 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 the mid-term to long term DRR, social inclusion and protection activities along with the people from Rakhine.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective:

Immediate to medium-term humanitarian needs of 200,000 people from Myanmar are met through the provision of shelter and basic food and household items, WASH assistance, medical health and mental health psychosocial support (MHPSS), livelihoods (cash transfer), Restoring Family Links (RFL), PGI, DRR and National Society capacity building for a total period of 39 months (March 2017 to 30 June 2020). Approximately, 60,000 people from host communities will also be a part of the overall target, specifically in the areas of shelter, WASH, livelihoods and other interventions.

The IFRC approach

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.

The PMO is aimed at **building resilience through the provision of critical assistance** across ten sectors for both displaced people from Rakhine and surrounding host communities impacted by the crisis. The overall response aims to take a longer-term view of the situation including in protecting human dignity, while providing more robust support to the host communities and enabling the displaced population to be more self-reliant. There are three strategic priorities for

the response. All priorities include targeting both displaced people from Rakhine as well as surrounding host communities:

Provide timely, effective humanitarian assistance to those who need it most. This includes ensuring equitable access to services with a focus on targeted interventions for vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, the chronically ill and those in need of mental of psychosocial support. The main areas of interventions for this priority will be in Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS); WASH; Shelter and HH items, PGI and DRR.

Ensuring preparedness for response for affected people. This objective focuses on making sure that communities are prepared for any number of hazards or scenarios that may tip the protracted crisis back to an acute emergency situation. This includes developing contingency plans in several areas: for monsoon and cyclones, epidemics, planning in case of a further influx of displaced people, in relation to relocation/repatriation as well as readiness and business continuity planning.

Fostering community resilience for affected populations. Building resilience for communities will include interventions in food security, livelihoods, DRR and building social cohesion between displaced and host communities.


In addition to the three strategic priorities, the response has several cross-cutting themes and enabling actions that are critical to ensuring the success of the response and the achievement of the objectives above.

Cross-cutting themes

CEA is at the core of all the work we do and cuts across all objectives and sectors. CEA is our commitment to meaningfully engage communities at all times in the planning and rolling out of specific interventions. This includes implementing mechanisms for capturing feedback and complaints and tailoring interventions based on this ongoing engagement and feedback. This is done through inclusive, community based, participatory approaches.

PGI is a fundamental part of the humanitarian response in that the crisis requires a protection lens be applied to all sectors and activities. The approach acknowledges the primary role that communities play in their own protection alongside humanitarian actors. This is in recognition of the serious protection concerns (child marriage, trafficking, SEA, forced labor, sexual and gender-based violence, mental health and psychological trauma) that require urgent and ongoing attention. The gendered nature of needs, vulnerabilities and constraints of women, girls, boys and men is evident across all sectors requiring careful attention in the response. The focus will be on mainstreaming protection across the response while focusing on specific interventions where needed. The specific interventions have taken the form of running three Dignity Access Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres which are predominantly women and child friendly spaces from which a number of programmes can run.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People targeted: 200,000</p> <p>People reached: 272,305</p>	
<p>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</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance	200,000	272,305
<p>Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households including host communities.</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	40,000	54,461
# of households provided with longer-term shelter and settlement assistance and LPG distribution	4,000	8,347
# of households in host communities provided with shelter improvement assistance and LPG distribution	750	387
# of households provided with unconditional cash grant (shelter construction)	8,500	7,122

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 alternative construction materials such as bamboo, timber and sandbags were distributed. All types of shelter and non-food items were considered depending on specific needs based on gender, age and disabilities. 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 the IFRC and Partner National Societies:



Host community receiving LPG cylinder gas. (Photo: IFRC)

Table 1: Breakdown of household items (NFIs) distributed by the BDRCS (up to 31 May 2019)⁹

Items	Total distributed (all BDRCS partners)	Target (IFRC)	Contribution (IFRC)
Blanket (2 per family)	100,466	80,000	61,771
Baby blanket	4,550 ¹⁰	-	-
Sleeping mats (2 per family)	50,709	80,000	42,246
Mosquito Nets	28,033	10,000	6,000
Kitchen sets	6,100	7,000	5,000
LPG cylinder gas with refill (camp 11)	1,444	2,000	1,444
LPG cylinder gas with refill (host community)	387	750	387

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

The initial stage (called phase 1) of the crisis involved rapid, mass displacement of people, for which shelter needs focused on access to adequate shelter for survival and dignity. The 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, to ensure immediate shelter needs for the huge number of newly arrived displaced populations were met.

Table 2: Breakdown of Shelter items distributed by the BDRCS (up to 31 May 2019)

Items	Total distributed (all BDRCS partners)	Target (IFRC)	Contribution (IFRC)
Emergency shelter items: Tarpaulins and ropes (1 set per family)	289,655 people (57,931 HHs)	200,00 people (40,000 HHs)	272,305 people (54,461 HHs)

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 were distributed to complement the self-constructed 47,300 household shelters (approx. 236,500 people), built by the displaced HHs and to meet immediate needs for basic accommodation.

Around 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. A total of 7,122 vulnerable households were supported with cash grant BDT 2,000 per household for construction of shelter.

⁹ PMO Infographic as of 31 May 2019

¹⁰ In-kind donation from Turkish Red Crescent and Arab Emirates Red Crescent

Provision of medium-term shelter and settlement assistance

Phase 2 for shelter assistance included the distribution of Upgraded Shelter Kits (USK) and developing knowledge of Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) to strengthen shelters at Balukhali 2, and Hakim para camps. BDRCS with support of Movement partners have provided shelter and household 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 on construction techniques for safer shelter using PASSA methodology.

A Post distribution Monitoring (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)
Upgraded Shelter Kits	5,205	Camp 11, Balukhali -2	3,000
	2,912	Camp-12, Balukhali-2	-
	230	Camp-14, Hakimpara	-
Total	8,347		3,000

The 4,000 Upgraded Shelter Kits (USK) were supported 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.

A more durable **Mid-Term Shelter (MTS)** solution is in the pipeline to support the people in the camps in the longer term. A more durable shelter solution, which includes disaster risk reduction elements for its basic design, and meets 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.

Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA) is ongoing for Camp-11 and host communities. To support TSA, procurement process has been started for 2,000 households since April 2019 and number of interventions have been conducted. A catalogue was completed that includes illustration of materials required for TSA. For shelter assistance in the host communities, consultation was done with local government authority and a final list of households has been approved. To support the list, grievance from the host community people was collected through focus group discussion and well documented. Around 100 host community shelter construction has started.

Challenges:

- The camp settlements have grown rapidly and chaotically, leading to extremely congested shelters exposed to flooding, landslides and other weather-related-hazards.
- Quality bamboo with structural properties (Borak) was challenging to find in the required quantities and timing during the USK preparation process.

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 in the camps

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive. (24,000 in the camps and 4,000 in host community)	24,000	9,083

Progress towards outcomes

Phase 2 of shelter assistance is being implemented through the PASSA methodology so that communities can improve their living space quality 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, 9,636 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 cluster. A total of 30 people have been trained from 8 organizations including UNHCR and IOM.

Table 4: Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness Training

Type of training	Location	# of sessions	# of people reached
PASSA training session in camps for displaced communities	Camp 11	153	6,234
	Camp 12	93	2,795
Total		246	9,636
PASSA training session for Host/Local Communities	Palong Khali wards 1 and 2	50	1,502
PASSA session for carpenters and Majis	Camp 11 and 12	3	104
PASSA Session for Red Cross Volunteers (RCY)	-	3	54
PASSA Training for Shelter Partners	-	1	30



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 125,000

People reached: 177,050

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	125,000	177,050

Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected in camp and host communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with unconditional cash grants (including 294 households of host communities)	5,000	1,012
# of households provided with dry food parcels	20,000	35,410

Progress towards outcomes

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.

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 diminished¹¹ since the price is much lower.

Other livelihood activities to be considered:

- Expand cash for work, use it as a tool to provide income input rather than just sector based.

¹¹ Bangladesh: Analysis of Gaps in the Protection of Rohingya Refugees May 2007, UNHCR.

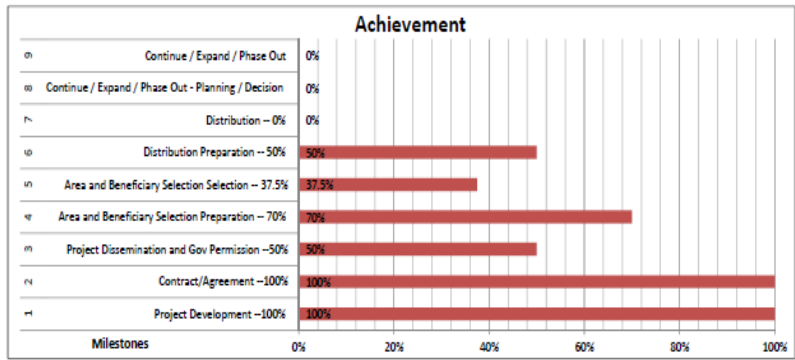
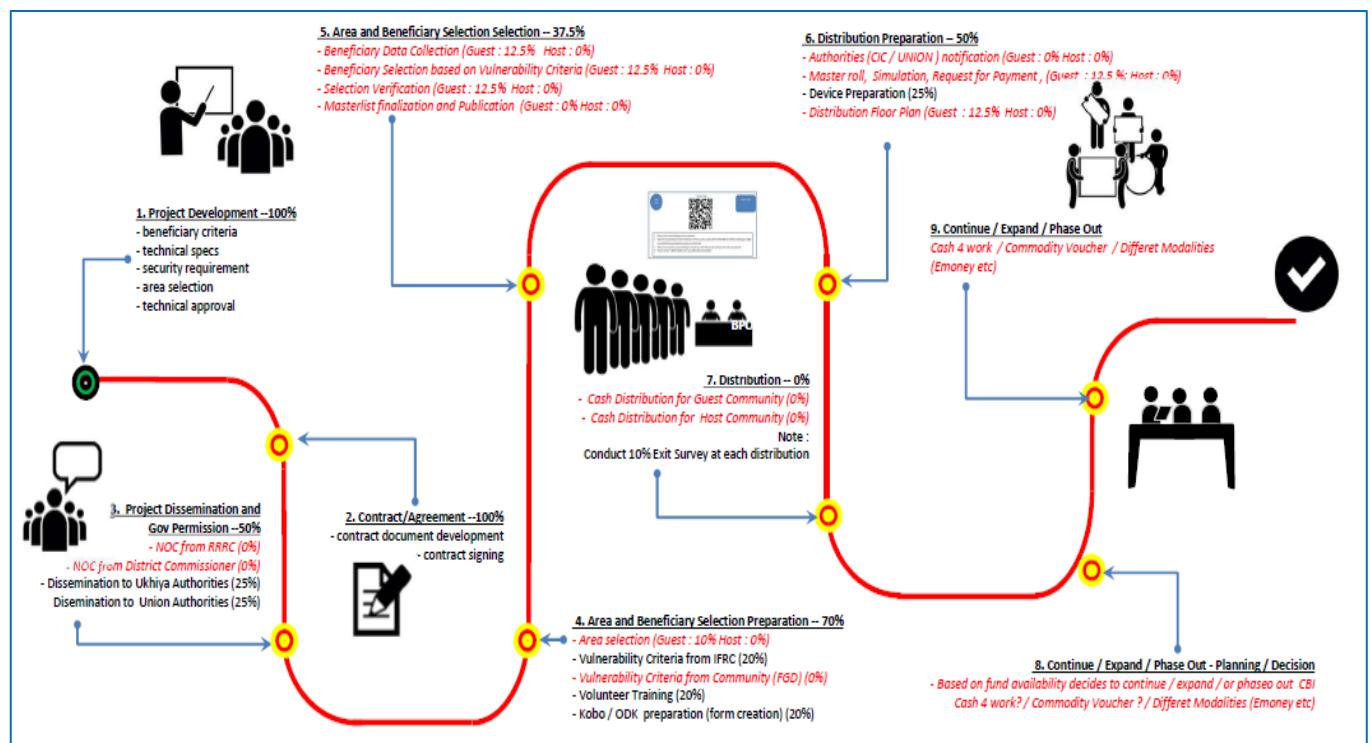
- b. Livelihoods needs, and capacity assessment should be focused on their self-sufficiency or income generating activities that result in products that can be consumed locally; i.e local foods, crafts etc.

In relation to the implementation of unrestricted/ unconditional cash-based intervention, the government allowed a cash transfer for multipurpose cash grant (pilot) to be conducted. 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 carried out in mid-October. The pilot is planned to be carried out as shown in the diagram below:

The livelihoods plan has been revised in the latest EPOA considering the current flexibility of the Government of Bangladesh and the needs of host communities. The plan included a provision of unconditional cash grants of CHF 69 (BDT 5,500) to 5,000 households in camp and host communities. So far 294 households from host community (namely Palongkhali Union) received the cash grants, while 718 households from Camp 13 were given the cash grant.



Host community members, receiving unconditional cash. (Photo: IFRC)



Project Summary :

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



Health

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: 260,831

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through NS emergency health management programmes	165,000	167,388

Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people receiving essential health services through the BDRCS health facilities (catchment area of 40,000 households)	200,000	260,831
# of BDRCS staff and volunteers trained in emergency health trainings	50	509

Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population camp and host communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households trained on CBHFA in camps and host communities	25,000	10,400
# of Community volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	550	509
# of BDRCS RCY volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	50	50

Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with psychosocial support in camps and host communities	200,000	186,625

Output 1.5: Severe Acute Malnutrition is addressed in the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children (age 6-59 months of age) screened for nutritional deficiency	2,000	18,000
# of infant and Young Child Feeding counselling provided	30	15
# of sensitization sessions of nutrition requirements	24	150

Progress towards outcomes

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

The 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. At least 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. To operate the ERU field hospital, the Maldivian Red Crescent contributed to the Appeal through a cash pledge that covered cost of a significant number of national staff and administration purposes.

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 2019, 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.

Graduation of ERU Hospital

As part of IFRC global response tools, ERU hospital was set up on 16 October 2017, initially for six months and later on, extended to 31 December 2018. Handover of the Emergency hospital to BDRCS was completed in December 2018. BDRCS is currently responsible for the management of the BDRCS Emergency hospital. A separate MoU was signed between BDRCS and IFRC to ensure IFRC's support. A review will be carried out during 2019 for the need and quality of services. A lesson learned workshop was held with RCRC stakeholders in this regard to capture learning from the ERU deployment, extension and handover during 2018. The learning and recommendations are given below:

Major learning and recommendations:

- Adequate number of local and expatriate staff were often not available for unexpected reasons. If adequate technical staff like doctors and nurses could be recruited locally, the pressure to deploy huge numbers of expatriates would be reduced.
- Staff turn-over has hindered critical services like surgery. The organogram together with specific management positions, tasks, duties and responsibilities were not clear to all leading to overlapping and confusion.
- Expatriate staff often became confused in dealing with locals or camp residents, as they have limited knowledge and experience about the cultural context. This affected their ability to understand the health status of patients with complicated and communicable diseases.
- The staff were sometimes lacking adequate knowledge of local diseases and what to expect in terms of tools and equipment available for their work. Some ethical and cultural challenges were found that the foreign staff had a hard time adapting and were not sufficiently briefed by the PNSs before joining the mission.
- Capacity-building is an important task of the ERU and while it did exist it was a pity that the hospital was largely run by delegates. However, in the end there were clear results in the capacity of long term BDRCS staff.
- The PSS team of the hospital did a great work both internally with patients and their family members but also in building trust in the community. They played an indispensable role for the acceptance of the hospital and the sense of security that the staff felt, despite staying in the camp area.
- Hospital staff are not specialists in disaster preparedness measures and other working modalities (mobile teams), however other experts can assist, especially in the monsoon seasons.
- Finally, for the exit process, the human resources plan must be given thorough consideration and reviewed. Inconsistencies occurred in communication with key partners which need to be systematically improved.

For more details, please read the document, embedded here:



REH_Lesson Learned
workshop Proceeding

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 DAPS centres 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 RC 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.

A total of 186,625 children and adults were reached with psychosocial support activities. Trainings are continuously being provided to the BDRCS volunteers.

Summary of activities that have already been carried out:

- PSS strategy and plan of action.
- Workshop on PSS.
- PSS orientation for Community Mobilizer (CM) and Community Volunteers (CV).
- Developing PSS key messages for volunteers.
- PSS training for CM (one batches).
- PSS orientation for CV (three batches).
- IEC Material and Guideline.
- Reporting and Monitoring.
- Inter-sectoral coordination and sensitization.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 105,000

People reached: 58,838

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population that has access to improved water system	100%	13%
% of targeted population that has access to functional latrines facilities	75%	5%
% of targeted population that has demonstrated increased (from baseline) satisfactory hygiene practices (washing hands in at least 2 critical times) Note: Total 1,000 tests were targeted and to date 1,079 samples have been tested.	100%	100%
% increase in 3 aspects of personal hygiene knowledge (hand washing, latrine use and safe water handling) ¹²	20%	-

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of KAP surveys conducted	4	1

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 practicing good water handling practices which includes use safe water storage container.	75%	78%
% of the time of residual chlorine test at the water distribution point met min requirement 0.3 mg/l	90%	99.9%
% of the time targeted population have access to 7.5 l ppd	75%	45%
# of people trained on operation and maintenance	100	10
# of institution with access to improve water system	10	0
# of people have access to emergency water supply stock during emergency/disaster ¹³	40,000	82,500 ¹⁴
# of existing water system improved in the host communities	10	0

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population with access to functional latrines in camp	75%	5%
% of targeted population with safe faecal sludge treatment	50%	13%

¹² End-line KAP survey will be conducted to clarify the change.

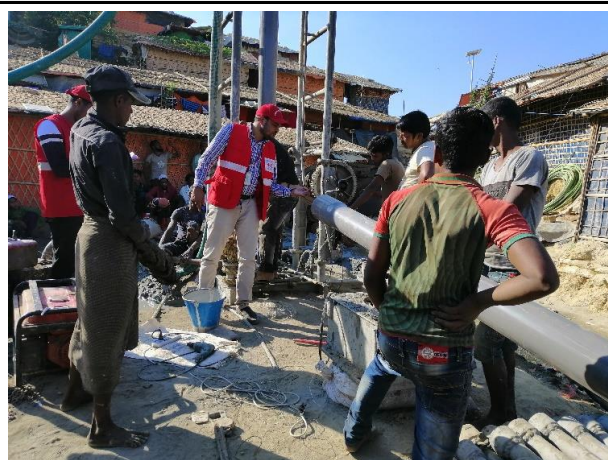
¹³ Current emergency Aquatab stock of 578,000 tablets that can make 5L/p/d for 1 week.

¹⁴ The people can access the stock, counting the camp population.

# of people who have access to solid waste disposal system	10,000	0
Volume of sludge treated (accumulation)	4 m ³ /day	3.6 m ³ /day
% of effluent met the preferred GoB standards (BOD, COD)	75%	0%
# of latrines constructed in institution	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	-
# of people have access to contingency sanitation supplies ¹⁵	40,000	3,500
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 targeted people reached with hygiene messages	75%	65%
# of families received consistent hygiene kits and consumable replenishment	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	7,600
# of hygiene kits distributed	20,000	16,023
# of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits distributed	10,000	5,943

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has drilled nine production boreholes, one for the BDRCS Field Hospital and another eight for water networks in Camps 11, 12 and 18. The five water networks in Camps 12 and 18 have been constructed and have been handed to BDRCS to operate with support from Swedish Red Cross. Four networks are under construction in Camp 11 with five in Camp 11 and two in Camp 4 Extension being planned for future drilling and construction. A total of approximately 29,000m³ water has been produced and distributed since March 2018, providing an average of 9.3L/p/d since January 2019. IFRC engaged heavily in the coordination process at the WASH Sector level in setting the standards and in the allocation of the water networks.



Production borehole in Camp 11, under construction. (Photo: IFRC)

A pilot aerobic faecal sludge treatment unit has been constructed and is operating in Camp 18 in partnership with the British Red Cross. Since November 2018 a total of 473.5m³ of sludge has been delivered and treated in the unit. A faecal sludge field laboratory (FSFL) has been established and is testing samples from the pilot aerobic unit, the British Red Cross lime treatment site and a total of five other systems constructed and operated by other agencies as part of a contribution to the wider WASH Sector. The Government of Bangladesh standard of 200mg/L for the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) from the effluent has yet to be consistently achieved by the unit; the average COD results in April and May 2019 is equal to approximately 450mg/L. The effluent results for Nitrogen and Phosphate have consistently been meeting the government standards since operation commenced.

A total of 16,023 hygiene kits for a household of 5 have been distributed since the start of the operation. The estimated number of people who have been reached through this process is approximately 50,000. A new hygiene kit strategy was developed at the end of 2018 and approved by the RRRC to distribute individual hygiene parcels every two months. Distribution of the parcels will be undertaken on a regular basis over the next six months for the whole area of Camp 18 covering approximately 29,700 people. A KAP is planned to support targeting for ongoing distributions and hygiene promotion.

A menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kit has been developed and is being distributed to women and girls of menstrual age (11 to 49 years) in the whole of Camp 13 and one third of Camp 18, equal to approximately 15,000 people. The WASH Sector is currently revising the hygiene item distribution strategy and has incorporated key concepts from the IFRC individual hygiene parcels and the MHM kits into their approach.

The timeframe for procurement of materials has been quite extensive and has impacted the delivery of the program. Larger framework agreements are being developed which will aim to reduce the overall time for procurement by having set price agreements over a longer timeframe. Local procurement is also being prioritised over international procurement due to the issues related with delay's in customs and obtaining tax exemption certificates. Higher quality local suppliers have identified and are delivering within agreed timeframes.

In 2018 BDRCS struggled in their staff recruitment process for qualified and experienced WASH staff. With the change

¹⁵ Materials sufficient to build 70 emergency latrines for 50 people per latrine are part of contingency stock.

in management in early 2019, new staff (officers and community mobilizers) were able to be recruited within appropriate timeframes (a total of seven started in March/April 2019). Unfortunately, the BDRCS HR Officer based in the PMO left a few months ago and has yet to be replaced which poses a risk for future recruitment.

BDRCS did not have either a WASH Manager or a WASH camp focal point for Camp 18 for about five months. The camp focal point was covered by IFRC WASH Manager who has now onboarded the responsibility to a new WASH Officer who was previously deployed as part of the National Disaster Water Relief Team (NDWRT) roster. BDRCS appointed two WASH Officers to an acting role while the WASH Manager was recruited, however this was not an optimal arrangement as the WASH Officers were also engaged with programme activities. The new WASH Manager has shown increased engagement with the programmes and coordination within the Movement which has seen BDRCS start to take the lead in implementing the WASH programme.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 120,500

People reached: at least 120,500

Outcome 1: Vulnerable groups are empowered and protected from abuse, violence and exploitation including trafficking

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response</i>	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: Vulnerable groups have access to DAPS centers.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of community members (f & m) having access to DAPS centres</i>	120,500	At least 120,500
<i># of DAPS house accessible to the target population</i>	3	3

Output 1.2: The most vulnerable people receive items for protection

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of Dignity kits distributed</i>	20,000	27,870

Output 1.3: PGI is mainstreamed across programs and operations.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of sectors that show evidence of integrating the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies (health, shelter, WASH, livelihoods, DRR)</i>	6	6

Output 1.4: People with disabilities are identified, medical assessments are carried out and people receive assisting devices.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of assessment or surveys including PDM and satisfaction survey done using Washington questions set</i>	1	2

Outcome 2: The institutional capacity of BDRCS is enhanced in terms of PGI response.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of IEC/ key messages, awareness raising sessions, on prevention and response to protection risks (including trafficking and PSEA) designed, disseminated, implemented</i> <i>Note: GBV IEC materials set was prepared</i>	1	1

Output 2.1: There is increased BDRCS knowledge on Child Protection, SGBV, trafficking and other PGI aspects

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PGI briefings conducted to BDRCS staffs and volunteers on CP, SGBV, trafficking including on Protection reporting forms	1	1
Output 2.2 BDRCS field staff and volunteers as well as community volunteers from other sectors have the capacity to identify vulnerable people in need of support across RC/RC operations (including during emergencies).		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff/RCY/community volunteers trained on PGI	1,000	1,257

Progress towards outcomes

The affected camp community faces serious 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 people have expressed anxiety about their future, explaining that they would not agree to return until questions of citizenship, legal rights, access to services, justice and restitution are addressed. For women and girls, especially adolescent girls' movement in the camp is limited. Many face restrictions leaving the house during the day and a lack of lighting at night, exposes many women and girls particularly to safety risks. Some of these risks include being unable to use latrines, being unable to walk alone at night and collecting food, water or relief items. Restriction of movement has negative impacts on access to information, services, participation in activities, as well as effects on overall psychological well-being. According to an ISCG report 100-400 incidents of sexual and gender-based violence were being reported on a weekly basis and it is widely recognized that data on SGBV are highly under reported. Unaccompanied and separated children are particularly vulnerable. Girls and boys are at risk of child marriage or being trafficked and reports of abductions or attempted abductions in the camps are of high concern. According to a recent gender mainstreaming report by ISCG, the number of women and children is higher across the camps (85 per cent) and 16 per cent of households are female headed. Women and girls represent 55 per cent of the total population and the report confirms that they are the most affected by human rights abuses, SGBV and domestic violence. The report also highlights that there is a need to engage men and boys both as survivors and as agents of change on SGBV.



Activities with children in the DAPs centre. (Photo: IFRC)

PGI in PMO is supported by IFRC through a coordination mechanism and capacity building of BDRCS. RCRC internal sector coordination and collaboration is the means of identifying common interest and making implementation strategies. IFRC supported with logistics, PMER and administrative support to carry out distribution of 27,870 dignity kits, more than 12,634 umbrellas and the delivery of PGI training to 1,257 PGI community mobilizers, community volunteers and staff.

The national society BDRCS has employed 1 PGI officer and 10 dedicated PGI Community Mobilizers. Often it has been difficult for the PGI community volunteers to come to work for people in the camp who are vulnerable in various ways, as they have been barred by their own family members. The issue of protection has been a major challenge for female members of the community to continue the awareness work for their fellow members at home and community.

The EPoA targets women, men, girls and boys in Hakim Para (Camp 14), Burma Para (Camp 13) and Tanjmarkhola (Camp 19) camp areas, and provided with services for access to protection, psychosocial, gender issues and community engagement programmes at the DAPS centres.

DAPS centre operation is an integrated strategy for PGI, PSS, CEA and RFL and provides community-based activities including facilitation of male/women/child friendly activities at DAPS Center premises and in communities, rolling out of feedback and complaint mechanism and support to individuals who are identified to be at risk. Two new DAPS centres have been constructed in Tanjmarkhola (camp 19) and Hakimpara (camp 14). These centres have been operational from beginning of May 2019. At least 607 people (292 male and 315 female) from the camps visited the DAPS centres. Ongoing activities of DAPS centre include:

- Structured recreational and PSS activities of DAPS center (Burmapara).
- Skill training for vulnerable women and girls.
- PGI training for staff and volunteers (RCY and community volunteers).
- Production and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

PGI in PMO maintains active and effective coordination with the protection sub-sector (participating in all relevant forum), other sectors, PNSs as well as local authorities.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 200,000

People reached¹⁶: 54,473

Outcome 1: Disaster ready communities, camp settlements and schools

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households in target communities with increased knowledge on preparing, mitigating, or responding to disasters	40,000	40,000
# of contingency plans that include local and community inputs	1	1

Output 1.1: Camp Settlement communities have improved knowledge, skills and tools necessary to prepare for, mitigate the impacts of, and respond to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached by training on DRR and DP	40,000	At least 20,000
# of volunteers mobilized on awareness campaign and DP activities	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	-
# of individuals and teams provided with basic response equipment	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	-

Output 1.2: Host communities have improved knowledge, skills and tools necessary to prepare for, mitigate the impacts of, and respond to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of hazards maps prepared and climate smart solutions are applied for disaster risk reduction	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	-
# of response teams formed and remain functional for emergency services with necessary equipment	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	-

Output 1.3: Reinforced and strengthened structures for safe schools and learning centres with knowledgeable and equipped teachers and learners on DRR, CCA and other life-saving skills

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of schools and learning centres reached	10	10

Output 1.4: BDRCS has increased DRR partnership and improved

# of forged and sustained partnerships	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	-
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Progress towards outcomes

Preparedness and resilience

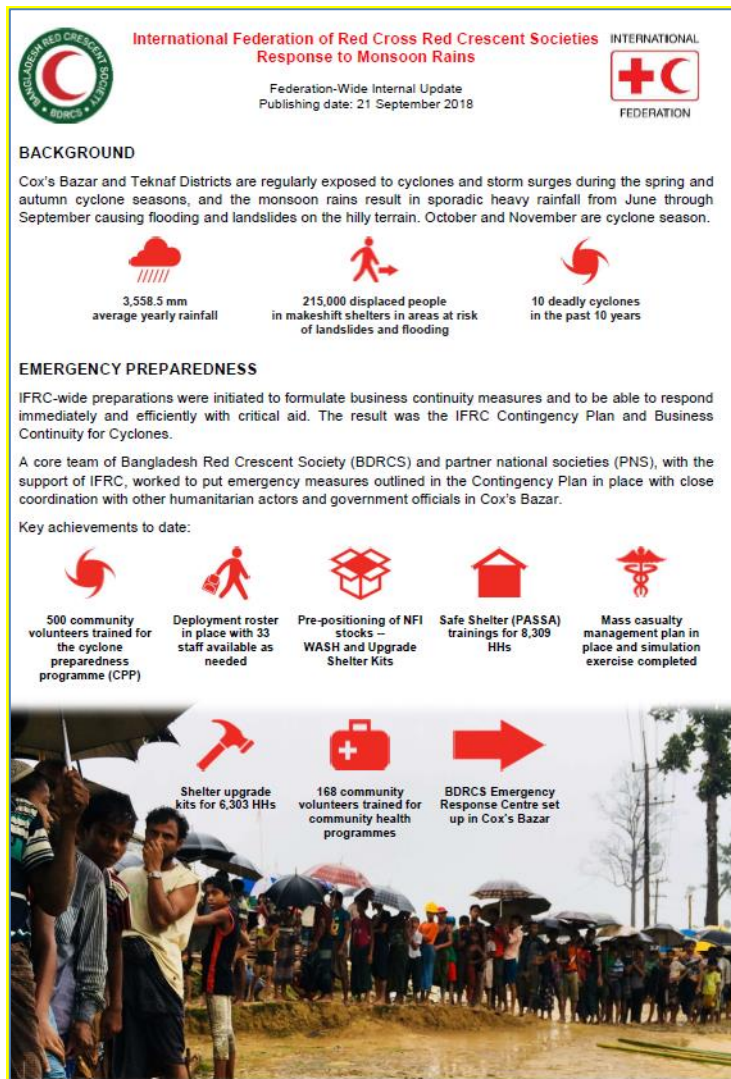
During the first monsoon season (May to July), the collaboration between national society and IFRC/PNSs in emergency response was limited. In this period, a lot of preparedness work was done including distribution of VEST, red colour with BDRCS logo, rain coat with pants, gum boats, first aid boxes and ORS. American Red Cross has been leading the support to BDRCS' cyclone preparedness with the following activities:

- Ten schools in host communities have been identified.
- Eight mock drills (simulation exercise) on cyclone preparedness were conducted in different camp in Ukyia mega camp settlements. It was observed that a large number of camp population were reached, including children and females through those mock drills.
- A 3-day Contingency Plan Preparedness (CPP) camp volunteers' basic training was conducted in all 31 camps at Ukhia and Teknaf. A total of 3,100 participants (camp volunteers) joined the 3-day CPP training.
- First aid training conducted at 6 camps covering 120 CPP camp volunteers. The training continues to cover remaining camps volunteers.
- EWS (Early warning system) messaging issue was discussed with Communication with Communities (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.

¹⁶ Reference to the counting people reached guidance

- Frequent coordination meetings were held and participated by RCRC delegates with key stakeholders in DRR sector including RRRC, UN and Movement partners.

With support from American Red Cross, in preparation for the cyclone season, a federation wide contingency plan was finalized and shared to all Movement partners, and a simulation exercise was conducted with them. The recent strategic action on CPP has been done in collaboration with the National Society and PNSs. Emergency Operational Cell (EOC) of BDRCS is operational with deployment of new NDRTs.



Infographic on emergency preparedness and Federation-wide response

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
<i>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</i>	Cox Branch: Redoing BOCA. Follow up BDRCS: OCAC	Branch: # ToF planned for BOCA Cox BDRCS: Review workshop planned in Dhaka

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)	At least 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	Will be updated in next reporting cycle	-
Progress towards outcomes		
Cox's Bazar unit and BDRCS development		
<p>Efforts were made to improve the functionality of facilities at Cox's Bazar Unit through the provision of 2 laptops, 2 sets of secretariat chairs and tables, 2 split type air conditioners, file cabinet, 10 chairs and small renovation/painting of office building. BDRCS-IFRC PMO has provided a 5KV Electric Generator to Cox's Bazar Unit office.</p>		
<p>In total, 66 BDRCS Youth volunteer leaders participated in stress management and team building exercise. It helped to enhance volunteer's 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.</p>		
<p>BDRCS organized a 2-day RCRC Orientation workshop for the Branch/Unit Governance members. Three Unit Executive Committee (UEC) members from each of 31 Units participated. In total 81 UEC members (66 male and 15 female) participated in 2 batches where PMO has provided technical support.</p>		
<p>BDRCS Cox's Bazar Unit organized various events to observe the World Red Cross Day on 8 May 2018. Some 24 students from 10 schools participated on Art/Drawing competition on 6 May, and at least 200 RCY volunteers took part in Cox's Bazar Beach cleaning on 7 May. While on 8 May, a day-long celebration started with National and Red Crescent flag hoisting, followed by a colorful 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 CXB) and local philanthropists participated in the rally. A seminar followed by a cultural programme was organized in the CXB Unit Office premise. Representatives from IFRC, ICRC and CXB Unit highlighted the humanitarian endeavors of the RCRC Movement, theme of this year and roles of volunteers towards vulnerable people, especially for the Population Movement in Cox's Bazar.</p>		
<p>A 2-hour orientation on RCRC Movement was conducted for 130 (20 female) officers, 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.</p>		
<p>Around 52 (9 female) RCY volunteers 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 CXB Unit Office as part of preparedness for emergency response. Out of the 52 trained, 25 (9 female) RCY volunteers along with IFRC and BDRCS officials took part in the final Disaster Response Exercise Exchange (DREE) simulation exercise on landslide disaster organized by the 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.</p>		
<p>A discussion was held with BDRCS NHQ lead Fact Finding Team on the 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.</p>		
<p>A three days long Cox's Bazar Unit/Branch capacities and gaps assessment was carried out jointly by ICRC, IFRC and BDRCS (PMER) NHQ. The ICRC Cooperation Department led the review/assessment process using ICRC's global branch assessment tool. This will augment the undertaking of further BOCA by BDRCS as well as provide inputs for the revision of Cox's Bazar branch development plan in the near future. The assessment report has been finalized with inputs from the BDRCS and IFRC; and will be shared with the senior management of respective organizations (ICRC, BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs).</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>PMO BDRCS-IFRC provided technical inputs to BDRCS P&D department in preparation for the up-coming Movement Orientation for BDRCS Unit/Branch Chairman held in Dhaka. A total of 41 Unit Chairman took part in the day-long orientation held in Dhaka.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		

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 finalized the plan for organizing Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) Training of Facilitators (ToF) in the last week of September 2018.

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 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 a day-long Stress Management and Team Building Exercise 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 finalized their plan of action around capacity building for the Red Crescent Youth volunteers at NHQ, Cox's Bazar and Chittagong Unit. First Aid ToT for 60 RCY volunteer, 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 RC capacity building activities for Cox's Bazar Unit.

A total of 45 (42 male and 3 female) BDRCS PMO staff attended 2-days 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 program.

IFRC sub delegation 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 to organize monthly meeting to review the progress against target and updates the PoA.

First meeting of Branch Development Working Group held in September 2018. PNSs which 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 priority wider NSD issues have been discussed. SG advised to focus all Unit/Branches not only particular one such as Cox's Bazar. HR, infrastructure development, corporate fundraising, finance development and volunteering development are the areas of priority for BDRCS. Decision has been taken to include some new/revised activities in the NSD PoA and finalize the plan organizing another meeting with BDRCS management. The Integrated NSD PoA will be officially shared with the partners and internally with concerned departments from the office of the BDRCS SG.

International Disaster Response

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population expressing that they have access to information about the RC/RC programmes/response (Target: 60%).	200,000	133,000 ¹⁷
% of target population expressing that they feel as if the RC/RC listens and responds to their feedback (Target: 60%)	60%	59% ¹⁸

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

% of target population expressing satisfaction with the humanitarian assistance received from the RC/RC (Target: 80%)	80%	90% ¹⁹
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	As necessary	11 ²⁰
# of people deployed using global response tools	As necessary	221
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%	60%
System/protocols in place to collect, analyze and verify information/feedback received from communities	Yes	Yes
60% of feedback and complains responded/acted upon	60%	30%
Regular perceptions surveys conducted	Yes	Yes
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
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
# of PNS supported through integrated services	11	11
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	6	6
Progress towards outcomes		
Community engagement and accountability		
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of basic CEA induction sessions during most sectoral trainings for BDRCS staff and volunteers. • 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. • Establishment of a partnership with Artolution, an organization that supported the WASH and PSS teams in the development of contextually appropriate information materials. • Development and translation of several IEC materials (such as flyers, posters and brochures). • Standard inclusion of CEA-related questions in all Post-Distribution Monitoring and exit surveys. <p>BDRCS and IFRC as well as all PNSs also continue to receive feedback from communities through a variety of channels. Due to the contextual challenges related to illiteracy (73 per cent of the displaced population is illiterate) and limited access to technology, adopted approach places a strong emphasis on audio-visual communication and feedback collection. At present, the most important feedback channels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and Feedback Desks at distribution sites, community centres and health facilities. • 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. • Monthly feedback-sharing meetings with community representatives (mahji's and imams) in all camps where BDRCS has significant interventions. • Feedback boxes at BDRCS distribution sites and community centres. • Outreach activities by sectoral volunteers, such as the daily home visits of PSS teams, as well as by the CEA community mobilizers. 		

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Current number of PNS in-country.

- Exit surveys conducted with people who have just received Red Cross services, for example a client at one of the health clinics or someone who was targeted by one of Red Cross distributions.
- Independent perception 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 seven 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 been deployed to support the operation. BDRCS also has been deploying the Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteers and community volunteers daily for the operation.

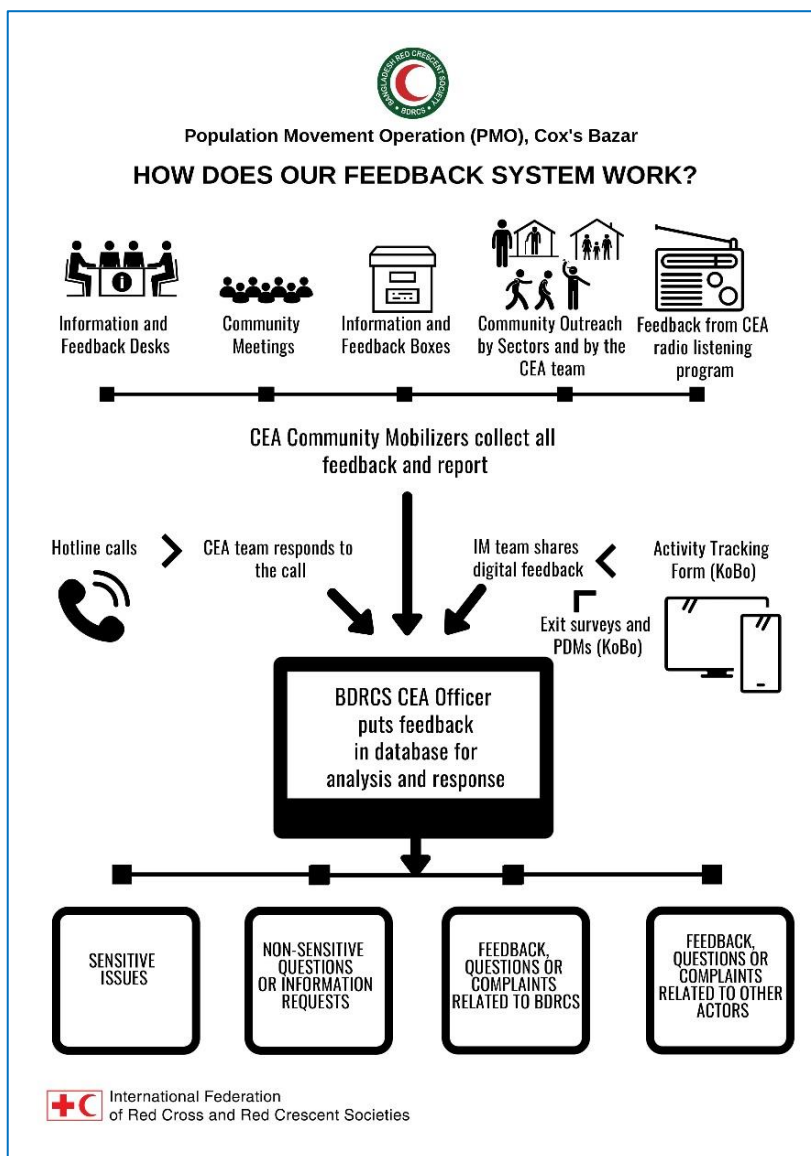
IFRC has a sub-office with local and international staff in Cox's Bazar and is supporting BDRCS in the implementation of activities and coordination with stakeholders. The staff are recruited by BDRCS with support from IFRC and funded through this appeal or through other Movement partners. The number of surge and RDRT has been greatly reduced with more long-term staff being recruited.

Since 25 August 2017, a number of 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

The Federation wide logistics, procurement and supply chain management sector is steadily and progressively providing services to the population movement operation (PMO) which span the entire supply chain process of end-to-end planning, sourcing and delivery of goods and services to assist people in need.

The in-country team is focused on procurement of a broad category of goods and services, warehouse operations and storage for general goods and cold chain for medical drugs, fleet and transport management including movement of people and trucking for goods from storage to distribution, Impex services majorly focusing on facilitating acquisition of duty exemptions for imported goods and customs clearance at ports of entry, technical guidance to various teams on logistics, procurement and supply chain management.



Internationally, the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur continues to provide International procurement of goods and services, procurement process quality control, review of high value local purchases, logistics coordination, mobilization of in-kind donations and technical advice on overall supply chain management excellence.

The following are recent developments in the various supply chain sectors:

- **Procurement:** The department has rolled out an assertive local framework agreement (LFA) strategy as a mechanism to provide faster and more cost-effective goods and services. Within the last six months, more than 20 agreements in a minimum of 15 categories have been finalized and have resulted in significant impact in cost effective, timely delivery of goods, services and construction. The programme teams are reviewing their budgets, plans, interest from PNSs which will result in scaling up of the LFA's to meet expanding programme needs.
- **Fleet and Transport:** Twelve vehicles leased by the Global fleet unit which took months to import to Bangladesh have finally been cleared. The delay was in securing the duty exemption approval. Out of the 12 units IFRC will use four directly for the PMO office while the rest are spread out across the PNSs and the IFRC country office in Dhaka.
- **Warehousing operations:** Although in totality the cluster of warehouses operated in support of the PMO is enough, the mobile storage units (MSUs) located near the settlement camps are limited and often utilized to capacity as procurement deliveries increase by the day. The team is keenly monitoring and requesting overdue stocks to be distributed by the programme teams to allow for optimization of space for incoming stocks. The PMO is also relocating its MSUs from Palong garden warehouse to Raja Palong which has more security and space.
- **Mobilization:** The recently revised appeal presented additional needs for various programs, part of which have been included in the updated mobilization table. Recently, the British red cross has committed to provide support in acquiring some goods. It is important to note that on overall, many PNSs have contributed in-kind and financially to the PMO budget, mob-table, bilaterally and directly. Details on the mobilization table can be accessed on DMIS.
- **Basic training:** IFRC organized a One-day workshop to enable logistics, procurement and supply chain NS staff familiarize themselves with how the IFRC system works. The OLPSCM structure was presented, hierarchical levels of authorization, matrix way of working and many of the tools, manuals and guiding procedures were shared to enable the team to be more effective in their day to day work. The IFRC unit highly recommended to BDRCS and the PNSs supply chain staff to always seek technical support from IFRC where they have limited knowledge or experience.

Major challenges include:

- Delays in approvals of import duty exemption applications for international procurement over and above six months.
- Limited staffing capacity and scaling down of staff in the department whereas the workload is steadily increasing. By end of June the Med-Logs assistant and Logistics delegate will have ended their mission.
- Short termism and unplanned approach to request for procurement services by programme teams leads to more work in repeating tenders for similar type of goods.
- Increased procedural requirements for procurement as per the 2018 updated manual and eContract approval/requirements results in delay in delivery as each file requires a lot of effort and multiple layers of approval.
- Limited availability of skilled drivers fluent in English for increased vehicle fleet.
- Increased delivery of goods where distribution is slow is leading to reducing storage capacity in the MSUs nearer to the settlement camps.

Output S2.1.5

The 11 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Published One Window Framework and Plan of Action</i>	Yes	Yes

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.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RCRC coordination meetings	As necessary	at least 40
Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Shared services are available to all Movement partners.	Yes	Yes
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.		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular coordination with key government stakeholders and within the humanitarian system.	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Involvement within the humanitarian system on advocacy for the crisis	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments/evaluations carried out	2 (mid-term & final evaluation)	1
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The IFRC head of sub-office participates in meetings with government agencies and International Organizations and NGOs present in Cox's Bazar. Furthermore, the IFRC operations manager participates 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>		

A mid-term review of the operation has been conducted in May 2019. The report is expected to be completed in the coming weeks.

Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PNS continuing programming on a longer term	As necessary	10

Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of partners supporting the Emergency Appeal	As necessary	42

Progress towards outcomes

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.

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. As per reporting period, the Emergency Appeal is 83 per cent funded.

Coordination meetings are held in Cox's Bazar and in Dhaka with all Movement partners on a regular basis

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Annual audit conducted	Yes	Yes

Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular monitoring of budget and expenditure	Yes	Yes

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.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular monitoring of budget and expenditure	Yes	Yes

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

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.

The PMO IFRC Security Team is now a well-established and effective hub for operational security, contingency and incident response, and civil-military liaison. In the enduringly sensitive context, identifying, assessing and addressing security and safety concerns remains a priority. The operational security approach continues to be focused on community acceptance and understanding.

Field movements and communications for this complex operation are overseen by the Security Communications team. Monitoring movements around the operational area and providing initial incident response, the team is also responsible for the maintenance of contingency contact administration. Regular situational analysis, news and open-source monitoring, severe weather monitoring and regular security alerts are provided in order to facilitate safe operational activities. This is key to maintaining operational capacity during the frequently changeable and unstable periods and is a priority during the election period.

In the operational context, relationships with authorities are a vital element of the security team's enabling work. The Senior Security Officer acts as a civil-military liaison, holding and developing clear and appropriate relationships with the military and other key authority structures. Continuous dialogue with external agencies is maintained in order to best inform actions and advisories.

Alongside regular operational security activities, strong contingency plans have been developed for a fast and efficient response to critical incidents or any deterioration in the security context. These continue to be reviewed, tested and updated by the IFRC Security Team along with PMO management.

D. BUDGET

The appeal budget is CHF 51 million which includes CHF 3.57 million budgeted for Emergency Response Units. As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is 83 per cent. The expenditure as of 31 May 2019 closing is CHF 17,457,646. Please refer to the attached interim financial report for more details.



Click here for:

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

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How we work

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

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.**

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2019/5	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2020/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Jun 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 30 Jun 2020; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,700,000
AOF2 - Shelter	15,500,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	800,000
AOF4 - Health	6,800,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	8,300,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	6,100,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	800,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	9,000,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	51,000,000
Donor Response* as per 27 Jun 2019	33,389,174
Appeal Coverage	65.47%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	398,577	633,963	-235,386
AOF2 - Shelter	6,470,594	3,774,046	2,696,548
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	235,164	241,102	-5,938
AOF4 - Health	1,655,885	1,648,324	7,560
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,576,007	2,732,756	-156,749
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,572,392	1,170,313	402,079
AOF7 - Migration	4,744,376	4,401,895	342,480
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,161,384	926,683	1,234,701
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,248,681	1,367,776	-119,095
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	82,744	11,679	71,066
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	712,348	549,109	163,239
Grand Total	21,858,151	17,457,646	4,400,505

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	21,671,445
Expenditure	-17,457,646
Closing Balance	4,213,799
Deferred Income	12,065,007
Funds Available	16,278,806

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,063,858	Reimbursed :	963,858	Outstanding :	100,000
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2019/5	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2020/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Jun 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 30 Jun 2020; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	179,521	77,691			257,212		
Australian Red Cross	464,805		320,035		784,840		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,193,323				1,193,323		
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	88,672				88,672		
British Red Cross	353,734	235,324	154,847		743,906		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,565,312				2,565,312		
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc	269,459				269,459		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	34,128	131,521			165,648		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	250				250		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	147,500				147,500		
DREF Allocations				100,000	100,000		
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	100,000				100,000		
German Red Cross	23,908				23,908		
IFRC at the UN Inc	977				977		
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	0				0	7,509,352	
Italian Red Cross	117,332				117,332		
Japanese Red Cross Society	118,343				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		14,465		74,581		
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	84,980				84,980	418,689	
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		
Services Fees				890	890		
Shell	121,183				121,183		
Singapore Red Cross Society	29,613				29,613		
Spanish Government	115,803				115,803		
Swedish Red Cross	865,528		31,086		896,615		
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	1,646,089				1,646,089		
Swiss Government	500,000				500,000		
Swiss Red Cross	521,873		30,874		552,747		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	23,625				23,625		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	201,183	141,230	9,929		352,342		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	169,265				169,265		
The Netherlands Red Cross	606,319				606,319		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	2,623,036				2,623,036		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	102,033	32,615			134,648		
The Republic of the Philippines	150,530				150,530		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	496,993				496,993		
United States Government - PRM	3,142,753				3,142,753	4,136,966	

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2019/5	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2020/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Jun 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 30 Jun 2020; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
United States - Private Donors	95				95	
Write off & provisions				-2,033	-2,033	
Total Contributions and Other Income	20,392,971	618,381	561,236	98,857	21,671,445	12,065,007
Total Income and Deferred Income					21,671,445	12,065,007