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# Operation Update Report

## Bangladesh: Population Movement Operation

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal n° MDRBD018</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">OT-2017-000003-BGD</a></b>
<b>EPoA update n° 11; Date of issue:</b> 26 March 2021 (published retrospectively) <sup>1</sup>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 17 January 2017 to 26 March 2021 (with highlights for fire response on 26 March 2021)
<b>Operation start date:</b> 28 December 2016	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 57 months; up to 31 December 2021 (Emergency Appeal launched on 18 March 2017)
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 82.2 million	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> Total amount advanced and replenished from DREF is CHF 1,385,104 (January 2017: CHF 273,151; Sept 2017: CHF 690,707; June 2018: CHF 100,000; March 2021: CHF 321,246)
<b>No. of people being assisted:</b> Approximately 227,500 displaced people and 60,000 from host communities	

**This Operation Update is issued retroactively to reflect the fire response operation launched on 26 March 2021.**



The fire which began at 3pm on 22 March in the camp settlement, was finally put out by 1am the next day. (Photo: BDRCS)

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the BDRCS response:**

Movement partners are supporting the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's (BDRCS) response through the Emergency Appeal launched by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or through bilateral arrangements with BDRCS, utilizing a One Window Framework approach<sup>2</sup> or through the Appeal of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) 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, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross Society, 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 the Turkish Red Crescent. The German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Swiss

<sup>1</sup> This is a revised Operation Update no. 11 for the one issued on 26 February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> The One Window Framework approach has been designed with flexibility to accommodate more partner contributions to the response through a common agreed plan and is regarded as the most acceptable, effective and efficient approach for this response.

Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent have also contributed to BDRCS activities through bilateral channels.

#### **Partners other than RCRC who have contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal:**

The Governments of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Korea, the Maldives, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (Department for International Development (DFID)/Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office), the United States (Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration) and Uzbekistan, and private donors from Malaysia, the Maldives and the United States, have contributed financially to the operation. The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Shell, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the UK Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) have also contributed financially to this Appeal.

#### **Other partner organizations actively involved in the Population Movement Operation:**

The Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs<sup>3</sup> 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.

#### **Summary of Operation Update**

The Population Movement Operation is in its fourth year and is a response to the protracted crisis involving the displaced people from Rakhine State in Myanmar, living in a congested camp settlement of 866,457 people (188,540 households)<sup>4</sup>. The influx of displaced people who crossed the border from Myanmar, reached its height in August 2017, and the sheer numbers of the displaced population have impacted the host community (local Bangladeshis) living in the area adjacent to where the camps have been established – hence the focus of part of the response operation undertaken by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and indeed all other humanitarian actors, is to assist the host community as well. In this connection, the interventions for both camp and host communities are aimed at facilitating community resilience and social cohesion. This Operation Update covers the period 2017 to Dec 2020, with a specific focus on significant developments, as well as achievements and challenges during the July to Dec 2020 period. It also reflects the launch of the fire response on 26 March 2021. These include the following:

- Business continuity has been maintained i.e., the operation has continued with no break, despite the global COVID-19 pandemic. This has been made possible through strict adherence to safety protocols in the office and field, as part of the Duty of Care owed to staff and volunteers. All of this has been undertaken in close collaboration and coordination between IFRC and the BDRCS, as well as Partner National Societies. Business continuity despite the COVID-19 pandemic has been imperative for the Population Movement Operation, given that it is a protracted crisis, and the fact that the displaced people from Rakhine in the camp settlements continue to rely on humanitarian aid for their daily survival and wellbeing.
- Thanks to the combined efforts of the authorities, humanitarian aid organizations (including BDRCS with the support of IFRC and RCRC partners), and other actors, the potential large-scale COVID-19 outbreak anticipated through modelling<sup>5</sup> undertaken by researchers did not materialize – from the start of the pandemic until 3 January 2021, there were 10 deaths in the camp settlement and 73 deaths in the host community<sup>6</sup>. In reference to COVID-19 cases, there were 367 and 5,407 in the camp and host communities respectively during the same reporting period.
- A nationwide COVID-19 vaccination campaign launched by the Bangladesh government began in early February, targeting vulnerable groups such as frontline healthcare workers, the elderly and humanitarian workers. In this connection, some RCRC personnel in Cox's Bazar have already been vaccinated (*for details, please see the Operational Highlights section in this report*).



Between July and Dec 2020, households in three camps were provided with access to piped chlorinated water by BDRCS with IFRC support. (Photo: IFRC)

<sup>3</sup> International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

<sup>4</sup> [Rohingya Refugee Response/Bangladesh: Joint Government of Bangladesh - UNHCR Population factsheet \(as of December 31, 2020\) - Bangladesh ReliefWeb](#) (31 December 2020)

<sup>5</sup> [New Modeling Study Estimates the Potential Impact of a COVID-19 Outbreak in Bangladesh Refugee Camps - News - Department of International Health - Departments - Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health \(jhsph.edu\)](#)

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/bangladesh/bangladesh---rohingya-crisis---pdf-reports/sitreps/2021/who-cxb-situation-report-37.pdf?sfvrsn=acfea92\\_7](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/bangladesh/bangladesh---rohingya-crisis---pdf-reports/sitreps/2021/who-cxb-situation-report-37.pdf?sfvrsn=acfea92_7)

- In response to a request for support from the Bangladesh government, BDRCS provided relief items to 1,642 displaced people from Rakhine already relocated from the congested camp settlement in Cox's Bazar to Bhasan Char island, in December. In this connection, IFRC has supported BDRCS in fulfilling its role and mandate as auxiliary to the government in the provision of humanitarian assistance. It should be noted that this has been undertaken while strictly adhering to the Red Cross and Red Crescent position and that of the international humanitarian community i.e., the relocation of displaced people must be voluntary, with safety and dignity assured. IFRC assures partners and donors that PMO funding has not been utilized.
- As the global COVID-19 pandemic has continued to significantly affect the issuance of visas and international travel, the recruitment and arrival of delegates to fill vacated positions has been delayed. This has meant that the PMO in Cox's Bazar has continued to see a lean team of existing delegates and local staff take on additional portfolios and responsibilities.
- After much delay related to COVID-19, preparations for the Three-Year Federation-Wide Report (2017-2019) on the PMO took off in the third week of December with the hiring of a consultancy.
- Planning for PMO 2021 programming began in October 2020, in line with the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) which accompanies this Emergency Appeal last revised until 31 Dec 2021. The planning process has also taken cognizance of the draft ISCG-led Joint Response Plan for 2021 and related discussions.
- Deliberations have also begun at senior management level in reference to the continuation of IFRC support to BDRCS for the PMO, and whether the Emergency Appeal or another funding mechanism is to be employed beyond 31 Dec 2021.
- IFRC served as co-chair with the UNDP on a localization taskforce which facilitated research by BRAC University's Centre for Peace and Justice (CPJ) between Nov 2019 and Aug 2020, resulting in a comprehensive guidance on localizing the interagency humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar.
- For 2020 alone, expenditure for the PMO stood at CHF 10 million (representing a 98 per cent expenditure versus budget rate). Approximately 60 per cent of PMO operational expenditure comprises procurements. By 31 Dec 2020, 56.2 per cent of the Emergency Appeal was funded. A soft pledge from a regular donor is expected to be registered in early 2021 and this is anticipated to increase the EA funding rate to 69 per cent.
- From the start of this operation in 2017 to 31 Dec 2020, targeted camp and host communities totaling 871,434 people were reached through the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) alone, which is a major component of disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming undertaken through the EA. In reference to other support extended, comprising health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); shelter, basic needs; and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), approximately 300,000 people in both camp and host communities have been assisted through one or more of these interventions.
- A **DREF loan** amounting to CHF 321,246 was approved on 26 March in support of the BDRCS response to the fire incident in the Cox's Bazar camp settlement on 22 March, affecting four of the 34 camps in the settlement. About 55,000 people (11,000 households) were displaced by the fire, including 563 injured. There were 11 deaths. The response is aimed at supporting 27,500 people (5,500 households) from 26 March to 30 June 2021 (details of the response can be found on **Page 30**). Note: the four affected camps are not part of the initial operational area covered by BDRCS existing Population Movement Operation supported by IFRC.

***The IFRC continues to seek the kind support of donors towards this Emergency Appeal so as to enable the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to continue to help meet the humanitarian needs of displaced people from Rakhine, as well as the local community affected by the influx of displaced people.***

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

According to the joint registration exercise conducted by the Government of Bangladesh and the UNHCR, there are now 866,457 people<sup>7</sup> displaced from Rakhine State in Myanmar, who are living in 34 congested camp settlements in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.<sup>8</sup> Along with an estimated 300,000 Myanmar nationals living in surrounding areas, they share a history of displacement that dates back decades, including noteworthy movements in 1992, 2012 and again in 2016. But it was the influx of more than 740,000 people fleeing violence in Rakhine in August 2017, that remains unprecedented in its speed and scale.

This is fundamentally a protection – and now a protracted – crisis in which the vulnerabilities of the displaced population are bound up in experiences of violence and insecurity that are only compounding in the fourth year of their displacement. Children make up almost 52 per cent of the camp population; women and girls represent almost 52 per cent, and one in three displaced families have at least one easily identifiable protection vulnerability<sup>9</sup>. While their

<sup>7</sup> [Rohingya Refugee Response/Bangladesh: Joint Government of Bangladesh - UNHCR Population factsheet \(as of December 31, 2020\) - Bangladesh | ReliefWeb](#) (31 December 2020)

<sup>8</sup> The total registration number includes approximately 35,000 people living in the two pre-registered camps. In addition, there are an estimated 200,000-300,000 people comprising previous arrivals, living in the surrounding area.

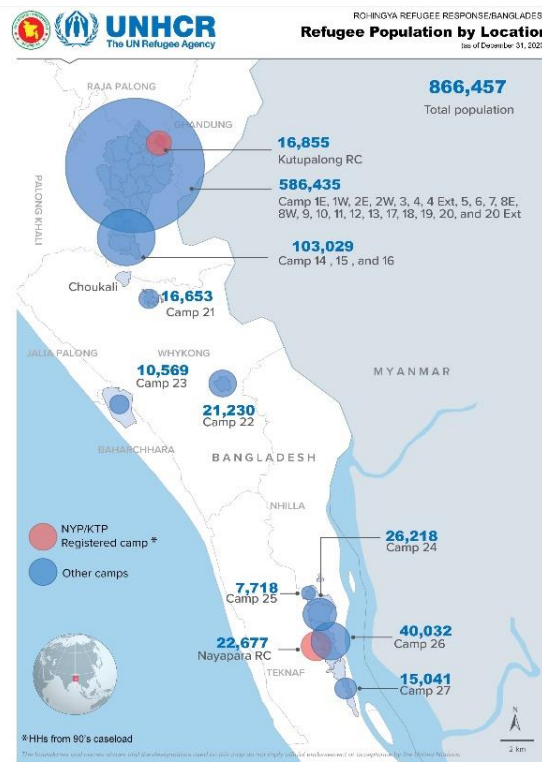
<sup>9</sup> 2020 Joint Response Plan

registration documents<sup>10</sup> entitle them to assistance and protection in Bangladesh, many continue to require significant humanitarian assistance for basic survival and subsistence. They face ongoing instability, health issues, poverty, and natural and climatic hazards, which demand a prolonged humanitarian response.

### Impact of COVID-19 on the crisis

The COVID-19 global pandemic has exacerbated the crisis with transmissions occurring at community level in Cox's Bazar, including the camps. At the end of December 2020, the number<sup>11</sup> of confirmed cases in Cox's Bazar included 5,407 in the host community (with 73 deaths) and 367 in the camp community (with 10 deaths), while 5,316 people recovered in the host community and 356 people in the camp community. As a result of government restrictions to contain the spread of COVID-19, many activities deemed as non-essential such as shelter and WASH construction activities, ongoing protection and inclusion-related training at Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres for women and men to improve their livelihood, were halted in late March. Nevertheless, essential activities including health and hygiene promotion, the operations of health facilities including the BDRCS Integrated Isolation and Treatment Centre (IITC), community engagement, and WASH interventions (such as the installation of additional tap stands and distribution of hygiene kits) continued. Suspended activities resumed between June and August, depending on the type of activity and the ability of staff to move from town to project areas.

For details on specific measures undertaken by IFRC in collaboration with BDRCS and the support of in-country Partner National Societies, to prepare a safe working environment amidst COVID-19, see 'Summary of Current Response' section below.



Source: Fact sheet of the Government of Bangladesh and UNCHR, as of 31 December 2020

## Summary of current response

### Host National Society

The PMO office in Cox's Bazar was established in 2017, while the Cox's Bazar unit<sup>12</sup> of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) particularly through its Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteers, has been supporting the operation from the beginning. The BDRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) has been providing oversight support and has also deployed staff and resources.

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

The response has received the support of IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies working multilaterally (via IFRC) and bilaterally. BDRCS has also received support from local donors.

Partner National Societies (PNS) with continued presence in Bangladesh are the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent Society. They focus on supporting BDRCS in longer-term programmes including shelter, water and sanitation, health, disaster risk reduction and protection. Approximately 142 national and international staff are working for IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) in support of BDRCS in the Population Movement Operation (PMO).

<sup>10</sup> Registration and documentation will support the protection of refugees from Rakhine in Bangladesh, while preserving their right to return in line with Strategic Objective Four of the Joint Response Plan. In June 2018, the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of UNHCR, launched a comprehensive refugee registration exercise, including the issuance of biometric identification cards, which was completed at the end of 2019. (Source: 2020 Joint Response Plan)

<sup>11</sup> Cox's Bazar Level Update, WHO/Health Sector, Cox's Bazar, 3 January 2021:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-4bEv5sPMxURE49ZOr17ODxDlwZm1WAf/view>

<sup>12</sup> Unit is a term equivalent to a BDRCS branch at district or city level. The Cox's Bazar unit is one of 68 BDRCS units across the country in 64 districts and four city corporation.

## Red Cross Red Crescent footprint in Cox's Bazar

- **BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO)**  
This operation receives extensive support through the IFRC Emergency Appeal (multilateral operation which this Operations Update reports on), as well as bilateral contributions from Partner National Societies (PNS).
- **Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO)**  
This project which began in 1992, is jointly undertaken by BDRCS and UNHCR. Up to 31 Dec 2020, the project supported 480,074 people in camp settlements. This includes 53,776 people reached in 2020.
- Distinct from the PMO, the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** continues to provide support to both host communities and displaced people from Rakhine in Cox's Bazar and Gumdhum Union of Bandarban. This is undertaken through protection activities such as Restoring Family Links (RFL), as well as relief and economic assistance, WASH programming, support to the emergency department of the Cox's Bazar District Sadar Hospital, support to health complexes for the COVID-19 response and medical waste management. Other support provided includes basic healthcare through mobile medical units, physical rehabilitation services, first aid training and mental health support to first responders, as well as partnership with and support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

### Red Cross Red Crescent coordinated response

The Population Movement Operation (PMO) of the Red Cross and Red Crescent is coordinated through a [One Window Framework](#)<sup>13</sup> which was adopted during the Movement Partnership Meeting organized on 13-15 February 2018 in Cox's Bazar. The One Window Framework provides the basis for a Federation-wide humanitarian response. The Plan of Action reflects the commitment of IFRC and Partner National Societies to support BDRCS in providing humanitarian assistance to a total of 200,000 people from Rakhine and 60,000 people from the local Bangladesh community. The coordination of Movement partners is facilitated through regular Movement-wide coordination meetings led by BDRCS, in both Cox's Bazar and in Dhaka. This includes technical meetings at Cox's Bazar level such as WASH and DRR technical meetings. It should also be noted that as part of agreed action between BDRS, IFRC and RCRC partners, a Three-Year Federation-Wide Report (FWR) on the PMO for the period 2017-2019, is underway and scheduled to be finalised in April 2021. This is being undertaken with the support of a consultant hired by IFRC through international procurement procedures. The report which will contain both narrative and financial components, focuses on coordination within the Federation through the One Window Framework which was established to ensure accountability to different stakeholders. It will also enable BDRCS to demonstrate the collective impact of interventions supported by different partners within the Federation.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and, more prominently, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), are at the forefront of the response. At the local level, they are represented by the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) which leads the coordination among humanitarian actors in Cox's Bazar. Other authorities active in this response are the police, the Armed Forces Division (AFD), the Department of Public Health Engineering, the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and the District Commissioner. Given its close relationship as auxiliary to the Government of Bangladesh, BDRCS is a key partner in this response and engages with all of these authorities at both the national and district levels. Since the 1978 influx of people from Myanmar, the National Society's relationship with the RRRC has been steadfast. As a result of BDRCS' good standing with the government which is supported by the IFRC's legal status in Bangladesh, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement continues to face a smoother operating environment than many of the other agencies working in this response.

<sup>13</sup> Source :<http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/red-cross-red-crescent-response-population-influx-bangladesh/>

## External coordination

IFRC on behalf of BDRCS and RCRC partners, coordinates regularly with the UN system and the wider humanitarian community in Bangladesh. The central coordination body in this response is the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), which comprises the UN and other humanitarian agencies (national/international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others) serving the people from Rakhine in Cox's Bazar. These agencies are organized into thematic sectors and sub-sectors. At camp level, there are lead organizations for each sector at each camp. Interventions in each camp are implemented in coordination and collaboration with the camp authority (Camp-in-Charge) and Site Management Support agencies. (For some examples of the role played by BDRCS in a particular camp, please see the shelter, WASH and DRR sections in 'Section C: Detailed Operational Plan' of this report).

The ISCG Secretariat is guided by the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in Dhaka, which is led by co-chairs from UNHCR, IOM and the UN Resident Coordinator. The SEG is intended to be an inclusive decision-making forum consisting of the heads of humanitarian organizations. While the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) is not part of the ISCG, IFRC in its role as secretariat, is engaged as an observer with both the SEG and the ISCG (IFRC attends both the SEG and Heads of Sub-Office Group meetings) and its working groups (sector leads participate in working group meetings).

## Humanitarian Diplomacy

Engaging in humanitarian diplomacy and evidence-based advocacy is vital towards raising concerns and working towards solutions for the affected communities. Towards this end and to better position the work of the National Society and Movement actors as well as to inform and improve programming, IFRC's Humanitarian Analyst Delegate supports in-depth analysis of the operational and policy contexts of the PMO. A main undertaking in this connection is engagement in Strategic Executive Group (SEG) discussions, and working with both internal and external stakeholders to help facilitate the negotiation of positions on key humanitarian issues such as relocation and repatriation.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

PMO programming under the IFRC EA is guided by ISCG assessment data and complemented by findings of sector-specific assessments undertaken by BDRCS/IFRC. In addition, requests are also made by relevant sectoral lead organizations at camp level to BDRCS to take on responsibility for meeting the needs of the community in a particular camp or a block within a camp.

## Targeting of beneficiaries

The BDRCS-IFRC PMO registry database of about 180,000 people in the camps currently forms the administrative backbone for the registration, selection and verification of targeted households for various types of support provided to these communities. In addition, BDRCS/IFRC is also making use of SCOPE, a beneficiary and programme management system, courtesy of the World Food Programme (WFP). The main benefits of this integrated data management system are efficiency, the low number of personnel required of BDRCS, reduction in fraud and duplication, and lower data management risk.

## Operational highlights

### Programming

In general, this reporting period saw the continuation of all sectoral activities in both targeted camp and host communities. Restrictions placed previously by the authorities on certain field activities such as construction-related work were also lifted. The restrictions which were aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 had been put in place in late March and were lifted towards the middle of the year. Due to the continued threat of COVID-19, certain activities such as mass awareness sessions (including those conducted by hygiene promotion and CEA teams) continue to be replaced with increased household-level and courtyard sessions. Info hubs and info desks in the camps have remained open for community members to seek information and share feedback.



### Preparedness and response measures towards COVID-19 at the workplace

Thanks to the combined efforts of the authorities, humanitarian aid organizations (including BDRC with the support of IFRC and RCRC partners), and other actors, the potential large-scale COVID-19 outbreak anticipated through modelling<sup>14</sup> undertaken by researchers did not materialize – from the start of the pandemic until 3 January 2021, there were 10 deaths in the camp settlement and 73 deaths in the host community<sup>15</sup>. In reference to COVID-19 cases, there were 367 and 5,407 in the camp and host communities respectively during the same reporting period. At the time of publication of this report, it should be noted that apart from the 10 deaths recorded in the camp community from May until 8 Nov 2020, no new deaths have been recorded since then (according to WHO situation reports), while the 73 deaths in the host community were recorded for the period March to 15 Nov 2020 – no new deaths have been recorded since then as well.

Business continuity despite the COVID-19 pandemic has been imperative for the Population Movement Operation given that it is a red response operation in the context of a protracted crisis, and the fact that the displaced people from Rakhine in the camp settlements continue to rely on humanitarian aid for their daily survival and wellbeing. In this connection, strict adherence to safety protocols in the office and field, have continued to be observed as part of the Duty of Care owed to staff and volunteers.

During this reporting period, risk mitigation measures in reference to the COVID-19 pandemic, continued to be implemented at the PMO sub-delegation office in Cox's Bazar. These measures included the following:

- The work-from-home arrangement for IFRC PMO staff which continued until August, after which normal office house resumed as the COVID-19 case count reduced in Cox's Bazar around the same time that movement restrictions eased.
- Daily disinfection of the office building, vehicles and compound.
- The provision of office transport to IFRC local staff who normally rely on public transportation. This arrangement continued until 31 Dec.
- The regular supply of face masks to BDRCS/IFRC staff and BDRCS volunteers.
- Daily monitoring of staff health (IFRC, BDRCS and PNS) and putting in place measures such as requiring staff to quarantine themselves while waiting for test results or if a team member had tested positive for COVID-19.
- The continued provision of updates to staff on latest government advisories concerning the COVID-19 situation and the related movement of people.

### *Sero-Epidemiological Study*

In December, a Population-based Sero-Epidemiological Investigation Study for COVID-19 infections was undertaken in the Cox's Bazar camp settlement. This inter-agency study was led by the Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) in Bangladesh and the World Health Organization (WHO) with teams mobilized from BDRCS, UNHCR and MSF. The objectives of this survey were:

1. To measure the seroprevalence of antibodies to the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the general population, in order to ascertain cumulative population immunity at the time of the survey.
2. To estimate the fraction of asymptomatic infections in the population.
3. To determine risk factors for infection by comparing the exposure of infected and non-infected individuals.

A total of 15 teams comprising 59 personnel (36 medical staff, 18 community volunteers and 5 support staff) were involved in the study. BDRCS, supported by IFRC, was assigned to 14 camps to collect 2,762 samples, based on the WHO calculation (44.5 per cent coverage of the whole study). The results of the study are expected to be out in early 2021.

### COVID-19 vaccinations

In response to a request from the health authorities specifically the office of the Civil Surgeon in Cox's Bazar, that all humanitarian actors register their personnel (including expatriates) on a voluntary basis for a nationwide COVID-19 vaccination exercise undertaken by the Bangladesh government, the Red Cross Red Crescent duly submitted the relevant information. The vaccinations proper began in early February and are targeted at groups such as frontline healthcare workers, the elderly, and humanitarian workers – in this connection, about 130 RCRC personnel including IFRC local staff were vaccinated by 17 Feb. The vaccine which is administered in two doses (the second dose is to be administered about 4 weeks after the first dose), is the Oxford-AstraZeneca's Covishield vaccine manufactured by the Serum Institute of India.

### Relocation

In the first week of December 2020, the Government of Bangladesh relocated 500 families displaced from Rakhine and living in the congested camp settlement in Cox's Bazar to Bhasan Char island<sup>16</sup>. The relocation was part of the government's aim to relocate approximately 100,000 people from the camps to address overcrowding in the settlement, to reduce risks from disasters, and to address the deteriorating security situation in Cox's Bazar. The government

<sup>14</sup> [New Modeling Study Estimates the Potential Impact of a COVID-19 Outbreak in Bangladesh Refugee Camps - News - Department of International Health - Departments - Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health \(jhsph.edu\)](#)

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/bangladesh/bangladesh---rohingya-crisis---pdf-reports/sitreps/2021/who-cxb-situation-report-37.pdf?sfvrsn=acfea92\\_7](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/searo/bangladesh/bangladesh---rohingya-crisis---pdf-reports/sitreps/2021/who-cxb-situation-report-37.pdf?sfvrsn=acfea92_7)

<sup>16</sup> [Dhaka Tribune, 25 Nov 2020: 1,200 Rohingyas to be shifted to Bhasan Char in December](#)

announced that the relocations were conducted in accordance with the principle of voluntariness and were conducted transparently.<sup>17</sup> Shortly after this first batch of relocations, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) undertook a mission to the island to review the situation there and to provide relief items to the recently relocated families comprising 1,642 people. The second batch of relocations involving 1,804 people, took place towards the end of December.<sup>18</sup> IFRC, along with the UN and other humanitarian actors, continues to advocate to the Government for the necessity of an independent technical assessment of conditions on the island. The Red Cross and Red Crescent position is clear and in line with that of the international humanitarian community: the relocation of displaced people must be voluntary, with safety and dignity assured. BDRCS along with Red Cross Red Crescent partners is not involved in any procedural aspects of relocating people, such as the planning and implementation of the relocation – rather, it is focusing on providing relief to people already relocated to the island. At the same time, IFRC continues to assure partners and donors that PMO funding has not been utilized. Instead, funding from the country delegation's contingency fund has been provided to BDRCS as a grant to cover the costs of mobilizing BDRCS staff and volunteers – these costs include travel and accommodation.

On the issue of repatriation, it should be noted that while the Government of Bangladesh has continued to seek regional and international support to expedite the repatriation of the people from Rakhine against the background of its bilateral arrangements with the Government of Myanmar<sup>19</sup>, there has been no official repatriation to date. Further, it appears at the time of publication of this report, that repatriation efforts are unlikely to make headway in view of the recent political developments in Myanmar.

#### IFRC operational team strength

The IFRC PMO team in Cox's Bazar has continued to see a lean group of existing delegates and local staff take on additional portfolios and responsibilities. This is due to a number of factors including the end-of mission of the Head of Sub-Delegation (who is now the Head of Delegation a.i.), and the logistics, PGI and programme management coordinator delegate positions, as well as vacancies in senior local staff positions such as WASH manager and health manager – all of which took place between July and December 2020. In this connection, much-needed surge support for procurement was provided between November 2020 and January 2021 through the deployment of a staff member from the IFRC Bangladesh delegation office in Dhaka to Cox's Bazar. Fortunately, the new Head of Sub-Delegation began his mission in January 2021, alongside the new procurement and programme management coordinator delegates, while the WASH and health manager positions were also filled in the same month. The accountability coordinator who was working remotely from May 2020, arrived in Cox's Bazar in early October. The humanitarian analyst delegate's role is now undertaken remotely and on a part-time basis.

#### 2021 Planning

Planning for PMO 2021 programming began in October 2020, in line with the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) which accompanies this Emergency Appeal last revised until 31 Dec 2021. The planning process has also taken cognizance of the draft ISCG-led Joint Response Plan for 2021 and related discussions. The JRP 2021 is guided by the same four strategic objectives featured in the JRP 2020: *SO1: Strengthen the protection of Rohingya refugee women, men, girls and boys; SO2: Deliver quality, life-saving assistance to populations in need; SO3: Foster the wellbeing of communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas; and SO4: Work towards achieving sustainable solutions in Myanmar.*

#### PMO beyond 31 Dec 2021

Deliberations have also begun at senior management level in reference to the continuation of IFRC support to BDRCS for the PMO beyond 31 Dec 2021 when the current PMO Emergency Appeal ends. It is likely that by the first quarter of 2021, clarity will be reached on this matter.

#### Security situation in the camps

The Security Manager remains IFRC's civil-military liaison person, a role vital to keeping abreast of developments in the operational environment, as well as remaining on good terms with law enforcement actors. Significant progress on fencing of the camps was undertaken by the authorities during this reporting period – it is a measure aimed at improving the security in the camp environment particularly after sundown.

*Detailed sector-wide updates can be accessed on the [IFRC GO platform](#).*

#### **Operation Risk Assessment**

IFRC's existing risk matrices for the PMO and COVID-19 response respectively were reviewed and updated in December, with no major changes made. They will be reviewed in early 2021.

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<sup>17</sup> <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2020/12/30/dhaka-relocation-of-rohingyas-to-bhashan-char-not-forceful>

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> MoU signed on 23 November 2017 but repatriation attempts since then have not been successful.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

In line with the three Response Priorities and three Enabling Actions from the One Window Framework, the BDRCS operational strategy from 2020 to 2023 for the PMO, is as follows:

#### Bangladesh Population Movement Operation Strategy 2020-2023

#### Goal

To ensure equitable access to life-saving services, from response to sustainable development is achieved to alleviate human suffering and improve health, dignity and wellbeing to the people from Rakhine and host communities.

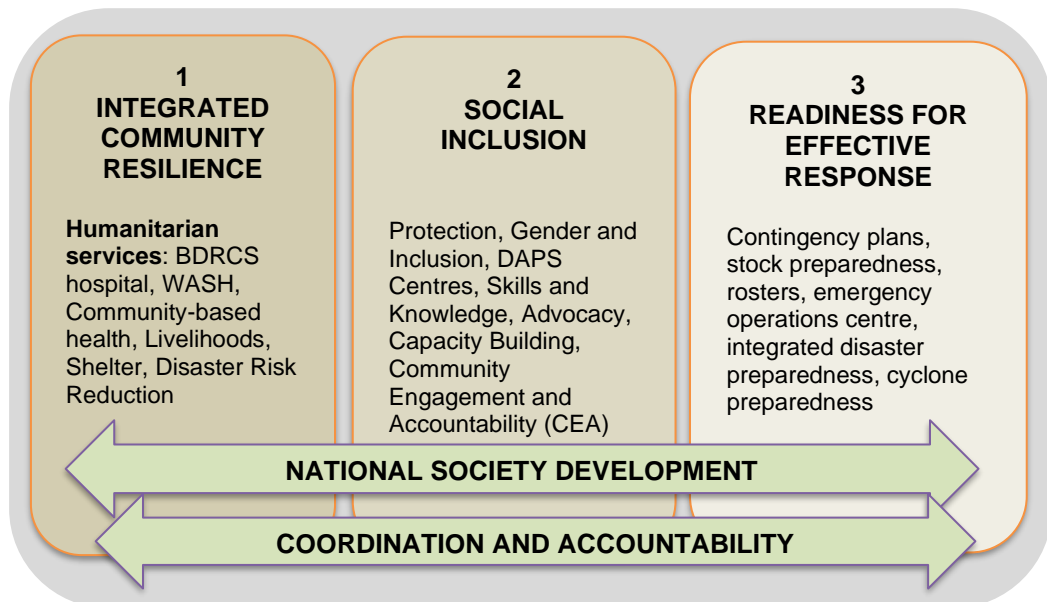
#### Objective

Essential long-term humanitarian needs of **200,000 people from Myanmar** are met with the provision of shelter, basic food and non-food items, WASH, medical health and psychosocial support, livelihoods, protection and DRR. **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.

#### Strategic priorities

- Working across/through the resilience continuum, strengthening the auxiliary role of the National Society with the government and other partners.
- **Ensuring social inclusion, gender, disability and age are fully embedded across all activities and contexts.**
- Ensuring evidence-based sustainability and impact, increasing focus on staff and volunteer development, tailored training, capacity building and mentoring, while leading and supporting technical working groups and coordination platforms, both internal and external.
- Increasing resource mobilisation, new partnerships and shared leadership.
- Environment protection

#### Camp Communities and Host Communities





## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People targeted: 227,500

People reached: 319,152

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance	200,000	319,152

**Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households including host communities for care and maintenance**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	40,000	58,071
# of households provided with longer-term shelter and settlement assistance and LPG distribution	4,000	3,800
# of households in host communities provided with shelter improvement assistance and LPG distribution	750	6,951
# of households provided with unconditional cash grant (shelter construction – completed in 2018)	8,500	7,122
# of people provided with basic household items (tarpaulins, mosquito nets) – fire response 26 March 2021	27,500	Ongoing

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	Camp: 20,000 Host: 4,000	Camp 10,583 Host 1,934

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Overall progress

Between July and December 2020, 4,359 households (20,051 people) in total, in camp communities were reached, while 4,104 (18,878 people) in host communities were reached. This includes 2,165 households (9,959 people) in camps and 1,970 households (9,062 people) in host communities, who had not received support previously during the earlier period of the operation. This brings the total number of people supported with shelter interventions from the start of the operation in 2017 to Dec 2020, to 319,152. The highlights of overall progress achieved in the last six months are described below:



Mid-term shelters being constructed with durable concrete pillars in Camp 12 (Photo: IFRC)

## Highlights of July to December 2020

During the last six months, shelter support provided to targeted camp and host communities were focused on the more durable shelter option comprising the mid-term shelter (MTS) model in Camp 12, in line with discussions undertaken within the camp-level shelter cluster which BDRCS/IFRC are part of. Out of 2,500 planned for construction in the camp, 606 were constructed between July and December 2020. These shelters which are composed of concrete pillars, sturdy roofs and are designed to withstand strong winds, represent a significant improvement in support provided because they provide families with dignified spaces to live in. The shelters are built by construction firms hired by IFRC on behalf of BDRCS, while individuals in targeted camp families who have some knowledge of carpentry or construction are trained to assist in the construction of their shelters.

This reporting period also saw continued distributions of transitional shelter assistance (TSA) items (comprising shelter kits/materials and community tool kits) to households in camps 11, 12, 17 and 18 – the homes of these families were partially damaged due to heavy rainfall during the monsoon season from July to September. In addition, as part of planned shelter interventions which include the distribution of non-food items, 3,826 households in host communities were provided with liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinder refills – this support is partly aimed at preventing the further deforestation of the forest reserve in which the camp settlement is located. Progress during this period also saw the resumption of construction of the Mother and Child Healthcare Centre in Teknaf, for the benefit of the host community – construction had been halted due to COVID-19 related restrictions imposed by the authorities. Initial construction of another facility also aimed at benefiting the host community - Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) in Balukhali – was initiated in late October after challenges related to land ownership were resolved<sup>20</sup>.

### Emergency Shelter distributions by BDRCS (2017-Dec 2020)

Items	Target (IFRC)	Contribution (IFRC)	Total distributed (all partners including IFRC)
Shelter kits/materials and community tool kits	200,00 people (40,000 households)	280,855 people (58,071 households)	298,205 people (59,641 households)



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 150,000

People reached: 177,050

### Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households that have enough food and/or cash to meet their survival threshold	29,000	35,410

### Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security is provided to the most affected in host communities, and unconditional cash grant in camp settlements

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with unconditional cash grants in host community	4,000	5,263
# of households supported with unconditional cash grants in camp community	6,000	12,844
# of households provided with dry food parcel (completed in 2018)	20,000	35,410
# of people provided with ready-to-eat food and bottled water – fire response 26 March 2021	5,000	Ongoing

### Progress towards outcomes

<sup>20</sup> It should be noted that both these construction projects along with the construction of a DAPS centre in the camp community, and some WASH interventions, are being undertaken with the generous funding support of the Islamic Development Bank.

## Overall progress

Between July and December 2020, support was provided to 2,503 households in camp communities. This brings the total number of people reached between March 2017 and December 2020, to 177,050 people. Out of this total, 48,254 households comprise camp communities, and 5,263 households comprise host communities.

## Highlights of July to December 2020

### Unconditional cash grants for camp people

A total of 2,503 selected households (12,515 people) in camps 11, 12, 13 and 18, was reached in August 2020. Each recipient was provided with BDT 5,500. The cash grants were aimed at helping targeted families meet needs which have not been met by assistance previously provided by humanitarian actors including the Red Cross Red Crescent. Community consultations were undertaken in reference to the beneficiary selection process, and these consultations involved engaging with community and religious leaders comprising *majhi* and *imam* respectively.

### Lessons Learnt

Post-distribution monitoring conducted in September 2020 in both camp and host communities. Generally, almost 99 per cent of respondents from the monitoring exercise expressed satisfaction in the overall distribution process. However, the report also highlighted some recommendations such as the following:

- Explore possible measures to reduce potential fraud and corruption-related issues especially in camps as there was a small percentage of respondents who reported that they had to pay *majhi* (community leaders) after receiving the assistance.
- Future cash interventions must have conditionality or a specific purpose that will be based on common needs in camps and in host communities.

Further, a 'Lessons Learnt' workshop was held on 21 September 2020 with representatives from BDRCS and IFRC, as well as the Bangladesh Post Office (the government agency was contracted to conduct the cash disbursements). A main recommendation of the workshop was the need to recruit a dedicated technical officer who will implement all Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) of BDRCS in Cox's Bazar. This measure would help ensure the qualitative and timely implementation of CBI. A further recommendation was the confirmation that cash is an important modality or mechanism to be employed when providing support of vulnerable communities. In total, since the start of the PMO until December 2020, 88,195 people in both camp and host communities have been supported through cash-based interventions (CBI). It should also be noted that in reference to the provision of cash grants in camp communities, BDRCS is the sole humanitarian actor allowed by camp authorities thus far to provide this type of support. However, due to the foreseeable tightening of restrictions in reference to the use of this modality of support in camps, BDRCS/IFRC are planning for the possibility of introducing voucher support to camp communities instead.

Other livelihood-based activities considered for the future:

- a. Expand Cash-for-Work across sectors by using it as a tool to provide income.
- b. Livelihoods needs and capacity assessments should be focused on self-sufficiency or income generating activities that result in products that can be consumed locally i.e. local foods, crafts etc.

### Beneficiary Profile

Most Dolu, a 70-year-old woman lives in Camp 13 with her elderly husband and a daughter. She has been living in the camp for the last three years. She and her family members fled the violence in Myanmar, losing family members, their house in Rakhine, and money. The cash assistance for her family was used to buy essential items like medicines and food. While she has received a hygiene kit previously from BDRCS, and food and a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cooking set from other agencies, she views cash as the most helpful support as it is used to cover various family needs. "If the situation becomes stable, I will return home to Rakhine with my family members," she says. **(Photo: BDRCS)**



### Other cash-based interventions involving different sectors

Cash-based interventions (CBI) continue to be conducted by BDRCS in various PMO sectors with the support of IFRC and Partner National Societies, for the benefit of residents of the camp community and host community, who have played instrumental roles in supporting various programme activities. Throughout 2020, approximately 1,093 people in the camps were deployed in various roles (mainly as community volunteers), in support of the implementation of activities in various sectors. In exchange, the camp community members were provided with daily cash payments ranging from Bangladesh Taka (BDT) 400 to 700, based on three categories of capacity/skill level<sup>21</sup>. Please see the table below for details.

Sector	Category	People Reached	Activities
PGI	Vulnerable women	60	Vulnerable women <sup>[1]</sup> from camps who sew reusable cloth face masks at DAPS centres.
	Community volunteers	15	The volunteers have been deployed in camps 13, 14 and 19 to support PGI activities.
	DAPS guard	3	The guards of three DAPS centres in camps 13, 14 and 19 provide night watchmen service.
	DAPS Cleaner	2	They are for three DAPS centres in camps 13, 14 and 19 doing regular cleaning
CEA	Community volunteers	21	Volunteers support activities at 'info hubs', 'info desks', and household visits, and audio message distributions.
	Guard for info hub	4	Volunteers work as guards to ensure security during the day and night at 'info hubs'.
PSS	Community volunteers	56	Volunteers conduct household visits.
Solid Waste Management (SWM)	Community volunteers	53	Volunteers support dissemination of COVID-19 key messages and face mask distributions.
	Waste collector volunteers	8	Volunteers collect waste for the materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) for safe disposal or recycling purposes.
Shelter	Community volunteers	10	Volunteers help distribute shelter materials as part of monsoon response and assist in mid-term shelter construction.
Health	Community volunteers (CBHFA)	116	Volunteers help conduct outreach visits to disseminate messages on COVID-19 prevention, and first aid.
	Community volunteers (Primary Healthcare Centres)	21	Volunteers conduct outreach visits to disseminate health educational messages.
Non-food items (NFI)	Community volunteers	60	Volunteers help with crowd control during distributions, queue management and assisting vulnerable individuals in data verification process.
WASH	Community volunteers	316	Volunteers distribute COVID-19 awareness leaflet from door to door, take care the WASH facilities e.g., boreholes, tap stand, solar panel and assisting in WASH materials distribution.
	Daily labor	112	Volunteers assist with construction of WASH facilities.
DRR	Community Volunteers (CPP camp volunteers)	236	Volunteers are trained in basic disaster preparedness & disseminate the acquired knowledge at community level by conducting courtyard sessions, tea stall discussions and one-on-one communications.
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,093</b>	

<sup>21</sup> As per BDRCS community volunteer guidelines and Cash-for-Work guidelines) issued by the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioners (RRRC) office, the daily payments comprise Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) 700 (for skilled members), BDT 550 (semi-skilled) and BDT 500 (unskilled).



## Health

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: 300,000

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

Indicators:	Target:	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	200,000	300,000

### Health Output 1.1: The targeted population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people receiving essential health services through the BDRCS Hospital	165,000	300,000
# of people receiving primary health care services through new PHCC and MHC centres	PHCC: 25,000 MHC: 100,000	-
# of BDRCS staff and volunteers that have been trained (Target: 50)	50	509
# of people supported with ambulance service – fire response 26 March 2021	N/A	Ongoing

### Health Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion are provided to the targeted population in camp and host communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households trained on CBHFA in camp and host communities	25,000	27,573
# of Community volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	550	509
# of BDRCS RCY volunteers trained on CBHFA modules	50	50

### Health Output 1.3: Psychosocial support and trainings provided to the target population and staff and volunteers<sup>22</sup>

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with psychosocial support in camp and host communities	200,000	218,574
# of staff and volunteers trained in psychosocial first aid (Target: 550)	550	693
# of psycho-educational sessions carried out in the DAPS <sup>23</sup> centres and fixed health units	3 per month	5
# of people reached with psychological first aid – fire response 26 March 2021	N/A	Ongoing

### Health Output 1.4: Severe Acute Malnutrition is addressed in the targeted population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children (6-59 months of age) screened for nutritional deficiency	2,000	20,784
# of Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling provided	30	485
# of sensitization sessions on nutrition requirements	24	182

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Overall progress

Cumulatively, about 300,000 people was reached in both camp and host communities between March 2017 and December 2020. This includes 21,512 people reached in camp and host communities between July and December 2020 through services at the BDRCS Field Hospital<sup>24</sup> supported by IFRC. Highlights of yearly patient flow at the field hospital are illustrated in the chart below. People in the catchment areas of the field hospital (in Camp 7 and Gumdhum host area) have benefited from the healthcare service services provided at the field hospital. In addition, camp individuals who have attended three BDRCS Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety' (DAPS) centres located in camps 13, 14 and 19, and who have been in need of medical attention, have been referred to the 60-bedded field hospital.

The hospital has an outpatient department, and maternal and child healthcare services, and surgical capacity, among others. It is one of 11 health facilities in the camp and host community areas which are run by BDRCS with the support of Partner National Societies<sup>25</sup>. These 10 other facilities comprise six health posts and four primary healthcare centres – since the start of the operation, approximately 450,000 people have benefited from services provided at and through these facilities. The field hospital and all four primary healthcare centres (PHCs) are run on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week (24/7). IFRC is also supporting BDRCS through this appeal, with the construction of a Primary Healthcare

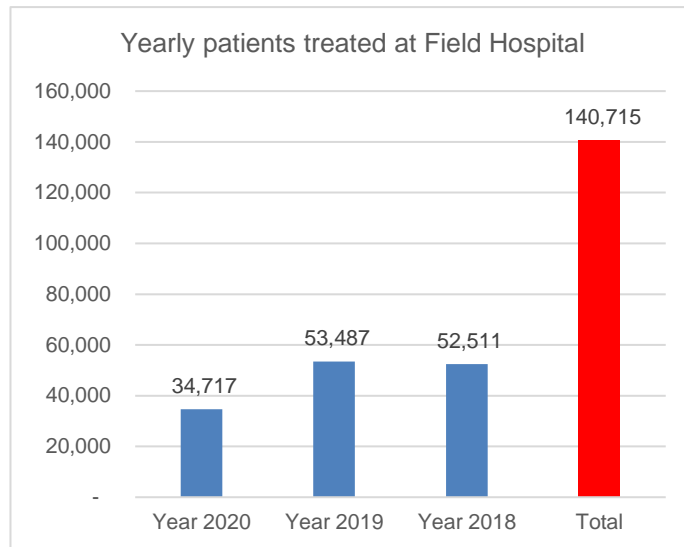
<sup>22</sup> This output is rephrased, merging the descriptions in the EPoA (revision 5) with the EPoA (revision 6).

<sup>23</sup> Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres

<sup>24</sup> This facility is funded completely by IFRC at present. Support also received from the Qatar Red Crescent ended in the first half of 2020.

<sup>25</sup> These partners comprise the Japanese RC, Qatar RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC.

Centre (PHC) and a Mother and Child Healthcare Centre (MCHC), both of which are scheduled to be completed in the second half of 2021.



A doctor-patient consultation underway in BDRCS Field Hospital which is supported by IFRC. (Photo: BDRCS)



PFA orientation for health community volunteers, conducted by the BDRCS PSS team. (Photo: BDRCS)

#### Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)

During the July-December 2020 period, approximately 78,996 people (17,173 households) in both camp and host communities received key messages about disease prevention, stress management techniques and psychological first aid (PFA). This outreach has been undertaken by trained community volunteers totalling 10 residents in the host community, and 13 residents in Camp 7. Psychosocial support has also been provided by CBHFA-trained volunteers - in this connection, 7,762 children and adults were reached from July to December 2020.<sup>26</sup>

#### Nutritional services

The nutritional services at various health posts, primary healthcare centres (PHCs), and the field hospital include but are not limited to antenatal and postnatal care, screening of nutritional deficiency, and awareness sessions for parents on child nutrition.

#### **Challenges**

The COVID-19 outbreak in the camps impacted the patient flow at the 11 BDRCS health facilities. While there was a 40 to 60 per cent reduction in patient flow at these facilities during the April to May 2020 period, the situation began improving from July 2020 onwards with a gradual rise in patient numbers. This was an indication that the camp community had overcome the initial panic concerning COVID-19. The improvement can be attributed in part to the continuous dissemination of key messages on COVID-19 prevention by the CBHFA-trained BDRCS volunteers and camp volunteers through their outreach activities conducted at household and courtyard levels.

<sup>26</sup> From the start of the operation to December 2020, a total 218,574 children and adults was reached through psychosocial support activities conducted with the support of IFRC and Partner National Societies.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 117,500 people (87,500 in camps and 30,000 in host community)  
 People reached: 138,644 (128,425 in camps and 10,219 in host community)

### WASH 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	50% (52,500)	175% (92,043)
% of targeted population that has access to functional latrine facilities	25% (26,250)	7% (7,350)
% of targeted population that has demonstrated increased (from baseline) satisfactory hygiene practices (washing hands in at least 3 critical times)	75% (78,750)	100% (105,000)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of KAP surveys conducted	4	2
# of water samples tested.	1,000	1,439
# of post-distribution monitoring surveys conducted	4	3

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people practising with good water collection and storage practices	75% (78,750)	78% (81,900)
% of the time of residual chlorine test at the water distribution point met min requirement 0.3 mg/l	90% (94,500)	100% (105,000)
% of the time targeted population have access to 7.5 L/p/d	75% (78,750)	45% (47,250)
# 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 an emergency/disaster <sup>27</sup>	40,000	91,084
# of existing water system improved in the host communities	30	15

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population with safe faecal sludge treatment	50% (52,500)	13% (13,650)
# of people who have access to solid waste disposal system	10,000	0
Volume of sludge treated (accumulation)	4 m <sup>3</sup> /day	3.6 m <sup>3</sup> /day
% of effluent met the preferred Government of Bangladesh standards (BOD, COD)	75%	0%
# of latrines constructed in institution	100	1
# of upgrading of latrines in camps	200	-
# of people have access to contingency sanitation supplies <sup>28</sup>	40,000	3,500

### WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items, are provided to targeted population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people reached with hygiene messages	75% (78,750)	95% (99,750)
# of people received consistent hygiene kits and consumable replenishment	105,000	64,070
# of women and girls aged 11-49 received menstrual hygiene management kit	35,000	21,762
% increase in 3 aspects of personal hygiene knowledge (hand washing, latrine use and safe water handling)	20% (21,000)	95% (99,750)
# of people provided with hygiene top-up kits and buckets – fire response 26 March 2021	12,500	Ongoing

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Overall progress

Between July and December 2020, WASH interventions assisted 4,763 households (22,448 people) in camp communities, and 1,729 households (7,953 people) in host communities. Cumulatively, between March 2017 and

<sup>27</sup> Current emergency Aquatab stock of 578,000 tablets that can make 5L/p/d for 1 week.

<sup>28</sup> Materials sufficient to build 70 emergency latrines for 50 people per latrine, are part of contingency stock.

December 2020, a total of 138,644 people has been provided with various types of WASH support - this comprises 128,425 people in camp communities, and 10,219 people in host communities.

### Highlights from July to December 2020

COVID-19 related restrictions imposed by the authorities on some field activities including WASH construction were lifted towards the middle of the year – as such, the regular movement of staff and volunteers in camp and host communities resumed. In this connection, BDRCS continues to play an important role in meeting the WASH needs of the camp community, in coordination with other humanitarian actors, particularly through the camp-level WASH cluster.

#### Improved access to safe water<sup>29</sup>

During the last half of 2020, 60,573 people<sup>30</sup> in three camps (Camp 4 Ext; Camp 11 and Camp 18) were provided with access to chlorinated drinking water from 12 solar powered-water supply systems. The water supply system enables water to be extracted from a borehole after which, it is filtered and chlorinated before it is piped to tap stands constructed close to household shelters. To provide ease of access to targeted communities and in line with WASH cluster recommendations, the tap stands are constructed within approximately 100 metres of the nearest block of shelters.

The availability of solar power enables the camp community to receive an uninterrupted supply of safe drinking water. This is a significant improvement compared to the past when this community used to rely on water pumped from shallow tube wells located at far distances to meet their daily water needs - as the water from these tube wells was unsafe for drinking because of contaminants, the community had to purify the water with water purification tablets. BDRCS support in Camp

4 Ext is limited to families living in three blocks comprising E, F & I, while in Camp 11, BDRCS is responsible for meeting the water supply needs of the entire camp population which stands at approximately 31,000 people.

In the host community of Ratna Palong Union, this reporting period saw the provision of water supply to 100 households through the construction of 20 deep tube wells. In total, since the start of the operation, water supply interventions undertaken by BDRCS with IFRC support in both camp and host communities, have benefited 92,043 people (including 31,470 in host communities). In November, the water supply system in Camp 4 Ext was handed over to BRAC to maintain with the support of UNHCR.



Camp communities are benefiting from an uninterrupted supply of safe drinking water thanks to solar-powered water supply systems established by BDRCS with IFRC support. **(Photo: IFRC)**

<sup>29</sup> Partner National Societies also supporting the WASH interventions of BDRCS in other locations comprise German RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC.

<sup>30</sup> The 60,573 people comprise 3,500 in Camp 4 Ext , 29,917 in Camp 11, and 27,156 in Camp 18.

### Beneficiary Profile

Sabbir Ahmed, aged 52, lives in Camp 4 Ext with his wife and five children. “The drinking water supply is very convenient and safe. Before this, we didn’t get sufficient water for drinking and washing,” he says. Sabbir and his family came to Cox’s Bazar in August 2017, fleeing violence in their hometown in Rakhine state in Myanmar. They crossed the border with empty hands, leaving their home, cultivated land, and cows and goats. In the camp settlement in Cox’s Bazar, Sabbir and his family are reliant on food, shelter and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for their daily needs. He also earns a daily allowance when providing labour for the implementation of field activities. (Photo: BDRCS)



### Sanitation

- The ongoing construction of the Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) plant in Camp 19 represents the major sanitation work undertaken during the last half of 2020. This initiative involves the collection of faecal sludge by community volunteers from communal latrines to the plant. The sludge which will be semi-liquid in form, will then be treated at the plant, after which it will be discharged into the vicinity such as the canal or drainage system, with no harm to the environment. This initiative will benefit 5,130 households. The plant is targeted to be operational by early 2021.
- In reference to Solid Waste Management, the BDRCS/IFRC WASH team identified and selected 12 blocks in Camp 18 to undertake a block-based solid waste management pilot with the approval of the Camp-in-Charge. As part of this initiative, there will be one waste treatment centre in each block to where the waste will be transported, segregated, recycled, and composted at block level. Construction of the solid waste treatment centres and community bins began in December and are scheduled to be completed by March 2021. A total of 1,200 households (approximately 5,500 people) are targeted to benefit from this pilot. The system is designed to treat approximately 36 cubic meters of organic waste in the targeted 12 blocks. *For information on hygiene promotion sessions related to this Solid Waste Management (SWM) initiative, see the section on hygiene promotion below.*

Communal / household latrines constructed (PMO Emergency Appeal)					
Location	Units constructed (2017-Dec 2020)	People benefiting	Units constructed (July-Dec 2020)	People benefiting	Units under construction (Jan-June 2021)
Camp community (communal latrines)	65	6,000	-	-	300 (new) 200 (upgrade)
Host community (household latrines)	100 (+ 1 block of latrines in schools)	850 (including 350 children)	101	850	150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>10</b>

Note: Latrines constructed in the camps are communal latrines with each latrine shared by about 20 households. Each household latrine constructed in the host community benefits an individual family.

### Hygiene promotion

- Hygiene promotion sessions complemented with distributions of hygiene kits and top-up kits, as well as menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits have been conducted in the areas where BDRCS has water supply system and sanitation facilities in operation (such as, camps 4 Ext, 11, 13 and 18). A total of 6,134 women and adolescent girls in camps 13 and 18 have experienced improved hygiene through the use of these kits. In addition, 1,033 households in camps 13 and 19 utilised the hygiene kits and top-up kits, while 1,209 households in Ratna Palong (host communities) also benefited from the hygiene top-up kits.
- Hygiene promotion on solid waste management in Camp 18: Hygiene promotion sessions on Solid Waste

Management (SWM) were conducted in Camp 18 for the benefit of 400 households (equating to 1,936 people) living in six blocks in the camp. These household-level sessions were conducted by 13 community volunteers between 14 and 28 Dec 2020. The volunteers who are individuals from the same targeted community were trained earlier in the month by the BDRCS/IFRC hygiene promotion team. The training involved the use of relevant information, education and communications (IEC) materials, as well as picture games to be used for household-level hygiene promotion sessions to be conducted by these community volunteers. Families living in another six blocks in Camp 18 are scheduled to benefit from similar support by March 2021.

Click [here](#) to watch how people in camp and host communities engage in handwashing to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 122,500

People reached: at least 139,667

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of gender-based violence (GBV) cases reported	100	304
% of referrals made based on protection concerns identified	100%	100%

### Output 1.1: Vulnerable groups have access to (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) centres

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community members (f & m) having access to DAPS centres	120,500	121,500
# of DAPS house accessible to the target population (old indicator)	3	3
# of people that have visited the DAPS centres	3,000 in 3 centres/month	3,759 (average)

### Output 1.2: The most vulnerable people receive items for protection

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of solar lamps distributed reached people	42,000	49,850
# of relevant protection items (dignity kits) distributed	50,000	45,977
# of people supported with protection items (dignity kits) – fire response 26 March 2021	2,000	Ongoing

### Output 1.3: PGI is mainstreamed across programmes and operations

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of sectors that show evidence of integrating the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies (health, shelter, WASH, livelihoods, DRR)	5	5
# of mainstreaming activities across sectors (For five sectors, minimum 3 per sector)	20	2 sectors
WASH % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist	75%	NA <sup>31</sup>
SHELTER % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist	75%	NA
DRR % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist	75%	40%
HEALTH % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist	75%	NA
RELIEF/CASH % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist	75%	NA

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of PDM's and satisfaction surveys done using Washington questions set	100%	100%

<sup>31</sup> The acronym NA is used in this table to signify that information on this indicator is not available. Efforts will be made to provide relevant information in the next operations update.

# of assessments carried out to identify people with disabilities	3 (per year)	1
# of assisting devices provided to the people with disabilities	30 per year	6
<b>Outcome 2: The institutional capacity of BDRCS is enhanced in terms of PGI response</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of BDRCS staff and volunteers signing off the Code of Conduct, Child Protection (CP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies	100%	88%
<b>Output 2.1: There is increased BDRCS knowledge on Child Protection, Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), trafficking and other PGI aspects</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of PGI briefings conducted to BDRCS staffs and volunteers on CP, SGBV, trafficking including on Protection reporting forms	12 per year	12
<b>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)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of staff / Red Cross Youth (RCY) / community volunteers trained on PGI	1,000	1,199
% of incidents reported by field staff and volunteers	100%	100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p><b>Overall progress</b></p> <p>Between July and December 2020, a total of 23,447 people received PGI support in the camp community<sup>32</sup>. This brings the total number of people reached through PGI interventions between March 2017 and June 2020, to 139,667 people<sup>33</sup> in the camp community. Highlights of support provided in the last half of 2020, are described below:</p> <p><b>Highlights of July to December 2020</b></p> <p><u>Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) activities:</u> 2,362 camp people (1,431 females and 931 males) were provided with various skills training conducted at three DAPS centres run by BDRCS in camps 13, 14 and 19 for adult men and women. An example of such training is cloth face mask tailoring training provided to 60 vulnerable women during this reporting period. As a result, from October to December 2020, the women produced a total of 60,127 masks. They sewed the masks at the DAPS centres which they attended a few times a week. The women were also paid BDT 400 a day for each day of tailoring undertaken – this allowance has helped the women cover some household expenses. These 60 women were part of a group of 100 women who were given basic tailoring training in 2019 (see <i>the Beneficiary Profile below for more information</i>). The masks are targeted to be distributed to the camp community in early 2021.</p> <p>Other activities undertaken at the DAPS centre are basic literacy sessions and recreational activities (art and craft) for children, and radio listening sessions on good parenting and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) for adults.</p>		

<sup>32</sup> PGI programming is undertaken only in camp communities. In 2021, PGI support will be extended to the host community.

<sup>33</sup> Repeat visitors to the DAPS centres have not been included in this count.



### Beneficiary profile

Sura Khatun, a single mother of one child who lives with her mother and sister in Camp 13, attended tailoring training in 2019 at a BDRCS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) DAPS centre and used the allowance received to purchase a sewing machine which she uses to sew clothes for herself and her family. She also earns a small income by sewing other clothes and selling them to neighbours in the camp community. More recently in Sept 2020, she was part of a batch of 60 women given further training at the DAPS centres to sew reusable cloth face masks. The women were paid BDT 400 for each day of sewing. The masks will be distributed to the camp community, as part of efforts to prevent the transmission of COVID-19.

(Photo: Sumitha Martin/IFRC)

**Outreach visits:** 20,254 people in the camps were visited in their homes by community volunteers and provided with information on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child protection and COVID-19 prevention. The volunteers are camp residents trained to provide outreach support. The household visits help the volunteers build a rapport with their communities, and also help with the promotion of DAPS centre services.

**Disability inclusion:** The Washington Group Questionnaire on six categories of disability was applied to identify 540 persons with disabilities in the camps. These persons with disabilities were further provided with materials to make fishing nets and be engaged with meaningful activities at home. Their caregivers, other family members and the general camp community were also provided with key messages on the proper ways to treat individuals with disabilities. In this connection, the BDRCS/IFRC PGI team also collaborated with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM), a disability service providing organisation, to receive further support.

### PGI mainstreaming across various sectoral interventions

Five mainstreaming workshops have been conducted with staff of various PMO sectors and programme support units such as WASH, DRR, Health and PSS, livelihoods and cash, PMER and IM. Some 52 staff knew about PGI minimum standard and identified areas where they can apply this as part of PGI mainstreaming. Sector-specific protection mainstreaming checklists were developed in the workshops. In 2021, PGI team plans to focus on monitoring the implementation of these checklists, in coordination with sector leads.

**Referrals:** A total of 231 women, adolescent girls and children identified in child protection, gender-based violence and trafficking cases was referred to case management organisations during the reporting period. A higher number of cases was recorded in recent times compared to earlier years of the operation as DAPS centres only became fully operational in late 2019. See table below for details.

### Protection referrals

Referral types	July to Dec 2020			2017-2020		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
SGBV	149	-	149	196	-	196
Child Protection	19	35	54	26	45	71
Trafficking	5	8	13	6	11	17
Restoring Family Links	5	10	15	6	14	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Note:</b> Major protection case management organisations are Technical Assistance Inc. (TAI), Save the Children Bangladesh, IOM, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA) and Care Bangladesh.						

**'16 days of activism against Gender-Based Violence':** In conjunction with the annual international campaign against gender-based violence held between 25 November<sup>34</sup> and 10 December<sup>35</sup>, the PGI team conducted awareness

<sup>34</sup> International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women

<sup>35</sup> Human Rights Day

activities in the camps and the PMO office. This included getting people to make verbal and written commitments on how they as individuals would contribute towards eliminating violence against women and girls – to this end, 360 residents in the camp and 181 BDRCS and IFRC staff members of the PMO participated in the campaign.

**Training-of-Trainers (ToT) on PGI:** During this reporting period, seven field staff members from various sectoral or programme teams, participated in a one-day Training of Trainers (ToT) session. These seven participants who received PGI basic training previously, attended the ToT with the aim of then raising the awareness of camp volunteers on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), so that these volunteers in turn have the capacity to refer camp residents experiencing problems relating to Child Protection (CP), Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) and other protection matters, to case management actors. A parallel aim is for the seven ToT participants to regularly raise PSEA and SGBV matters in their individual sectoral meetings. In the months ahead, the trained staff will make a plan of action which will be executed with monitoring support from the PGI team. In addition to the ToT, PGI training was conducted for staff of the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO), a long-standing joint programme undertaken by BDRCS and UNHCR in the Nayapara and Kutupalong camps in the camp settlement.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 1,000,000 (entire camp population via CPP); 200,000 (non-CPP)

People reached: 871,434 (via CPP); 110,322 (non-CPP)

### DRR & Resilience 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	-
# of contingency plans that include local and community inputs (old indicator)	1	1

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached by CRA/EVCA implementation (Target: caseload of BDRCS Camps) and benefit from a Community Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP)	40,000	None <sup>36</sup>
# of CRA/EVCA training provided to Humanitarian organizations	8	Camp 2 Host 3
# of households reached by awareness sessions (= caseload of BDRCS camps)	None	52,170
# of volunteers mobilized on awareness campaign and DP activities	150	32,057 <sup>37</sup>
# of CIC and DMC and DMU teams provided with basic response equipment	None	170 Units

### DRR & Resilience Output 1.2: Host communities have improved knowledge, skills and tools to prepare for, mitigate the impacts of, and respond to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP) and hazards maps elaborated and shared with the UDMC	10 RRAP	7 RRAP
# of Community Based response teams formed and remain functional for emergency services with necessary equipment	150	164
# of CPP Units trained and equipped	150	100
# of Livelihood assessment published and shared with the Cash WG	Yes	1

### DRR & Resilience Output 1.3: Schools and learning centres are provided with knowledge and equipped to better mitigate and cope with disasters (revised)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of students trained and equipped	None <sup>38</sup>	3,451

<sup>36</sup> The development and revision of EVCA/CRA tools started in camps and host communities in June 2020.

<sup>37</sup> 32,057 CPP camp volunteers mobilized at different points of time in all 34 camps and host communities.

<sup>38</sup> Target to be confirmed after assessments

# of Schools Disaster Risk reductions plans elaborated	10	5
# of mitigation measures undertaken at school level to mitigate disaster impacts	10	5
<b>DRR &amp; Resilience Output 1.4: BDRCS has improved capacity in implementing DP and DRR activities and increased partnership to relevant stakeholders (revised)</b>		
# of forged and sustained partnerships	5	15
# of joint activities organized with stakeholders	3	10 <sup>39</sup>

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Overall progress

BDRCS continues to play a vital role in disaster risk reduction in Cox's Bazar. This is namely done through its position as chair of the Technical Committee on Cyclone Preparedness covering both camp and host communities - this committee sits under the umbrella of the ISCG CwC (Communications with Communities) Working Group. Further, BDRCS/IFRC have undertaken continued advocacy and coordination with the ISCG Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG), to contribute towards efforts that have culminated in the incorporation of Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) elements into the ISCG cyclone contingency planning.

The main component of the DRR programme under the PMO Emergency Appeal is the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), run jointly by the Bangladesh government and BDRCS, with the support of IFRC and the American Red Cross. Through the extensive network of trained camp residents, known as CPP volunteers and totaling approximately 3,400 across each of the 34 camps in the camp settlement, BDRCS has been able to support the entire camp population of 862,277 people (187,932 households) through cyclone preparedness and response measures. This support which was also extended during the monsoon season from July to Sept 2020, has helped the camp community be better prepared and as a result, have safer lives and sustain a lesser degree of damage to their homes. Examples of preparedness measures are Early Warning Early Action including cyclone preparedness messaging<sup>40</sup>, the hoisting of flags to signal the level of danger anticipated from an impending cyclone and the dissemination of warnings through loudspeakers. Examples of response actions are the conduct of damage assessments (after heavy rains, winds and landslides) by community volunteers who have also assisted affected families with relocations and rebuilding of their homes. Apart from regularly training and equipping the CPP volunteers, awareness sessions have also been conducted for community leaders (*majhi*) and religious leaders (*imam*) in the community. The CPP is also undertaken at host community level, involving approximately 6,585 CPP volunteers.

A total of 922,000 people in both host and camp communities were reached through the CPP between July and December last year. In reference to non-CPP interventions conducted between July and December last year, 9,399 people were reached in the camp community, while 1,450 people were reached in the host community.

### Highlights of July to December 2020

#### Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

- Emergency response: Between July and December, 3,257 CPP camp volunteers mobilized and responded to cyclone, fire and monsoon-related emergencies in the camps. They were engaged in damage assessments and the distribution of materials needed for affected households.

As with the situation in the first half of 2020, the July to December period saw CPP volunteers utilized to manage the dual threats of cyclones and the COVID-19 situation in the camps and host communities. This entailed the mobilization of volunteers mobilised in all 34 camps to disseminate information on observing proper hygiene including handwashing. The volunteers also helped share key messages on preventing the spread of COVID-19.

- In October 2020, the efforts of BDRCS including the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) undertaken in all 34 camps, were showcased to the Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management



Approximately 3,400 camp volunteers trained under the Cyclone Preparedness Programme jointly run by the government and BDRCS with IFRC and American Red Cross support, have helped communities in all 34 camps be better prepared for the cyclone and monsoon seasons (**Photo: BDRCS**)

<sup>39</sup> One joint activity in the camps comprised household mitigation activities, while the other two in host communities focused on DRR response plan development and strengthening local level disaster management committees.

<sup>40</sup> This cyclone preparedness messaging is done in line with the 'CPP Field Discussion Guide for Cyclone Early Warning and Preparedness' which is a joint initiative of more than 25 humanitarian stakeholders including the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC), ISCG, UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM.

and Relief (MoDMR) of the Government of Bangladesh during his visit to the camp settlements. The Secretary expressed his appreciation for the hard work undertaken by the 3,400 CPP volunteers in all 34 camps in the settlements and requested that efforts to further strengthen their capacities be continued.

- Community awareness sessions: 4,367 people in total in the camps, attended awareness sessions on disaster preparedness and the signal/ flag systems. These sessions were conducted by CPP camp volunteers.
- Early Warning System orientation: 1,775 leaders in the camp settlements comprising 767 religious leaders and 1,008 community leaders were oriented on the cyclone Early Warning System (EWS). They were requested to share their knowledge with the members of their respective communities in the camp settlement.
- Training:
  - During this reporting period, 2,402 CPP camp volunteers were trained on the cyclone signal and flag systems. This training is part of 15 training sessions conducted throughout 2020 for all CPP camp volunteers, featuring various topics on CPP capacity building. The training was targeted at new recruits, as well as volunteers who last attended such training quite some time back.
  - 773 CPP volunteers comprising 748 in the host community and 25 in the camp community attended CPP Training-of-Trainers (ToT). Consequently, they conducted basic CPP training for other volunteers and people in general, in their respective host and camp communities.
- PMO Cyclone Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) and Scenario-based Response Plan  
The PMO Cyclone Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) and Scenario-based Response Plan was put in place for the June 2020 to December 2021 period, targeting 30,000 families. This includes the recently established Emergency Operations Centre run by National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) personnel who are supervised by a BDRCS response officer. The plan also provides for the prepositioning of disaster preparedness stock such as shelter tie down kits, family kits and WASH kits.
- DRR Training-of-Trainers (ToT) and Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Response training  
19 staff members working in the camps attended DRR Training-of-Trainers (ToT), while 18 other staff members attended Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Response training. These training sessions were part of a capacity building effort undertaken jointly by BDRCS with other actors comprising the ISCG Gender Hub, Action Aid Bangladesh, Help Age International, and the Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) These staff members who attended the training then shared their knowledge with or conducted DRR training for community volunteers or the community in general.

Click [here](#) to watch CPP volunteers disseminate early warning messages in the camps in Cox's Bazar in preparedness for an impending low-pressure weather system.

#### **Other DRR activities**

##### Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (EVCA)

350 people (including 270 males and 80 females) in the host community who are employed in various types of livelihood, participated in the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (EVCA) field practices conducted in 9 wards in Haldia Palong union, and in the updating of Community Risk Assessments (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP).

##### DRR and CCA training for DM committees at local administrative levels

In the host community (the Haldia Palong and Ratna Palong unions in the Ukhiya sub-district, adjacent to the camp settlement), 20 members of the Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC), Ward Disaster Response Coordination Group (WDRCG) and Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) were trained in DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). The participants comprised 18 males and 2 females.

##### Schools-based DRR

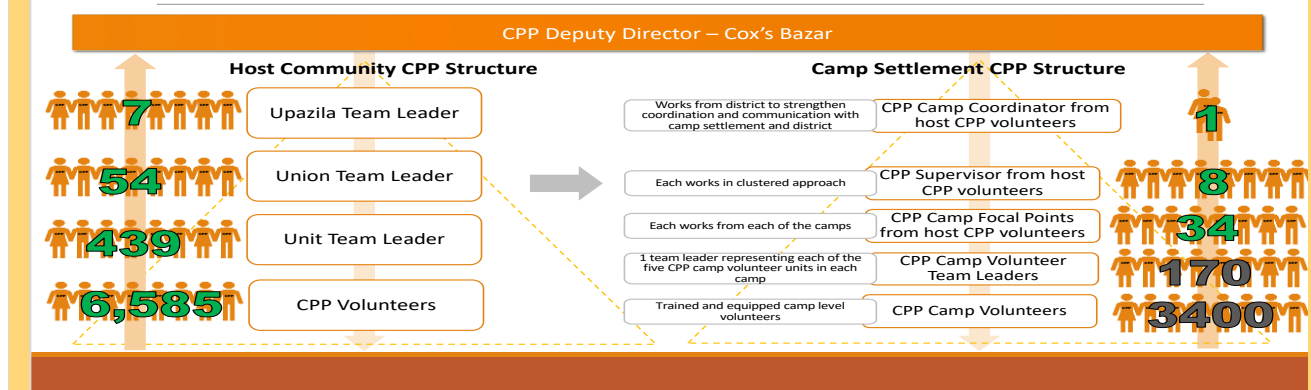
A total of 60 secondary school teachers participated in school-based DRR training aimed at enabling teachers and students to become focal persons in their respective schools.



ঘূর্ণিঝড় প্রস্তুতি কর্মসূচি (সিপিপি)  
CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME (CPP)



CPP Coordination Structure – Host and Camps



**Strengthen National Society**

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
BDRCS has a self – development plan in follow up to OCAC	Yes	Yes
Cox's Bazar unit has a self – development plan in follow up to BOCA	Yes	-

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of insured volunteers engaged in the operation	200	300

**Output S1.1.6: The National Society has the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of national level training conducted for staff and volunteers of BDRCS	10	-

**Progress towards outcomes**

The Cox's Bazar Unit of BDRCS along with the Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteers continue to provide integral support to the PMO. In this connection, 241 volunteers were insured with PMO funding during the July to Dec 2020 period.

**International Disaster Response**

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population expressing that they have access to information about the RCRC programmes/response	60%	60%
% of targeted population expressing that they feel as if the RCRC listens and responds to their feedback.	60%	60% <sup>41</sup>

<sup>41</sup> This data is based on the recent independent perception survey conducted by Ground Truth Solutions, and 30 focus group discussions and community consultation. The respondents are randomly selected displaced persons across all camps who provided their opinions about all humanitarian actors. These respondents also include people who were not targeted by RCRC interventions.

% of targeted population expressing satisfaction with the humanitarian assistance received from the RCRC.	80%	90% <sup>42</sup>
<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of NS surge capacity deployed for the operation	As necessary	10 <sup>43</sup>
# of people deployed using global response tools	As necessary	221
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of registration/distribution sessions with information desks	50%	68%
# of BDRCS staff and volunteers/community volunteers trained on CEA approaches	30	590 (including CV, NDRT, RCY and staff)
# of radio listening sessions facilitated per month	30	420 RLP (from 2017 to 2020)
System/protocols in place to collect, analyse and verify information/feedback received from communities	Yes (1)	Yes (1) <sup>44</sup> (target 8 channels, 7 achieved, 2 in host, 5 in camps)
60% of feedback and complaints responded/acted upon	60%	52% (According to CEA dashboard)
Regular perceptions surveys conducted	Yes (4)	Yes (3)
<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Quality logistics services are provided in a timely manner	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S2.1.5: Integrated services are provided to National Societies working internationally</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of PNS supported through integrated services	11	11 <sup>45</sup>
<b>Output S2.1.6: The coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of sectors (RCRC) participating in coordination meetings with the ISCG <sup>46</sup>	10	6
# of sectors (RCRC) conducting regular coordination meetings	10	5
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<b><u>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)</u></b>		
<b>Overall progress</b>		
<p>From July to Dec 2020, CEA approaches benefited approximately 44,700 people in the camp community and 1,800 people in the host community. This brings the total number of people supported through CEA from 2017 to end 2020, to 102,293 people in camp communities and 8,338 people in host communities.</p> <p>From the beginning of the Population Movement Operation (PMO) in 2017, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches have been streamlined across all sectors to ensure effective communication with communities. As CEA is a cross-cutting approach, the CEA team works closely with all sectoral teams on a regular</p>		

<sup>42</sup> BDRCS, with support from IFRC, has been conducting regular exit surveys and satisfaction surveys for health clinics and after distributions. This percentage represents the average from those different sectoral surveys.

<sup>43</sup> The current number of in-country Partner National Societies (PNS).

<sup>44</sup> There is one overall feedback system, with one BDRCS Feedback Guideline for the PMO as the main protocol. BDRCS has established several types of feedback channels, such as help desks and community consultations, which are all included in the overall feedback system.

<sup>45</sup> There are 9 PNS currently supported by IFRC. They are American RC, British RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, German RC, Japanese RC, Qatar RC, Swedish RC and Swiss RC.

<sup>46</sup> Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

basis. For example, before the start of a new programmatic intervention, the CEA team facilitates consultations with communities. Feedback from camp and host communities on ongoing BDRCS activities is also gathered to serve as guidance to programme teams and operations management. CEA activities are undertaken in close coordination with the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) programmes. Targeted communities are reached through various channels of community engagement and accountability. These include 'info hubs' (which also serve as feedback hubs), help desks, household visits, IEC<sup>47</sup> materials and audio messages. The CEA team utilizes community safe spaces (CSS), mosques; Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres, and also relies on the support of community and religious leaders (*majhi* and *imam* respectively) to disseminate information on programming and more recently in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic. Consideration is given to priority groups or particularly vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities (PWD), and the elderly. Highlights of the July to December 2020 period follow:

### Highlights of July to December 2020

- 44,767 people in camps were reached through household visits. Feedback from communities on their views on COVID-19 was also gathered during these visits.
- 19,757 people in camps received audio messages delivered through hand mikes.
- 2,352 pieces of feedback were collected from info hubs, help desks and boxes.
- 1,062 community volunteers (from the camp community) were oriented on CEA.
- 10 IEC materials were developed – these included seven materials for use at the cash-based interventions (CBI) workshop.
- Three meetings with community leaders (*majhi*) and religious leaders (*imam*) were conducted to collect community feedback, including complaints. These meetings were conducted while ensuring mask-wearing and social distancing to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- As part of risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) initiatives, the CEA team conducted a community perception survey during this reporting period to get insights into the camp community's views on COVID-19. The survey was conducted in partnership with Ground Truth Solutions (GTS) and involved 315 key informant interviews (KII). An online debriefing was also organized in participation with BDRCS, IFRC and GTS to look at findings in the initial draft of the survey report. The final survey report was published in January on [GTS website](#). Major findings include economic hardship and strained social relationships.



The Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) team conducted key informant interviews (KII) as part of the community perception survey on COVID-19. (Photo: BDRCS)

For information on COVID-19 related community feedback, please visit the [COVID-19 Feedback Dashboard](#).

### 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
<i># of RCRC coordination meetings</i>	As necessary	Yes

### Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Shared services are available to all Movement partners</i>	Yes	Yes

### Progress towards outcomes

<sup>47</sup> Information, education and communication (IEC)

Partner National Societies in Cox's Bazar are supported with IFRC's integrated services and support including office space, security and human resources, as well as administrative needs such as applications for visas and camp permits for visitors. While coordination meetings with all Movement partners at leadership level, organized by BDRCS and facilitated by IFRC, have not occurred regularly during this reporting period because of COVID-19 and other factors, informal coordination and consultations have continued. At the same time, WASH and DRR technical meetings between Movement partners have continued at Cox's Bazar level.

### Influence others as leading strategic partner

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Regular coordination with key government stakeholders and within the humanitarian system</i>	Yes	Yes

**Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Involvement within the humanitarian system on advocacy for the crisis</i>	Yes	Yes

**Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of assessments/evaluations carried out</i>	2 (mid-term & final evaluation)	1

#### Progress towards outcomes

A steady flow of timely and accurate public information materials focusing on humanitarian needs and the response to such needs, has been produced to ensure visibility, facilitate resource mobilization, and enhance collaboration with partners and stakeholders. These include up-to-date media materials such as press releases, key messages and audio-visual materials which are regularly shared with National Societies globally through IFRC communications channels.

For more information on humanitarian diplomacy efforts, external coordination and preparations for the PMO Three-Year Federation-Wide Report (2017-2019), please see the 'Summary of current response' section in this report.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of PNS continuing programming on a longer term</i>	9	9

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>A resource mobilization plan is drafted, shared and updated</i>	1	0

#### Progress towards outcomes

An internal PMO Funding Plan is in place.

IFRC continues to actively coordinate with donors on existing sectoral funding gaps in the PMO Emergency Appeal. The PNSs continuing with longer-term interventions for the BDRCS PMO are American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent.

### Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Annual audit conducted</i>	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Regular monitoring of staff performance</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring the effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting is provided to stakeholders</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Regular monitoring of budget and expenditure meetings</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>BDRCS and IFRC work together to safeguard an efficient operation. Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transport, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement is undertaken in accordance with IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support is provided to the operation and staff. Regular meetings are held between finance and sector leads to monitor pledge expenditure and ensure funds are spent on time, and in compliance with all donor requirements.</p> <p>Field movements and communications for this complex operation are overseen by the IFRC team and this service benefits Partner National Societies too. Continuous dialogue with external agencies is maintained in order to best inform actions and advisories. Strong contingency plans have been developed for a fast and efficient response to critical incidents or any deterioration in the security context. A joint 2020 Security Report for the country delegation and the PMO sub-delegation was produced in early 2021. For information on the security situation in the camps, please see the 'Operational Highlights' section in the early part of the operations update.</p>		

## **FIRE RESPONSE: Cox's Bazar Camp Settlement Fire**

A DREF loan amounting to CHF 321,246 was approved on 26 March in support of the BDRCS response to the fire incident in the Cox's Bazar camp settlement on 22 March, affecting four of the 34 camps in the settlement. About 55,000 people (11,000 households) were displaced by the fire, including 563 people who were injured. There were 11 deaths. The response is aimed at supporting 27,500 people (5,500 households) from 26 March to 30 June 2021.

*Note: the four fire-affected camps are not part of the initial operational area covered by BDRCS existing Population Movement Operation supported by IFRC.*

### **Description of the disaster**

On 22 March 2021, a massive fire swept through the camp settlement in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, destroying shelters and facilities and endangering lives across four camps. The fire originated from block D in Camp 8W at about 3pm local time on 22 March 2021. The frequent wind flow made the fire spread quickly to other camps comprising camps 8E, 9, and 10, completely razing a huge amount of infrastructure – these included shelters, mosques, community centres, learning centres, service centres, shops, LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) storage sheds and Camp-in-Charge (CiC) offices. The fire was put out in three camps (8E, 8W and 9) around 9.45 PM the same day (22 March 2021), and at 1 am on 23 March in Camp 10, by the Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD) teams with support from the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers and BDRCS staff (Population Movement Operation (PMO) and Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation.

Due to the threat of the fast-moving fire, families living in seven adjacent camps were also evacuated to safer ground. According to the Flash Update issued by the ISCG Secretariat, among the essential facilities impacted by the fire are the IOM primary healthcare clinic, MSF clinic, Turkish hospital and LPG distribution points. No BDRCS facility or infrastructure has been affected as a relatively small amount of programming is undertaken in the affected areas. While there has been a history of several fires in the camp settlement in past times including two incidents in January this year, the intensity and scale of this latest fire is unprecedented. Cramped conditions in the severely congested settlement are believed to have contributed to the quick escalation of the fire.

## Initial response

### National Society

As soon as the fire broke out, BDRCS staff on the ground such as camp focal points and community mobilisers worked to evacuate people to safer ground, and to help with the use of two mounted fire-fighting machines mobilised from the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) managed jointly by BDRCS and UNHCR. Also among the first responders were some 775 Cyclone Preparedness Programme<sup>48</sup> (CPP) volunteers comprising camp residents trained in preparing for and responding to cyclones and other emergencies - these CPP volunteers have reported to have been instrumental in saving lives in the fire. They are part of 3,400 trained CPP volunteers in all 34 camps in the settlement (100 volunteers per camp) who have provided much needed support in responding to previous emergencies such as cyclones, monsoon rains and fires, as well as dissemination of key messaging on preventing and reducing the spread of COVID-19.

BDRCS also activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at the PMO office in Cox's Bazar, soon after news of the fire broke out, to collect information from the ground and coordinate with the Government, the UN-headed Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and other humanitarian actors. The National Society continues to participate in CiC (Camp-in-Charge) and individual programme sector coordination meetings.

Other action taken by BDRCS includes the following:

- A BDRCS team has been deployed to undertake assessments in coordination with other actors on the ground. The assessment team is to share a damage and incident report on shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and other needs, apart from casualties.
- 775 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) / Disaster Management Unit camp volunteers have been mobilized in the affected areas to extinguish the fire, relocate people to safe ground, provide first aid, restore family links, and are currently working to provide dry food to affected families. This is being undertaken under the guidance of Site Management Support (SMS) agencies of the camps.
- 600 tents received from the camp authority comprising the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) are being installed. 110 staff and volunteers are supporting the erection of tents and clearing debris and bringing out dead bodies.
- One ambulance from the BDRCS field hospital (located in Camp 7) is on the ground in the affected area, for emergency health support. The hospital is also ready to attend any injured. Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) teams are engaged in camp 8E.
- 1,800 surgical masks and 1,800 pairs of hand gloves have been handed over to IOM.

### Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners

On 23 March 2021, an emergency meeting between BDRCS, ICRC, IFRC and in-country Partner National Societies, was held at the office of BDRCS Head of Operation (PMO, Cox's Bazar). RCRC partners expressed their solidarity and assured the National Society of their full support to implement any collaborative action. Immediate commitments made by partners include ready stock of household items (tarpaulins, hygiene kits, mats etc) from the PMO, the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation, and the German Red Cross. The Qatar Red Crescent and the Turkish Red Crescent have committed to support ready food. The Swiss Red Cross and Swiss Embassy will come up with additional support. The ICRC is on standby to provide dead body bags and food support and will also work with the BDRCS local Cox's Bazar unit (equivalent to a branch) and PMO on Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities.

### Non-RCRC Movement actors

The Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner was on the ground in the camp area soon after the fire broke out. The chief held a briefing on the afternoon of 23 March on the immediate needs in the camp, and planning for this DREF operation has been guided by the briefing outcomes. In view of the severity of the incident, the Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR) visited the affected area on 23 March and held meetings with humanitarian actors in the camp and in Cox's Bazar.

As soon as the fire broke out, the various humanitarian actors on the ground, including Site Management Support agencies, as well as agencies heading the various programme clusters and supporting actors, rallied together in coordination with the respective Camp In-Charge (camp authority for an individual camp) to put out the fire and

<sup>48</sup> A joint programme of the Bangladesh government and BDRCS, with combined support of IFRC and the American Red Cross through the IFRC Emergency Appeal for the Population Movement Operation.

evacuate people to safety. The ISCG Secretariat issued a flash update on the 23 March early in the morning via an informal email, details of which are summarized in the ISCG Press Release. It shared that amidst nightfall and the process of moving people to safety, various aid agencies had already begun to carry out assessments on the damage in the camps.

### Needs analysis

BDRCS and IFRC leadership attended coordination meetings with the MODMR and RRRC, as well as IOM which functions as the key camp management agency for three of the affected camps. During these meetings, the ISCG shelter sector and IOM clearly articulated that 11,000 households are in need of shelter support. Of this figure, 9,508 have a direct need for shelter, while an additional 1,492 households who have been indirectly impacted (their homes had to be deliberately destroyed to form a firewall to prevent the fire from spreading) are also in need of support. It was also agreed during these discussions that as IOM would cover the needs of 5,500 households, BDRCS (with IFRC support) would cover the remaining 5,550. It is on this basis that this DREF request seeks funding to support a maximum of 5,500 households (27,500 people).

Other immediate needs shared by camp authorities include food and non-food items, basic needs; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), health and psychosocial support, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).

Findings of an inter-agency joint needs assessment underway in the camp area now will be shared as soon as it is available. It should be noted that this assessment is being undertaken by the camp management agency<sup>49</sup> (IOM) and Camp-in-Charge (RRRC) of the affected camps with the respective sector leads in these camps, in line with coordinating structures and assessment mechanisms already agreed upon with the ISCG. As BDRCS (with IFRC and other RCRC partners) is not actively present in the affected camps, the National Society will act as an implementing agency in support of the RRRC and IOM. Figures in the tables below are extracted from BDRCS Situation Report No. 4.

Damage and Casualties (Camps 8E, 8W, 9 and 10)	
Deaths	11
Injured	563
Missing	339
Shelter damaged/destroyed	11,000 (9,347 fully destroyed by fire, 161 partially destroyed by fire, remainder 1,492 shelters destroyed not by fire but deliberately damaged to create a fire wall to prevent fire from spreading further)
Affected population	55,000 people

*Source of information: SMSD and RRRC press briefing*

### Targeting

The DREF-supported operation will benefit approximately 27,500 people, comprising about 50 per cent of 55,000 people targeted to be reached jointly by BDRCS and IOM in reference to emergency shelter needs. This combined reach (BDRCS and IOM) covers the total affected population, mainly considered as displaced, which stands at 55,000 people, according to RRRC data. In reference to targeting for interventions other than shelter, these involve a smaller number of beneficiaries all of whom are part of the same pool of 5,500 households (27,500 people) targeted for shelter. In reference to other interventions included in the operation, the selection of beneficiaries will be based on vulnerability criteria employed currently for the Population Movement Operation and in line with guidance from various ISCG programme sectors.

### Overall DREF operational objective

The overall objective of the DREF operation is to meet the immediate needs of 27,500 people displaced by the fire.

<sup>49</sup> Each of the 34 camps in the camp settlement has a camp management agency also known as Site Management Support (SMS) agencies. IOM is the SMS agency in three of the four affected camps.

It is intended that existing stock comprising tarpaulins (11,000 units) and hygiene top-up kits (5,000 units) will be replenished with funding from this operation. Mosquito nets and buckets from existing stock will also be utilised – however, these will not need to be replaced.

### Summary of planned key activities

Sector	Activities	Target
Livelihood and basic needs	Procurement and distribution of ready-to-eat food (bread, molasses, biscuits, puffed rice, peanuts) and bottled water	5,000 people
Shelter & non-food items (NFI)	Procurement and distribution of basic household items (tarpaulins, mosquito nets)	27,500 people
WASH	Procurement and distribution of hygiene top-up kits, distribution of buckets	12,500 people
Health & psychosocial support	Provision of ambulance services	NA
	Provision of psychological first aid for fire survivors	NA
PGI	Referrals of protection cases to case management actors	NA
	Procurement & distribution of protection items (dignity kits which contains items such as slippers, underwear, towels, sanitary pads, torchlight, face masks)	2,000 people

#### Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

The CEA channels of engagement employed in the ongoing PMO and COVID-19 response operations will be utilized.

#### Logistics & supply chain management

Existing stock of tarpaulins and hygiene top-up kits as part of the ongoing Population Movement Operation will be mobilized for this fire response. These goods will be replenished with funding received for this DREF operation – international procurement will be undertaken for the tarpaulins, while hygiene top-up kits will be procured locally through an existing framework agreement used for the PMO. In addition, existing stock of mosquito nets and buckets will also be mobilized – however, these will not need to be replenished.

#### Human resources

It is envisaged that BDRCS will rely on Red Crescent Youth mobilized by the local unit (branch) in Cox's Bazar, along with NDRT personnel, community mobilizers and camp focal persons (staff who work in the camps) and the multitude of trained camp residents comprising the CPP volunteers or others trained in other sector interventions. Also providing support will be key programming staff of BDRCS based in the PMO office in Cox's Bazar. Designated staff (logistics and coordination functions) for this operation will be designated by the National Society from existing human resources.

#### Communications

Emergency communications media materials such as press releases, key messages and audio-visual materials are being prepared to highlight the needs of this operation. They will be shared regularly with National Societies globally through IFRC communications channels.

#### Other support services

Other support services such as PMER, Finance and Administration, and Security will also be extended to this operation and will be derived from existing PMO resources.

## D. BUDGET

The appeal budget stands at CHF 82.2 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is approximately 56.2 per cent. The expenditure as of 31 December 2020 closing is CHF 34.4 million. Please refer to the attached financial report for more details.

## Reference documents

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	2017/1-2020/12	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jan 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	11,700,000
AOF2 - Shelter	19,700,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,700,000
AOF4 - Health	14,600,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	15,300,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	6,000,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,700,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	8,500,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>82,200,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 29 Jan 2021</b>	<b>46,800,129</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>56.93%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	457,528	579,788	-122,260
AOF2 - Shelter	10,036,214	7,776,901	2,259,313
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,885,592	1,090,952	794,639
AOF4 - Health	6,145,727	2,556,296	3,589,431
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,932,520	4,932,434	2,000,086
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	2,162,030	2,114,515	47,515
AOF7 - Migration	7,275,112	6,090,239	1,184,873
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	8,914,953	6,779,749	2,135,203
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,374,509	1,385,157	-10,648
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	11,679	11,679	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,075,882	1,102,964	-27,082
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,271,744</b>	<b>34,420,674</b>	<b>11,851,071</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	46,200,027
Expenditure	-34,420,674
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>11,779,353</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	11,779,353

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,063,858	Reimbursed :	1,063,858	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2020/12	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jan 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021; 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	0		257,212		
Australian Red Cross	826,382		312,435		1,138,817		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	1,194,930				1,194,930		
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	1,975,609	235,324	154,847		2,365,780		
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	169,712	131,521			301,232		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	250				250		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	147,500				147,500		
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	120,678				120,678		
German Red Cross	23,908				23,908		
IFRC at the UN Inc	977				977		
Irish Red Cross Society	16,304				16,304		
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	7,694,828				7,694,828		
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	491,095				491,095		
New Zealand Government	525,525				525,525		
New Zealand Red Cross	98,638				98,638		
Norwegian Red Cross	60,116		14,465		74,581		
On Line donations	540				540		
Other	784		21,580		22,364		
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	1,678,161				1,678,161		
Services Fees				48,368	48,368		
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*)	1,730,924				1,730,924		
Swiss Government	525,000				525,000		
Swiss Red Cross	521,873		30,874		552,747		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	33,051				33,051		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	201,183	210,382	9,929		421,494		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	587,103				587,103		
The Netherlands Red Cross	628,111				628,111		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	3,773,439				3,773,439		
The OPEC Fund for International Development	498,906				498,906		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	102,033	32,573			134,606		
The Republic of the Philippines	150,530				150,530		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	496,993				496,993		

# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2020/12	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jan 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2021; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
United States Government - PRM	14,269,513				14,269,513	
United States - Private Donors	95				95	
Write off & provisions				-2,050	-2,050	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>44,891,002</b>	<b>687,491</b>	<b>575,216</b>	<b>46,318</b>	<b>46,200,027</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>46,200,027</b>	<b>0</b>