



Bangladesh Population Movement Operation

Three-year Federation- wide report

2017 – 2019



The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Independence The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement. [Read more about the principle of Independence.](#)

Voluntary Service It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain. [Read more about the principle of Voluntary service.](#)

Unity There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory. [Read more about the principle of Unity.](#)

Universality The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide. [Read more about the principle of Universality.](#)

Humanity The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples. [Read more about the principle of Humanity.](#)

Impartiality It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress. [Read more about the principle of Impartiality.](#)

Neutrality In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature. [Read more about the principle of Neutrality.](#)

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Abbreviations

BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
CEA	Community Engagement and Accountability
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Programme
DAPS	Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety
DREF	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERU	Emergency Response Unit
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OWA	One Window Approach
OWF	One Window Framework
PGI	Protection, Gender and Inclusion
PMO	Population Movement Operation
PNS	Partner National Society or Participating National Society
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RFL	Restoring Family Links
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees





Welcome note

When the population movement crisis unfolded in 2016 and the Bangladesh government called on the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society for support, the National Society responded in line with its mandate as auxiliary to the government in the provision of humanitarian assistance. The crisis reached its height in late August 2017, with an influx of a few hundred thousand people from Rakhine, Myanmar into Bangladesh in that month alone. Several months later, the total number of displaced people seeking refuge in Cox's Bazar would reach over 900,000 people, including some 200,000 people, who had crossed the border years before. The response of BDRCS took form in the launching of the society's Population Movement Operation (PMO) which received support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and 32 Red Cross or Red Crescent National Societies. Most of these societies funded the operation multilaterally through the Federation's Emergency Appeal, while others provided bilateral funding only or both.

The coming together of the Federation membership has enabled a united and extensive response to the crisis, in line with the One Window Framework developed to guide this Federation-wide response. As such, this three-year report provides insights into the types and breadth of support extended to both the displaced people from Rakhine in the world's largest refugee camp, and the local Bangladeshi community affected by this crisis. It also reflects useful observations and learning gained. In total, BDRCS has reached about 1 million people across both camp and local/host communities with support from Red Cross Red Crescent partners.

Heartfelt thanks go out to all volunteers and staff who have worked tirelessly and compassionately to deliver assistance to these vulnerable communities in adherence with the fundamental principles which guide the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. We also record our appreciation to all, including RCRC partners, who have supported and facilitated our efforts in one way or another.

With very best wishes,

Major General (Retd.) A T M Abdul Wahab
Chairman
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

Alexander Matheou
Regional Director
Asia Pacific Regional Office, IFRC

A note on reading this report

This report has been produced by IMA International, an independent organisation, in a fair and transparent manner, with programmatic information and data provided by BDRCS, IFRC and participating Partner National Societies (PNSs). It consists of consolidated data which has been aggregated to reflect Federation-wide progress from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019, triangulated by comprehensive interviews with key staff working on the ground from strategic to implementation level. The financial data is an overview of the funds received and spent during this period. The authors would like to thank all participants who took time from their challenging roles to provide input into this report.

Terminologies

It is important to note the terminologies used by different actors when referring to the Population Movement Operation (PMO) beneficiaries in the camps. In Bangladesh, the populations of people from Myanmar are known by different terms. The Bangladesh Government refers to them as 'FDMN - Forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals'. Other organisations use the term 'refugees' and often 'Rohingya refugees'. For the purposes of this report we will use the term agreed on by the RCRC Movement - 'people displaced from Rakhine state in Myanmar'.

Throughout the report we refer to 'host communities' - these are the populations who live in the Cox's Bazar region outside of the camps, mainly comprising Bangladeshi communities; and 'camp communities' - the people displaced from Rakhine state in Myanmar who live within the 34 camps. There is also a small population of people displaced from Rakhine state in Myanmar who live within the host communities.

Federation-wide report (FWR) refers to a collective programmatic and financial overview of the Secretariat and all member National Societies' contribution to Population Movement Operation. This report is similarly structured to the Federation-wide and Movement-wide reports produced following the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the 2010 Haiti Earthquake, 2013 Typhoon Haiyan, 2014 Tropical Cyclone Pam and 2015 Nepal Earthquake.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) refers to the coordinating entity or secretariat which represents the Federation members. For this process the secretariat must also report both financial and programme results data on the activities and expenditure it has carried out in the field. This expenditure represents many of the Federation members and other public and private donors who have contributed directly to the IFRC's emergency appeal for the PMO.

Population Movement Operation (PMO) refers to the Federation-wide response for the people that were displaced from Rakhine into Bangladesh due to the increase in violence

in Rakhine state, Myanmar. The operation is led by BDRCS with the support of IFRC and PNSs.

Partner National Societies or Participating National Societies (PNS) refers to National Societies contributing their resources bilaterally towards PMO, and who normally have a presence in Bangladesh..

One Window Framework (OWF) refers to the framework that was developed to coordinate the Federation-wide response in PMO. The framework includes six pillars, three of which are response priorities (RP) and the next three are enabling actions (EA). The response priorities are RP1: humanitarian action RP2: preparedness for response and RP3: community resilience. The enabling actions are EA1: strong National Society and branches, EA2: One Window Approach (OWA) for Movement coordination and EA3: humanitarian diplomacy.

External partners or actors refer to parties outside the Movement including the government, UN agencies, local or international non-governmental organisations, foundations and universities.



Executive Summary

The movement of people across the border from Rakhine state, Myanmar, into Bangladesh has been taking place for decades. To provide assistance, in 1992 the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) was established as a Bangladesh government agency under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, tasked with providing relief to the area. On 29 December 2016 a large influx of people began to cross the border into the Cox's Bazar region and the Government of Bangladesh requested the support of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to provide humanitarian assistance to the large numbers of displaced people.

In 2017, the Population Movement Operation (PMO) began. BDRCS agreed to provide assistance, with the national headquarters deploying staff and resources to ensure operational effectiveness. As there have been people displaced from Rakhine state for decades, there was already some on-the-ground support in place with a BDRCS office in Cox's Bazar which enabled immediate access for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the BDRCS Cox's Bazar Unit (branch) has also provided support.

The PMO is the Federation-wide response led by BDRCS and supported by IFRC and PNSs under a One-Window Approach (OWA), initially to provide life-saving assistance and stabilise the environment. It provided direction for support while scaling up access to health services, psychosocial support; water, sanitation and hygiene; shelter; protection, gender and inclusion; and disaster risk reduction in a well coordinated response. Over time this has expanded to sustainable services and community mobilisation, and has included a cash based assistance programme managed by BDRCS.

The displaced population now reportedly outnumbers the local population in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar by two to three times. Currently, just under 900,000 displaced people live in 34 camps in the camp settlement. The Government of Bangladesh remains resolute in its work towards repatriation but despite efforts, there has been no official repatriation to date. Bangladesh continues to seek regional and international support to expedite the repatriation process against the background of its bilateral arrangements with the Government of Myanmar.

Using documentation and a series of one-on-one interviews, this report provides an overview of the support provided by the PMO, with the inclusion of important and notable contributions that can be challenging to demonstrate with quantitative means. These include the shared leadership approach and humanitarian diplomacy, both technically difficult to measure, yet integral to operations not just in Cox's Bazar, but humanitarian operations globally.

A view of Camp 14 in the settlement.

Photo: Salauddin Ahmed/IFRC



1 Population Movement Operation overview

Approximately 200,000 displaced people and 60,000 from host communities being assisted

Funding requirements: CHF 82.2 million

Appeal coverage: 67%

Operation timeframe: 57 months up to 31 December 2021

Population of displaced people who have crossed the border: 905,822 (as of 31 December 2019)

Partner National Societies

- American Red Cross
- British Red Cross
- Canadian Red Cross
- Danish Red Cross
- German Red Cross
- Japan Red Cross
- Kuwait Red Crescent
- Qatar Red Crescent
- Swedish Red Cross
- Swiss Red Cross
- Turkish Red Crescent

October - December 2016

Large numbers of people from Myanmar flee violence in Rakhine state, crossing the border into Cox's Bazar.

January - March 2017

IFRC allocated CHF 273,151 from DREF, ICRC provided CHF 450,000 and BDRCS raised CHF 30,000 for the PMO. An IFRC Emergency Appeal was launched for CHF 3 million.

30 April 2017

Cyclone Mora made landfall, damaging more than 50,000 homes and structures in Cox's Bazar.



This consolidated Federation-wide report focuses on the three-year progress of the Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar. It includes the programmatic results achieved by BDRCS with the support of PNSs and IFRC from 2017–2019.

The overall goal is to provide continuous support to 40,000 households of the displaced community, and 4000 from the host community, in the sectors of shelter and non-food item distributions, health and psychosocial support; water, sanitation and hygiene; cash-based initiatives; protection, gender and inclusion, and disaster risk reduction. In addition, community engagement and accountability is an approach adopted across all programming areas to ensure beneficiary consultation and participation from assessments to post-delivery of interventions.

2 Movement coordination

BDRCS is an auxiliary to the Government of Bangladesh, and is a leading humanitarian organisation with programmes across the country.

IFRC has a country delegation in Dhaka and a sub-delegation in Cox's Bazar with 35 local, and 9 international staff supporting BDRCS in implementation of activities under the PMO and in coordination with stakeholders. IFRC closely monitors the evolving humanitarian situation and is coordinating with the government and other agencies through operation updates and situational analysis, as well as needs analysis, of both the camp and host communities.

ICRC is responding to the crisis with a focus on the border areas carried out in partnership with BDRCS. ICRC strengthens the capacity of BDRCS in providing response and assistance to displaced people and host communities through livelihood support, health and WASH. ICRC and BDRCS also work together in the Restoring Family Links programme to reunite households and inform on missing people.

Up to 38 Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Partner National Societies (PNSs) have supported BDRCS through bilateral or multilateral support. Up to 31 December 2019, 11 PNSs were supporting BDRCS bilaterally. The existing Movement coordination mechanisms with IFRC, ICRC and in country PNSs include a bimonthly coordination forum led by BDRCS in Cox's Bazar, with the OWA agreed to be the most effective approach for response. The response has received support of local donors, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs working bilaterally. IFRC's support is provided through its multilateral Emergency Appeal (MDRBD018) and includes contributions from 35 PNSs, as well as various governments.

The existing humanitarian architecture in Bangladesh comprises the UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) which coordinates the humanitarian response using a sector based approach. Within the coordination layout, IFRC is involved at Dhaka level, and BDRCS and IFRC at Cox's Bazar level to represent BDRCS and IFRC in all forums and to ensure coordinated programming. The One Window Framework is designed to ensure accountability to different stakeholders and aid BDRCS to demonstrate collective impact.

25 August 2017

Further violence in Rakhine state results in a huge influx of people into Cox's Bazar.



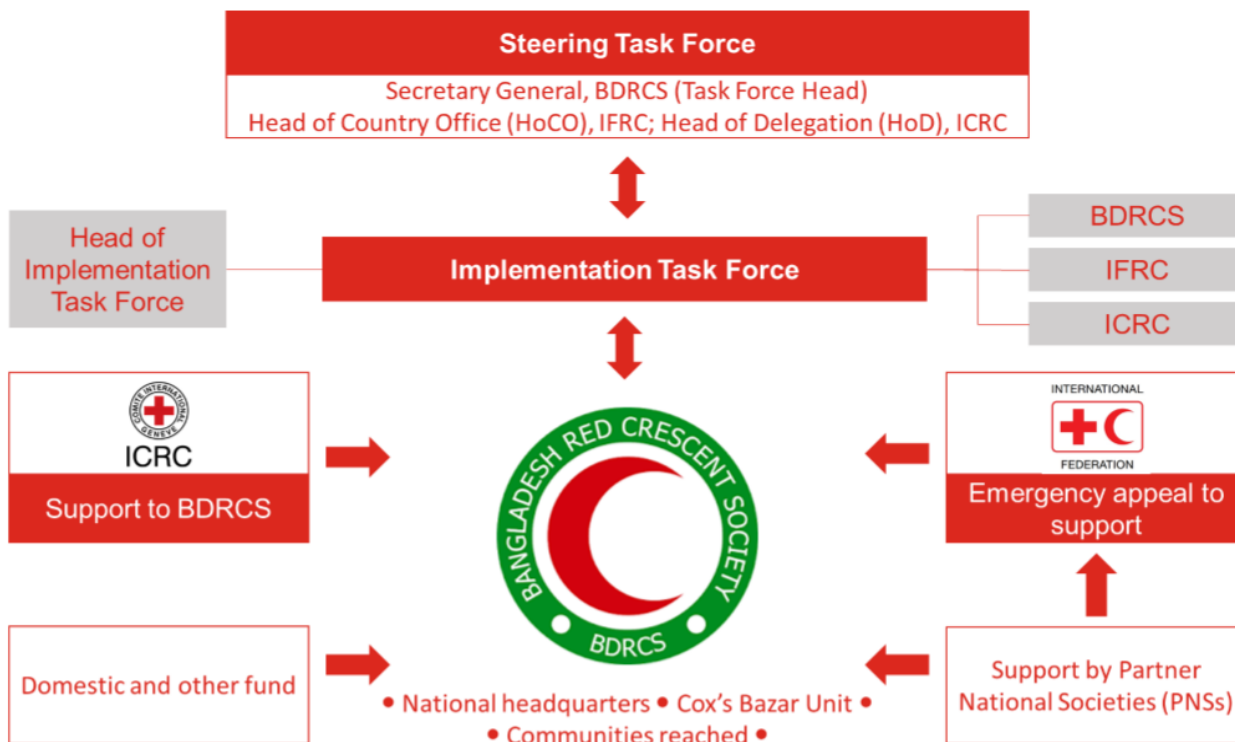
Michael Drost-Hansen/IFRC

October 2017

IFRC categorises the crisis as 'red' level indicating the emergency is complex and demands an organisation-wide priority, IFRC's appeal was revised to CHF 33.5 million, to meet the needs of 200,000 people.

December 2017

WHO estimates 2,440 cases of diphtheria in the settlements. A diphtheria task force is established and led by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and WHO.



One Window Approach coordination mechanism

Phase 1: pre-25 August 2017

Displaced people from Rakhine state in Myanmar begin entering Cox’s Bazar. BDRCS is requested by the Government of Bangladesh to provide services to these people. In January 2017, BDRCS with IFRC support, initiates the operation through a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) appeal, initially targeting 2,000 households. As the numbers crossing the border increase, the DREF is scaled up into an Emergency Appeal, to reach 5,000 households.

Phase 2: 25 August to 31 December 2018

A large influx of people from Myanmar start arriving on 25 August 2017 due to an increase in violence in Rakhine state. The camp areas quadrupled, significantly impacting public infrastructure and services. This prompted a global response - IFRC global response tools and surge capacities from different regions were deployed to support the operation. After the emergency phase and throughout 2018, IFRC and in-country PNSs continue supporting BDRCS in providing essential humanitarian assistance for the displaced people and the Bangladeshi host community.

July 2019

Monsoon floods affect 18,000 with extensive shelter damage, road blockages and overflowing latrines, displacing 3,230 people, with 2 deaths.



December 2019

A Government of Bangladesh - UNHCR Joint Registration Exercise registers the displaced population at 854,704.

October 2019

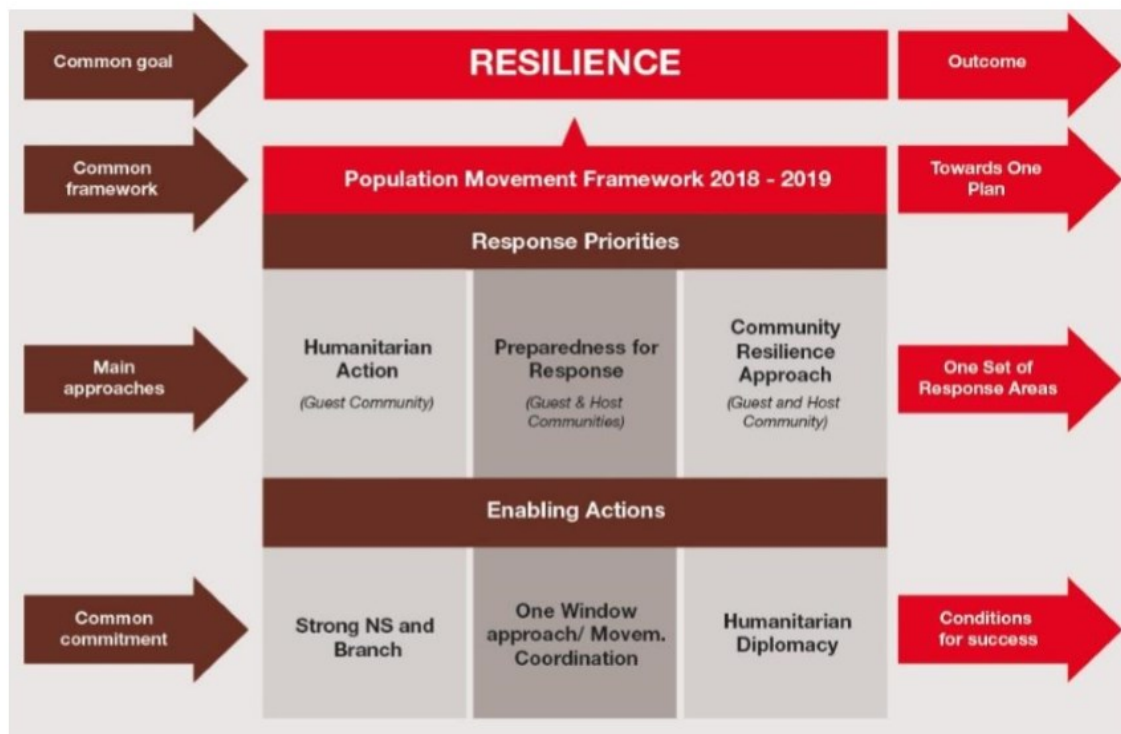
158 cases of cholera and 1,343 cases of measles are reported across the camps.

One Window Framework

BDRCS leads the PMO with the support of IFRC and PNSs using the One Window Framework (OWF). IFRC supports BDRCS in consolidating the framework by providing human resources to guide the National Society. The framework outlines the overall approach of BDRCS in responding to the population movement crisis. The Federation membership comprising the Partner National Societies have a uniform platform for supporting BDRCS response through the three different aspects of the One Window Framework: via the revised Emergency Appeal, ICRC budget extension and through bilateral contributions to BDRCS.

IFRC's support to BDRCS on the framework includes mobilising the necessary human resource capacity to facilitate the process, finalisation, printing and dissemination of the framework and organisation of a partnership forum. Based on the outcomes of this, the support was extended to facilitate work related to seeing and operationalising a Federation-wide reporting system for the operation. To ensure accountability to different stakeholders, this enables BDRCS to demonstrate the collective impact of interventions supported by different partners. Partnership meetings take place regularly to enable partners to discuss the Red Cross Red

The chart below is a summary of the One Window Framework. The framework includes three response priorities and three enabling actions.



Response Priorities:

RP1: humanitarian action - health, WASH, PGI and CEA

RP2: preparedness for response - contingency plans for cyclone, floods, diseases and repatriation or reallocation

RP3: community resilience

Enabling Actions:

EA1: strong National Society and branches

EA2: OWA for Movement coordination

EA3: Humanitarian diplomacy

Red Cross Red Crescent footprint in Cox's Bazar

BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO): This operation receives extensive support through the IFRC Emergency Appeal as well as bilateral contributions from 11 PNSs.

Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO): This project which began in 1992, is jointly undertaken by BDRCS and UNHCR. It also supports a significant segment of the camp settlement.

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; water, sanitation and hygiene 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 BDRCS.



Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
Population Movement Operation (PMO)
Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Fundamental Principles of the
Movement

- ▶ Humanity
- ▶ Impartiality
- ▶ Neutrality
- ▶ Independent
- ▶ Voluntary
- ▶ Unity
- ▶ Universality

BDRCS staff are doing everything they can to make sure families survive floods and prevent unwanted consequences such as waterborne diseases. Here they are educating people about the importance of clean water and good hygiene. Photo: BDRCS

3

Shared Leadership

IFRC is grounded in the assumption that individual National Societies coming together as a Federation have a greater impact and are thus able reach more people with humanitarian assistance. While dependent on context, sharing leadership requires actors to clarify well-understood leadership roles and responsibilities developed as part of joint terms of reference. BDRCS is the owner of the One Window Framework (OWF) and plan of action (PoA) that serves as a foundation for shared leadership which rests between IFRC and the membership, so the OWF and its PoA become a key catalyst of the shared leadership approach. Each partner in the PMO has different areas of expertise and competencies that complement each other, using shared leadership, a PNS can select a role to reduce duplication and capitalise on expertise as well as remain flexible to adapt to the complexity of an emergency where an operation cannot be fixed and decisions and policies of government must be navigated.

Shared Leadership in the PMO

An outstanding example of shared leadership can be understood via 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 totalling approximately 3,400 across each of the 34 camps, BDRCS has been able to support the entire camp population through cyclone preparedness and response measures. BDRCS and the American Red Cross have worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief in the region for a long time. This longstanding relationship has provided an important entry point for other PNSs working under the PMO. The American Red Cross is the only PNS able to access all 34 camps, providing a macro level perspective of the crisis, filtering important knowledge and understanding to other PNSs.

CPP camp volunteers are trained by BDRCS as part of DRR programming under the multilateral IFRC Emergency Appeal for the PMO.





A BDRCS doctor and nurse conduct a preliminary patient enquiry at the hospital's outpatient department

Shared leadership: BDRCS Field Hospital, Cox's Bazar

In late September 2017, a referral hospital was very much needed and a Red Cross Red Crescent Emergency Hospital (EMT Type 2) was deployed, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross. Between 16 October 2017 and 30 September 2018, the 60-bed hospital provided emergency health services to 43,780 people from camp and host communities. The RCRC Emergency Hospital filled a specific gap for the provision of emergency obstetric and other emergency surgeries, operating 24/7 with a specialist surgical unit and a referral facility.

In support to the field hospital a base camp was set up by the Danish Red Cross (DRC) on October 2017 with funding from DRC, and from IFRC for equipment. The accommodation, office, and meeting room capacity was for 30 delegates and 4 staff and included a large medical storage facility. DRC built and ran the kitchen for the base camp and field hospital producing up to 600 meals per day. The Finnish Red Cross took over the base camp in June 2018, with DRC continuing to run the kitchen until the end of June 2019. It was handed over to BDRCS in May 2019 and is now used to provide outpatient, inpatient, antenatal care, postnatal care, nutrition, deliveries, family planning, psychosocial support, blood service and minor surgery.

The emergency hospital was a good examples of PMO shared leadership practice in which BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs worked together to achieve a common goal and plan with a clear division of roles and responsibilities. BDRCS facilitated liaison with local authorities and communities to maintain good relationships. IFRC has extended support to BDRCS to strengthen coordination with local authorities. Considering the complexity of the response and the stretched capacity of BDRCS, IFRC coordinated between BDRCS and interested PNSs to find a solution for extension of hospital operations. All hospital-related issues and concerns were discussed in the Movement-wide health sector coordination meeting for partners to resolve issues together utilising in-house expertise and resources.



Characteristics of BDRCS-IFRC-American Red Cross shared leadership model

- ◇ The pooling of resources means less time and money is spent on administration and reporting, leading to more inputs and time going directly to beneficiaries. An example of this is the use of one financial system to receive donor funding from on behalf of both IFRC and the American Red Cross. The same IFRC system is used to report on funding expenditure back to the donor.
- ◇ Careful management of funds, including less transfers, reduces indirect costs leading to more money reaching the ground. An example of this in practice happened with a member who was short of CHF 100,000 for their activities approaching IFRC for support - IFRC was able to absorb the activities through the Emergency Appeal budget, demonstrating how with flexible resources, shared leadership can have a multiplied impact.
- ◇ There is the positive impact on coordination of the work, as illustrated by Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, IFRC head of delegation, who states 'IFRC, along with BDRCS and the membership, developed and facilitated sectoral technical teams. BDRCS leads these with a membership co-lead, and the Federation-wide approach comes together in this package with lessons learned workshops, indicators and standards etc, exploring all the opportunities for shared leadership.
- ◇ Movement partners work together in proposals and decision making. Effective shared leadership is illustrated well whereby IFRC and the American Red Cross collaborated in a concept note, and together allocated resources and were accountable for them, with IFRC monitoring and reporting on the Plan of Action, whilst supporting BDRCS in implementation.
- ◇ Staff can be seconded to areas where there are emerging or emergency needs and members can learn from the procedures which each other uses, with effective on the job training - this has happened in the financial arena with Partner National Society staff receiving training from IFRC, and in project monitoring and evaluation with American Red Cross bringing in specialist officers to help other members learn from their skills.



Following a disaster response simulation, Cyclone Preparedness Programme community volunteers and Bangladesh Red Crescent representatives, gathered for a group photo during the IFRC Donor Advisory Group field visit in 2018 to the camp settlement in Cox's Bazar. Photo: IFRC/Lynette Nyman

4 Humanitarian diplomacy

There is increasing support within and beyond the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to engage in humanitarian diplomacy as a critical part of emergency response, especially in the context of protracted crises or complex emergencies. Focused on advancing the interest of the people affected by disasters or crises, humanitarian diplomacy is a key tool to gain access and deliver assistance to vulnerable populations. It involves gathering intelligence at both operational and policy levels and providing analytical insights to inform programming and promote better humanitarian outcomes.

As auxiliary to public authorities, National Societies like the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society play a critical role in humanitarian diplomacy and the safeguarding of humanitarian principles. The Population Movement Operation in Bangladesh is an example of a complex humanitarian crisis in which the value of humanitarian diplomacy continues to be recognized. But it is not without its challenges. Since 2017, IFRC has deployed three staff as humanitarian analysts, working directly with BDRCS and Movement components to enhance the operation.

Humanitarian diplomacy in practice

This crisis is complicated and difficult. IFRC, along with BDRCS, has a good reputation and we do have better access. We must also be mindful as our membership is working across the border. There is social tension between the host and the people in the camps so we must use this approach to maintain the balance while designing the programmes for host communities. There are no formal opportunities to organize any capacity building initiatives for host and people living in camps on the same platform, but we can engage host communities as employees or volunteers to share their learning and experience with people living in camps, and vice-versa.

Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, IFRC head of delegation

As a relative new delegate profile within the Movement, the Humanitarian Analyst role has gained momentum with each consecutive delegate. As the context has become increasingly politicised, the work of the delegate to distil the issues, engage with internal and external stakeholders and identify opportunities for advocacy has gained greater understanding and traction. The role has required engagement with the National Society, with IFRC and ICRC counterparts, with Partner National Societies and with external actors including the UN and its Joint Response Plan partners. As both the role and the operation have evolved, there has been greater access to high-level dialogue and decision-making forums including the inter-agency Strategic Executive Group, which is based in Dhaka and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and Heads of UNHCR and IOM in Bangladesh.

How the humanitarian analyst delegate supports humanitarian diplomacy in the PMO

- ◇ **Analysis and engagement on key issues:** Given the complex and rapidly changing context of the crisis in Cox's Bazar, it has been critical for the PMO to keep informed and identify relevant insights to help drive its response. This work involves comprehensive gathering and analysis of intelligence from field and operational colleagues, sector leads, interagency working groups, high level forums (including the Strategic Executive Group in Dhaka, and the Heads of Sub-Office group in Cox's Bazar), and local and national media.
- ◇ **Building Red Cross Red Crescent evidence base:** Developing a solid evidence base has been critical to supporting and elevating the PMO's advocacy efforts. The Humanitarian Analyst has worked closely with both the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) teams to identify and examine emerging community concerns around topics ranging from security and protection in the camps to social cohesion and livelihoods. Key findings have been used to inform operational and strategic priorities. In addition, the role has supported more in-depth research to assist with the negotiation of positioning around complex issues such as maritime movements and relocations to Bhasan Char.
- ◇ **Developing and presenting key communications on issues affecting the PMO:** Supporting multi-stakeholder engagement (discussions, written exchanges, meeting attendances, presentations), the humanitarian analyst has produced high quality communications products. These include specific content for situation reports, pledge-based reports, operations updates and other reports, as well as Watching Briefs (analysis of operational and policy level issues, legal developments and PMO-specific work), context analyses, community feedback analyses, talking points and presentations for a broad range of stakeholders.
- ◇ **Enhancing humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy capacity:** BDRCS has close relationships with the Bangladesh authorities and other decision makers and opinion leaders and is strongly positioned to influence better humanitarian outcomes. To leverage this and to encourage more collective and strategic advocacy relating to the PMO, the Humanitarian Analyst has been working with the National Society and partners to establish a Humanitarian Diplomacy working group and plan of action. This has included HD orientation and learning workshops in both Cox's Bazar and Dhaka, including everyone from the camp focal point who is negotiating daily access to more senior staff playing representational roles at high level meetings.
- ◇ **Sustaining humanitarian diplomacy in the response:** The pursuit of long-term sustainability of the HD function is ongoing, working with the National Society to identify HD champions and counterparts, supporting a joint HD plan of action, and working towards an alignment of expectations among Movement partners.

This function has been useful on a number of levels, including supporting the National Society in its advocacy and operations, facilitating the development of positions on key humanitarian issues, and promoting collaboration for greater outreach. It has also provided useful information for partner national societies to undertake humanitarian diplomacy with their respective back donors and supporters at country level.

HD highlights and challenges in the PMO

- Improved relationships within the RCRC network. This has been facilitated by information sharing and outreach to individual Movement partners and representatives (including PNSs and ICRC in both Dhaka and Cox's Bazar).
- Authority to engage with broad range of stakeholders based on astute consideration of policy and operational issues, as well as the power dynamics influencing those issues.
- Amplification of community voices and interests, supported by a more strategic approach by the community engagement and accountability (CEA) team with regards to community feedback and analysis.
- Promotion of social cohesion and the importance of working with host communities.
- Raising protection concerns and supporting advocacy for longer-term programming.
- Joint advocacy by BDRCS and IFRC to gain exclusive permission from the RRRC for cash programming in the camps.
- Closer linkages between operational and policy level discussions in the country and regionally.
- Raising the profile of the HD function among BDRCS colleagues.
- Supporting BDRCS to raise the profile of the PMO at the 2019 RCRC Statutory Meetings.
- Negotiating positions on key and complex humanitarian issues including relocations to Bhasan Char island - this has required a balance between principles and pragmatism.
- Cross-border dialogue (information exchange) between IFRC delegations in Bangladesh and Myanmar.



5 Volunteers

It is important to recognise the exceptional work done by BDRCS volunteers comprising mainly Red Crescent Youth and community volunteers who are trained residents in the camp and host communities. The volunteers have been trained to provide a range of cross cutting support and are integral to PMO implementation.

BDRCS volunteers

BDRCS volunteers are deployed across Bangladesh and their importance is well recognised. By the end of year one of the PMO, BDRCS had mobilized more than 234 Youth Red Cross volunteers in Cox's Bazar, and written guidelines on their engagement with the displaced communities. While many of these volunteers were very young, their dedication and enthusiasm greatly helped efforts to provide basic food, water and shelter to needy households.

The role of the health and psychosocial volunteers is sensitive, they have to be well-trained and able to act with compassion and confidentiality. All volunteers have to attend briefing sessions on the code of conduct expected of them, and sign an agreement to this before commencing work; those working in PSS receive additional training in protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and child protection.



599

People trained in provision of healthcare services



121

BDRCS staff volunteers and community volunteers trained in CEA approaches



Health post community volunteers in the camp settlements.

Photo: Kick Stokvis / IFRC



Community volunteers

As programmes for host and camp communities expanded during this time, an increasing number of volunteers among residents of these communities were selected and trained in various programming interventions. Operations staff report on great satisfaction with the community volunteers saying they work hard on regular shifts, can speak the same language as the displaced population and the help they provide contributes to livelihoods and builds local leadership.



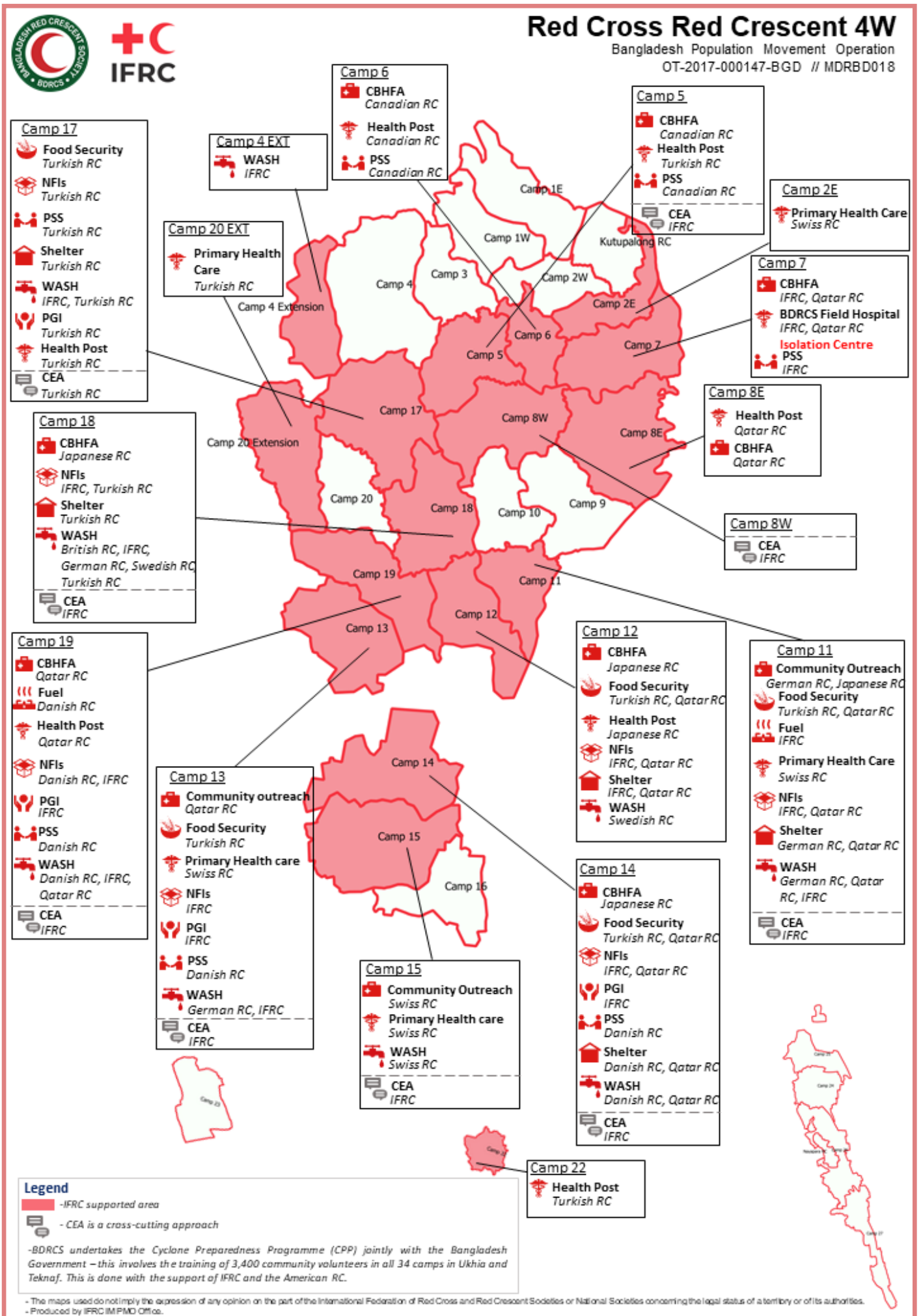
A selection of community volunteers working across the camps

6

Sector implementation updates

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has reached about 1 million people across both camp and host communities, with the support of Red Cross Red Crescent partners. This extensive reach has been made possible through the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), conducted across all 34 camps as part of disaster risk reduction programming. Details on sectoral programming follow.





Shelter and non-food item distributions

Heavy monsoon rains regularly cause landslides in the fragile environment of Cox's Bazar



274,240

people in camp and host communities reached with safe shelter and non-food items.



11,452

people reached with PASSA



54,461

households reached with emergency shelter materials

As this protracted crisis continues implementation of the PMO One Window Framework is transforming from an orientation towards addressing emergency concerns, to a greater emphasis on more sustainable and community-driven solutions. BDRCS, along with the IFRC and the support of PNSs are now redefining and reshaping their efforts to reach the most vulnerable in the camp and host communities.

In the shelter sector, BDRCS and partners still remain focused on providing emergency, medium and long-term shelters for camp and host communities, although the emphasis has shifted from provision of make-shift shelters at the beginning of the emergency by distributing tents, tarpaulins, ropes, and other building materials, to now constructing more robust shelters and housing. Community members are encouraged to become involved and develop skills so they can strengthen their own houses and community infrastructure to better withstand landslides and monsoon rains.

RCRC footprint

BDRCS provides shelter across camps 11, 12, 14, 17 & 18. BDRCS partners with IFRC, Danish RC, German RC, Qatar RC, and Turkish RC.

Safe, durable shelters

Following the emergency phase of the operation, BDRCS, with support from IFRC and PNSs, began programmes to improve living conditions of host and camp communities, including upgrading shelters. This included the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) intervention, as well as an associated strategy - the Mid-Term Shelter solution that has aimed to make shelters more durable by improving design, meeting minimum SPHERE standards for shelters, and by designing and building them to provide safety, privacy and dignity. This is part of a plan to reach 200,000 people with shelter assistance, and includes care and maintenance, construction of sturdier shelters, providing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) stoves, winterization kits and monsoon preparedness.



The PASSA programme began in 2018 with the training of BDRCS staff, volunteers and community leaders from both communities, as well as carpenters and household heads, on how to improve their shelters by making them safer and more robust. The programme was well received and extended to include training for staff from other humanitarian organisations.

Under PASSA, trainees learned to assess and reduce the risks associated with their shelters. This training was extended to include prototype shelter design sessions at community and household level. After community consultations, three design options were prepared that included information and plans about ventilation, the positioning of windows and doors, and the use and advantages of different types of materials.





Mohammed Kajal, 28, a BDRCS community mobiliser is using a smartphone app to gather and verify information about the needs of the most vulnerable host community members in Ratna Palong Union, Cox's Bazar. Photo: Tariq Adnan / BDRCS

Shelter for host communities

BDRCS supports vulnerable households in the host community by improving the durability and quality of their living spaces. This was initiated following a series of meetings with community representatives to identify which households should be targeted for shelter support, as well as how their needs could be met in the most effective way. This led to prioritisation of vulnerable host families who possess or are allowed to use land but live in unsafe shelter conditions and lack the necessary financial or material resources to repair their living spaces.

By the end of 2019, it was reported that 472 host community shelters had been completed and handed over to selected beneficiaries. This included repaired or reconstructed or the construction of new shelters, as well as the provision of sets of basic construction materials, including sheeting, timber, bamboo, nails, nuts and bolts for targeted households to strengthen living spaces.

Two types of bamboo are part of the shelter upgrade kits that BDRCS distributed to 6,000 households in camps. The kits, which also include plastic sheeting and tools, will strengthen existing shelters.

Photo: Lynette Nyman/IFRC

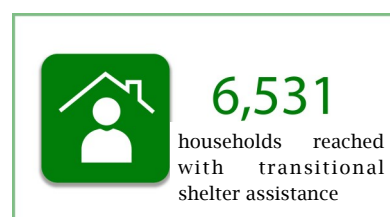
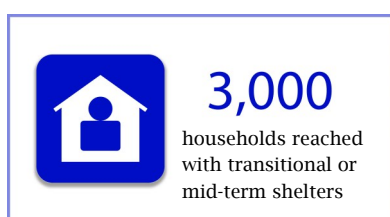




Remaining shelter challenges

The ongoing threat of floods and landslides around Cox's Bazar by cyclones, monsoon rains and rising sea levels, on already environmentally sensitive land, exacerbates the shelter challenges for both camp and host communities. While living conditions have definitely improved since the 2017 influx, the congestion of camps and the pre-existing low standard of living of host communities have continued to pose challenges for those trying to improve shelters. The sector faces a number of problems, some of which are more easily addressed than others:

- Treated bamboo is a relatively cheap and strong material but good quality bamboo is difficult to source
- Sometimes land where facilities need to be built is in dispute and often land ownership documents are unavailable. Government Upazila Nirbahi officers have been supportive, and provided government land documents to identify ownership



Non-food items (NFIs)

The early stage of the PMO involved meeting basic needs of the newly displaced people. BDRCS, with support from IFRC and PNSs, provided emergency shelter kits for essential security and personal safety, weather, and disease prevention. Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats have been distributed since early 2017, with each household receiving two blankets, two sleeping mats and one mosquito net.

Bilateral donations of food and non-food items at the start of the operation In 2019, NFI supplies continued to be distributed among the camp community. This support will continue in the foreseeable future due to an absence of livelihood opportunities for the community.

Cash-based initiatives

BDRCS distributed cash to displaced populations, starting with a pilot to 718 households in Camp 13. The exit survey from this pilot was positive and the majority of respondents reported that they would prefer to receive cash rather than food or goods. In 2019, BDRCS provided cash in host communities for 1,000 families in Jallapalong, and a cash voucher with a list of 40 different items for purchase, for 1,500 families in Camp 19. Accredited merchants were organized into an association that was mobilized to bring goods onto the camps providing easier access to beneficiaries.



SCOPE

A significant advancement for the PMO has been the transition to a beneficiary and programme-wide data management system used by UN agencies called SCOPE. The system is now used to enrol individuals in support services, to issue entitlements, materials and vouchers based on criteria set by providing agencies, and conduct administrative tasks associated with PMO initiatives. This new data management system has stringent data privacy and protection principles, with increased safeguards to protect data and prevent fraud and duplication.

Evolving needs

In the early stage of the emergency, households were given one tarpaulin, 1kg of rope and one-off cash assistance of 2,000 takas to buy bamboo sticks for strengthening or extending their shelters. In 2018, shelter kits were redesigned and upgraded by BDRCS and shelter PNSs, with 95% of households reporting these useful in adverse weather conditions, especially high winds. In late 2019, BDRCS supported a winterization programme which included sweaters for adults and children and blankets. Supplies and services provided to the camps and targeted vulnerable household in host communities, with recipients selected based on the needs of women and girls, the elderly, the disabled and the very young. Some households sell food and non-food items to generate income as the only way to source for cash for other needs that may not be directly met.

Water, sanitation and hygiene



BDRCS and IFRC aid workers provide hygiene kits for people who fled from Rakhine state in Myanmar.

Photo: Lynette Nyman/IFRC

There has been positive feedback from host and camp communities about the PMO water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) component. In both communities, there are improved washing facilities and water quality, introduction of procedures to manage faecal sludge, cleanliness, and improved latrines that are female friendly, and more accessible to the elderly and disabled. Innovative inclusion of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in latrine constructions has been extremely successful.

RCRC footprint

In WASH, BDRCS works across camps 4EXT, 11, 12,13,14,15 17,18 and 19 with IFRC and British RC, Danish RC, German RC, Qatar RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC

BDRCS has a laboratory for the rapid assessment of water quality, and internal and external lighting for facilities, improving security for women and children. Camp volunteers received training in effective interviewing to collect the views of community members about WASH needs, gathering opinions about existing facilities and features considered to be important in any new or upgraded WASH facility. This participatory approach has helped ensure beneficiaries voices were heard, illustrating practically that BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs considered their opinions and suggestions to be important.



Solar-powered water network system including piping, have given camp communities easy access to safe drinking water.

Photo: IFRC

Accessing clean water - emergency supplies

In the initial emergency phase BDRCS provided water trucks to the displaced people from Rakhine state. Jerry cans were provided to families to ensure that they had access to safe water immediately. Household water treatment and batch chlorination were introduced in 2017 to keep the water safe, this was discontinued in the following year when deep borehole water production enhanced water quality.

Easy access to safe water

Kismot Ara, 10 years old, collects water for her household.

'I used to walk a long distance to fetch water. Sometimes, I would lose my way. Carrying water was very difficult for me. I used to take several breaks to have a rest. Now we have this water so close to our house, we can have it whenever we want'



Photo: Ibrahim Mollik/IFRC

Safe water: sustainable supplies

In 2018, deep production boreholes and tap stands were constructed that improved access to safe water supply.

The accessibility of water facilities for washing and the quality of water, are key aspects of the WASH programme. Camp households reported that water has become more accessible and of higher quality - this is largely attributable to the BDRCS laboratory which allows fast and easy water testing. Additionally, there are now 5 solar-powered water network systems (deep tube wells) with piped water, in place.

A survey towards the end of 2019 found that domestic purpose water availability was still an issue with only 49% of households reporting enough for daily use. Currently the situation in camps 11, 12, 18 and 4 extension, is that 11 boreholes are accessible for households providing water for drinking, cleaning and bathing amounting to approximately 29,000m³ of water from March 2018 to the end of 2019. More boreholes and extended water networks are planned. These will continue to be based on Sphere and WASH sector standards.

Delivering hygiene promotion messages to children in Kutupalong



A significant number of the displaced inhabitants of Kutupalong extension site are children. Since October 2017, BDRCS has been conducting WASH activities with hygiene promotion in camps and among host community school children. Messages on topics such as personal hygiene, safe drinking water and open-defecation are delivered through a range of methods, including puppet shows, board games and observations. During the sessions, explanations are given on the importance of practising personal hygiene properly, particularly handwashing before and after eating, and after using latrines. The methods used have proved effective in maintaining interest from the children. Puppet shows integrate information on the necessity of using safe drinking water into a humorous story. These sessions complement other hygiene promotion activities including distributions of soap bars, nail clippers, tooth brushes and tooth paste, which are given to all the children.

Two daily laborers working on water borehole construction



WASH in host communities

The community-based approach to WASH has also benefited the host community. Interventions include the construction of deep tube wells for access to safe water, individual household toilets, WASH facilities in schools and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) disposal pits. The construction of facilities was closely linked with hygiene promotion activities through trainings and awareness raising sessions with hygiene kits and top-up kits distributed among targeted families. WASH interventions have contributed to improving the perception among host communities that they are not being left behind by humanitarian agencies.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

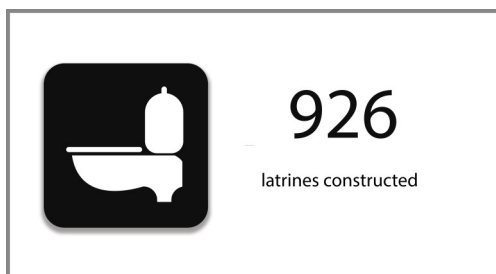


MHM Instructions and disposal chute

The camp setting presents difficulties for women and adolescent girls to access to safe latrines. In response, BDRCS scaled up its intervention and developed innovative approaches to address issues on MHM, involving women and adolescent girls in discussions and planning of improved latrine design to cater for MHM needs and to address reproductive health issues. Household level information was disseminated on menstrual health and hygiene management, including training for women and adolescent girls in making reusable menstrual pads. Safer and user-friendly facilities were developed with an innovation in the provision of menstrual waste disposal facilities, in the form of a disposal chute. The success of this innovation was internationally acknowledged and published by Columbia University.



A latrine and handwashing point in Kutapalong camp, Cox's Bazar.



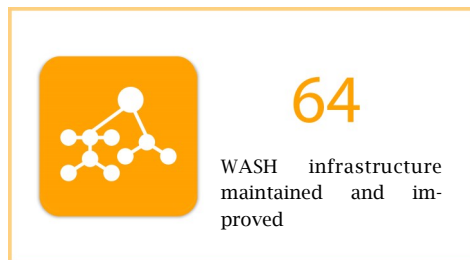
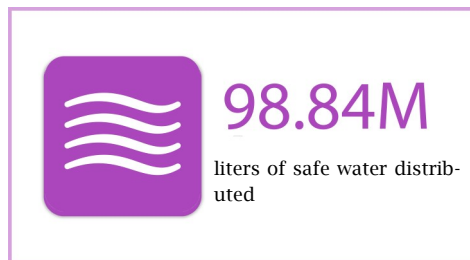
Sanitation

With the surge of people into Cox's Bazar, basic facilities, including public latrines and washing areas, were rapidly built to meet immediate needs. Following this several surveys were conducted by BDRCS and it became apparent that a considerable number of facilities had weak foundations and walls, were inaccessible to the disabled and elderly, and unsafe for women and girls. As part of a community driven approach in latrine construction, community feedback was collected to identify how public washing areas and latrines could be made more hygienic and safer. Communities became involved in latrine planning, designing, site selection and engagement, and as part of the construction teams. Adjustments were made to existing and new facilities, including installing internal and external lighting in latrines and washing areas to make them safer and more accessible. Other improvements made were by providing all female blocks with latrines and washing facilities together. Community participation in design and oversight of these facilities has resulted in a marked improvement - almost all households spoken to reported that they had easier access even in bad weather. Many latrine blocks have been painted by residents as part of a community art project to encourage ownership and care of these blocks, and to share useful health messages through art on their walls.

Faecal sludge management

In years two and three of the PMO, there were concerted efforts to deal with camp waste. Over-crowding, the frequency of monsoon and cyclone floods and landslides, and the temporary nature of many shelters all contribute to a situation where waste water and waste from latrines and households could easily cause disease outbreaks. In 2019, with technical support from partners, BDRCS desludged and decommissioned latrines in the camps to make facilities cleaner and more hygienic. Latrines made of bamboo were renovated.

Faecal Sludge Treatment plants have aided in the disposal of waste from latrines. A maintenance schedule is in place to ensure the plants operate effectively all the time with fixed pipelines so that waste can be transported more easily into settling tanks and the lime treatment drying bed.



Watch a video about faecal sludge management

Faecal sludge management

Volunteers from the Rakhine community empty latrines by bucket. They carry the human waste to the faecal sludge treatment site, where it is mixed with lime to raise the acidity level, which they measure, to kill harmful microbes. Then the excrement is allowed to dry in the sun. This can't happen during the monsoon seasons as the rains make the clay hills too slippery to move around on. The idea is to empty latrines so families can keep using them during the monsoon without the risk of overflowing. Latrines closer to the potential flood waters are decommissioned to reduce the risk of untreated faecal matter being washed around the camp, spreading disease.



Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS)



Both camp and host communities have received healthcare services through 9 BDRCS facilities which comprise a field hospital, primary healthcare centres and health posts such as this Japanese Red Cross-supported health post in Camp 12.
 Photo: BDRCS

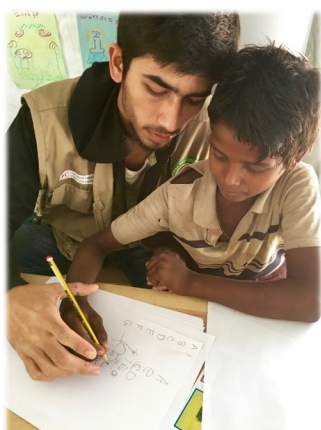
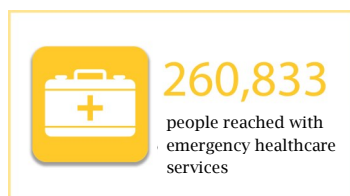
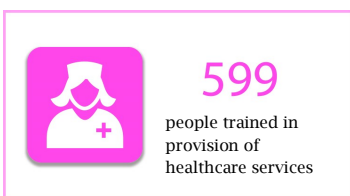


Photo: Diana Coulter/IFRC

Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS) programmes for displaced and host communities in Cox's Bazar fall under Response Priority Area 1 (Humanitarian Assistance) of the One Window Framework (OWF). Health and Psychosocial Support are key components managed by BDRCS, with support from IFRC and PNSs. These programmes comprise an extensive array of interventions focused on providing life-saving health,

RCRC footprint

In Health and PSS, BDRCS partners with the IFRC and Canadian RC, Danish RC, Japanese RC, Qatar RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC in camps 3, 4, 5, 7, 8W, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 26.

mental health, and psychosocial assistance, as well as strengthening host and camp communities. The PSS teams offer material support and training for income security alongside emotional support in many forms for adults and children, at the field hospital and in three Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres, as well as community centres in the camps.

Health services

Alongside the BDRCS field hospital, several health facilities including mobile facilities treated approximately 440,000 patients between 2017 and 2018. People expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the health services their households received. By December 2019, an additional 24,876 people from both host and displaced communities received healthcare services through nine BDRCS facilities which include primary healthcare centres and health posts.

Psychosocial support (PSS)

The PSS programme comprises both a short and long-term approach to address the socio-cultural and psychological problems with displaced people face, with community engagement efforts taking on increasing importance.

Services have been designed to provide an integrated and well-managed approach to the provision of psychosocial services and have been effective at ensuring they are user-friendly and welcoming. Initiatives include the provision of community safe places and recreational and sports activities that are grounded in an appreciation of the socio-cultural norms of the displaced groups. Other services include the referral paths and processes to help to ensure all staff and volunteers are clear about their roles and responsibilities in providing social and mental health services to those most in need. Services are delivered with significant support from trained BDRCS volunteers, as well as volunteers from the camp communities.

Tin total, 96,086 people have been reached through (PSS) interventions. This includes providing 3,629 people with awareness and relaxation exercises through camp level group sessions, and 4,234 people with psychological first aid (PFA) at household level. Another 2,018 beneficiaries received Psychological First Aid Outreach.



1,342

BDRCS staff and volunteers trained in PGI



211,043

people reached with psychosocial support

Women and children play games as part of PSS support. Photo: IFRC

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)



A group of displaced women gather at the BDRCS Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centre in Camp 13 to listen to a pre-recorded community radio session and talk about issues of protection and human trafficking. (Nidhi Dutt/IFRC)

PGI is a cross-sectoral priority of the PMO and is being integrated into all humanitarian assistance, preparedness and community resilience interventions. It includes strong components of Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) which are needed to ensure an integrated, protective and gender and diversity sensitive approach to working with vulnerable groups. PGI is especially important to all Movement-wide interventions as the majority (75%) of those who crossed the border from Rakhine state since August 2017 are women and children. Of these, a significant number are categorised as highly vulnerable. The Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), with the support of UNHCR, conducted a family counting exercise in the early stages of the PMO revealing one in every three families have an easily identifiable vulnerability. They include single mothers (approximately 16%), people with serious medical conditions, older people at risk and people with disabilities (approx. 4%), child-headed households (3%), older people with a child and separated children (2%), and unaccompanied children and single fathers (each approximately 1%).

RCRC footprint

In PGI, BDRCS partners with IFRC and Canadian RC, Danish RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC and has community centres in camps 13, 14 and 19.

Challenges facing vulnerable groups

The most vulnerable groups in the camps face many environmental, economic and socio-psychological challenges, and many have also experienced significant traumas that caused them to flee their homes in Myanmar, encountering even more on their hazardous journey to Bangladesh.

The movement of women and girls, especially adolescent females, is often limited. They face restrictions leaving their house during the day and risk their own safety if they move at night because of a lack of lighting, general overcrowding and poor access in the camps. Likewise, unaccompanied and separated boys and girls are extremely vulnerable and at risk of child marriage, trafficking and sexual violence. Other vulnerable groups include the elderly, disabled and pregnant and lactating women who also face daily safety and access challenges to use services.

According to an Inter-Sector Coordination Group report in 2018, between 100 and 400 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) incidents were reported weekly among the new arrivals. It is widely recognized that SGBV data is often under-reported and other acts of violence such as robberies occur, and also mainly affect vulnerable groups. There is a small transgender population in the camps who are particularly at risk, and under-represented.

Case study: The importance of PGI

‘One of our direct beneficiaries couldn’t find her 6-year-old little girl who had been playing around the tent. We communicated with IOM who work directly with human trafficking - after 2 months the child was found and rescued. They now regularly visit the Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centre, and because of this support the mother is allowing her child to lead a normal life. She has learnt how to protect her child’

Sanjida Rahman, BDRCS PGI Coordinator

Targeting vulnerable groups

The OWF has always emphasised the importance of targeting the most vulnerable of the displaced people from Rakhine, and host communities. Many of the programmes implemented by BDRCS have focused specifically on assisting households with pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, single parent households and those with elderly residents.

Following up on an initial registration of camp and host community households at the start of the PMO, BDRCS conducted a second wave of registration in late 2018 that resulted in more effective assessment and targeting of vulnerable households. The resulting BDRCS-IFRC PMO database is now used as the basis for targeting those beneficiaries in need of household relief, cash grants, shelter assistance, WASH, and other distributions.

An integrated Federation-wide approach

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) interventions can be found in shelter, health, water, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition sectors. It is being mainstreamed in line with the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming.

Initiatives such as Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety centres, primary health care centres, child friendly spaces, psychosocial support services, and community engagement and accountability, and restoring family links programmes have been designed and operationalised to identify, protect and assist those most at risk in camps. The integrated PGI approach makes effective use of outreach teams to identify and support the most vulnerable who may not be able to access the services they need on their own.

CASE STUDY: Disability inclusion



Md Ayub at the entrance of his home

Md Ayub, a 28 year old married man with two children lives in Camp 18. He is disabled and cannot walk.

‘I have no words to describe how much I have suffered. I was hopeless. I had to crawl everywhere each day for movement since I had no wheelchair. Dragging myself along the ground made my clothes become dirty, and I defecated in the dirty latrine every day. The platform was made from bamboo, plastic sheet and toilet pan. The latrine was always dirty and difficult to use. There is no

supporting handrail behind the latrine hole. When I use it, I must take shower immediately. At that time, I used to take little food because I was afraid to go to use the latrine. The path to reach latrine is long and it becomes wet during the rainy season. I would have preferred if I used a latrine near home to avoid crawling such a long way. Now I am lucky. I got special latrine with separate seat, handles in both side of the seat and the access path to the latrine is improved I really appreciate the effort of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to design the latrine



The latrine designed following

Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres

Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety Centres (DAPS) are increasingly integrated into BDRCS interventions. There are DAPS centres in camps 13, 14 and 19 offering activities and providing a safe space for survivors of violence, at-risk, or otherwise excluded groups. They include psychosocial support-style activities, such as origami and games sessions, and skills-based programs. The centres also offer spaces for women to meet other women facing similar problems, share experiences and learn from each other.

In addition to the DAPS centres, there are six community centres and child friendly spaces where psychosocial support, social activities and regular training are conducted.



Jannat Ara, 16, visits the BDRCS Dignity, Access, Participation, Safety (DAPS) centre in one of the camps in Cox's Bazar to meet new people, share thoughts and learn new skills. 'After completing my household chores, I come here. It is always an enjoyable thing for me to chat with my neighbours and friends. Sometimes we play together, and we can have fun. This place is like our peace haven. I have learned things like sewing and reading'. *Photo: Ibrahim Mollik / IFRC*



Omar Abbas, 72, fled from Rakhine state in Myanmar in August 2017 along with his 17 family members. He was a farmer. Nowadays he spends most of his free time at the BDRCS DAPS centre. 'I have 7 children and most of them are adults now. I used to spend most of my time inside the mosque before I was introduced to this place. I have been learning so many things from here. My friends and I also have our meetings here' *Photo: Ibrahim Mollik / IFRC*

PGI highlights

To address challenges faced by vulnerable people in camps, BDRCS has provided a range of products and services which include:

- The provision of dignity kits for women and girls
- Handheld solar lighting for households
- Multi-sectoral awareness raising efforts to ensure displaced communities know about how to safely access confidential referral information and services
- Selection and training of community female volunteers to participate in the design, delivery and feedback of services
- Internal protection mechanisms that staff and volunteers need to understand and sign about obligations under the Code of Conduct, Child Protection Policy, Anti-Harassment guidelines, Zero Tolerance Towards Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Community Volunteer Guidelines
- The collection and analysis of sex, age and disability disaggregated data across all sectors under the PMO to increase understanding of how different groups in the displaced community are affected so programmes can be adapted to meet distinct needs and concerns.

Dignity kits

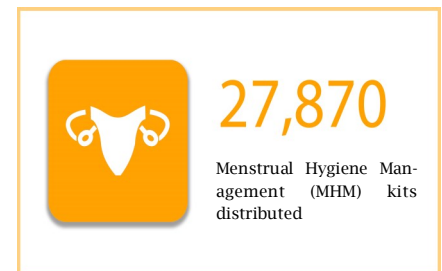
A field assessment identified dignity kits as a requirement early in the PMO, with a strong need for menstrual hygiene products raised during discussions with women and girls. This was followed up with discussions by the gender-based violence team to identify other appropriate kit contents. Kit contents are stored in a lidded bucket and include soap, underwear, sandals, menstruation cloth, solar torches, outer clothing and a towel. The kits have been distributed across the camps.

In 2018, a new strategy was approved to distribute individual hygiene parcels every two months in the camps. Based on this, BDRCS distributed 63,316 hygiene top-up kits to 29,000 people by December 2019. A 2019 survey reported that 92% of the female interviewees considered the main hygiene items to be good quality.



Dignity kits have been distributed across the camps.

Photo: Ibrahim Mollik / IFRC



PGI and WASH communication

Despite substantial efforts to integrate PGI into all PMO programmes there are still challenges especially with the more vulnerable members of camp communities. A high percentage of the displaced population are illiterate and use only their native language. This is compounded for women, girls, the disabled, elderly and other vulnerable groups. BDRCS WASH programming has focused on getting communities more involved in decision-making processes and planning for activities that are important to their daily needs, and to make facilities more inclusive.

As such, the designing and locations of latrines and bathing facilities have been conducted in accordance with the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming. Additional and enhanced internal and external lighting has contributed to a greater sense of well-being in many vulnerable groups and evidence from a household survey indicated this has helped reduce the risk of gender-based violence. Case studies from Cox's Bazar are being used globally to highlight innovation in gender-sensitive WASH practices.

Disaster risk reduction



Monsoon rains bring the risk of landslides.
Photo: BDRCS

Cox's Bazar is one of the most disaster-prone regions of Bangladesh and is subject to regular cyclones, monsoon rains, landslides, flooding and there are frequent fire accidents within the camps. Both host communities and the displaced people from Rakhine state struggle with similar conditions and this already difficult situation is further challenged by rising sea levels caused by climate change and the extensive digging and deforestation that occurred during the building of camps in mid-2017.

RCRC footprint

In DRR, BDRCS partners with the IFRC, American RC and German RC. Through the CPP component of DRR, BDRCS has been able to reach all 34 camps in the settlement.

Response Priority Area 2 of the OWF focuses on enhancing contingency planning for disasters and emergencies, building the preparedness and resilience of both displaced persons and host communities, and includes the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), an important part of the PMO Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) component. The CPP, which is a joint programme of the Bangladesh government and BDRCS, was already taking place along the coastal regions of Bangladesh before the PMO—with the PMO, this programme was rolled out across all 34 camps in the settlement, as well as targeted host community areas, using the already well established Early Warning System.

Annual tropical storms and cyclones (April to May and October to November), and monsoons (June to October) have been ongoing threats in southeast Bangladesh for a long time. The rapid and chaotic growth of camp settlements, and the resulting deforestation in the Cox's Bazar area between 2016 and 2017 has exposed both communities to increased flooding, landslides and other weather-related hazards. The danger of landslides is pronounced in the heavily populated and deforested areas of the camps with sloping or hill terrains, especially after very heavy rains. The Kutupalong-Balukhali expansion site where approximately 69% of the displaced population is based, is particularly at risk.

In 2018, monsoon rains affected more than 51,500 people, with 25,919 relocated because of the risk of landslides and severe flooding. In 2019, landslides affected 18,378 households.

Preparing for and responding to risks

The IFRC Roadmap to Resilience and the knowledge and lessons learnt in Bangladesh by BDRCS and its partners are harnessed to assist camp and host communities to prepare for, and respond better to, disasters such as increasingly common landslides. A CEA and participatory approach is used to raise awareness of different hazards and how to mitigate risks, as shown by the dissemination of weather updates — the July 2019 workshop, ‘Use of Weather and Climate Information in the Rakhine Response: Lessons from the July 2019 Rains’ was used to share lessons learned and enhance future response.

The following steps have been taken under the PMO to develop contingency plans and recover more effectively from landslides, floods and other hazards:


- ◇ Mapping of hazardous areas
- ◇ Gap analysis to identify what additional measures are need to avert damages, injuries and deaths
- ◇ Spreading main DRR messages - awareness raising using local host and camp volunteers to improve communications, trust and the understanding of both communities
- ◇ Analysing newly-evolving risks and preparing and updating contingency plans
- ◇ Enhancing of skills of members of the host and camp communities so they can act as first responders
- ◇ Providing basic equipment and supplies to assist communities to better cope in the event of disasters
- ◇ Conducting simulation drills to practice and test contingency plans.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

The CPP targets both camp and host communities, and has enabled a number of strategic, structural and procedural preparations for disasters in the area. These include the development and operationalisation of an Emergency Operation Cell, Standard Operating Procedures for monsoons, emergency rosters, and Rapid Assessment Training for staff and volunteers.



**Preparing for
monsoons**

A photograph showing a flooded area with a pond in the foreground. In the background, there is a construction site with a large pile of earth and several concrete pillars. The sky is overcast.

Even a one-hour downpour creates ponds in low-lying areas around camps.
Photo: Lynette Nyman/IFRC

Preparing for landslides

A number of steps have been taken to reduce the risk of disasters, including providing biodegradable sandbags to help anchor structures in heavy rains. Several engineering projects are underway to build bamboo-reinforced footpaths and stairs, raised bridges, bamboo, brick or concrete retaining walls for soil stabilization and drainage networks. Selected steep hilltops have been levelled to reduce the risk of landslides, and increase the amount of usable area. BDRCS and partners are training community representatives on how to reinforce their shelters. Early warning systems are in place, with public information campaigns.

Sandbags shore up Mohammed and Roshida's shelter in Kutapalong camp, Cox's Bazar.



The CPP has had a wide reach and positive impact across all 34 camps and along the coast of the region. Its activities are critical - it is estimated up to a third of the current settlement area in Cox's Bazar is at risk of cyclone flooding. This could result in approximately 85,000 people losing their shelters, with another 23,000 at risk of landslides because they live on unsafe slopes. In the past, cyclones have severely damaged key community facilities and infrastructure so significant efforts have been made under the CPP to enhance their ability to withstand heavy rains and winds.

Other successful CPP initiatives have included community mobilisation activities to ensure households in host and displaced communities are more prepared for cyclones, and that infrastructure such as latrines and washing facilities are designed with stronger foundations, with raised areas, retaining walls and more drains and culverts to mitigate the impacts of cyclones.

Volunteers from the Cyclone Preparedness Programme issue alerts to camp inhabitants ahead of a cyclone.

Photo: IFRC



Cyclone Fani



Female community volunteers help communities understand how to strengthen their homes and stay safe when a storm is approaching. They also have more access to women. Photo: Brad Zerivits

At the start of the 2019 cyclone season, BDRCS response teams undertook preparedness activities in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh and other humanitarian actors.

Activities in April that year focused on preparing for cyclones through the activation of the BDRCS Emergency Operations Cell, with community consultations to enhance the capacity and identify the roles of CPP camp volunteers, along with the development of a mass cyclone preparedness campaign in the camp and host communities.

A total of 124 participants (96 male and 28 female) received Training of Trainers (ToT) certificates on community engagement on cyclone preparedness and the early warning system. These participants were among the first responders in their communities with the arrival of Cyclone Fani later that month.

BDRCS and other humanitarian actors also pre-positioned food stocks near the camps to support the most vulnerable groups at the start of the cyclone season. This level of preparedness and the associated immediate response measures taken by the Bangladesh authorities, helped to significantly limit the loss of life and damage to property and infrastructure caused by Cyclone Fani .

Other CPP highlights

In 2018, BDRCS, in collaboration with UNDP, published a report - 'Cyclone Preparedness Lessons Learnt', capturing and analysing the knowledge acquired by different humanitarian actors preparing for the impacts of cyclones on the camps, with the following recommendations:

- ◇ Cyclone preparedness should be a year-round programme as non-seasonal disasters can and do occur.
- ◇ Collaborative inter-agency risk management strategies should be used to ensure the robust, timely and reliable cascading of monitoring information for those working at field level.
- ◇ There needs to be training and the clear assignment of roles for men and women in camps and host communities so they can play their part in cyclone risk reduction.



Photo: BDRCS

As a result of its experience and reach, BDRCS plays 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.

Food security

In the first year of the PMO, and with a rapid escalation of displaced persons fleeing from violence in Rakhine state, BDRCS worked in partnership with other national and international humanitarian organisations, distributing food parcels which included 25kg of rice, soybean oil, semolina, pulse, sugar and salt. These parcels were revised after the World Food Programme (WFP) began providing rice to all households in the camps. In late 2018, nutritional packs of food were distributed to 2,412 households by BDRCS, targeting women-headed households, families with large numbers of children and adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and elderly family members. Ramadan food packages, along with fruit and vegetable boxes, were also provided. In response to the impact of the 2019 monsoon season, assistance from BDRCS included distributions of food packs and 20 kg rice packages to 2,500 households in the camps, and a further 3,840 families in host communities.

RCRC footprint

In Food Security, BDRCS works across camps 11,12,13,14 17 and 19 with the British RC, Danish RC, Qatar RC and Turkish RC.

Reports toward in 2019 found most camp households feel they can access food, although some have complained about waiting times for distribution. A number of female headed households said they often used a hired porter or volunteer to help them carry food back to their dwellings and reported that occasionally these people steal their goods. A multi-sector needs assessment completed in October 2019 identified the need for dietary diversity. Only 22% of households reported that they consumed more than four food groups, while 35% reported only two food groups.



Rashid Ahmad who is blind, is assisted by a BDRCS volunteer to buy some food, medicine , and other essential items.
Photo: Ibrahim Mollik / IFRC

Community engagement and accountability



The PMO emphasises the importance of community and social cohesiveness, participation and strength in its overarching goal of supporting safe, dignified, better informed and self-reliant communities in Cox's Bazar. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is a cross-cutting approach and focuses on ensuring voices of beneficiary communities are heard by service providers and advisors, and that the latter are accountable and transparent in implementation. This is primarily achieved by ensuring beneficiaries actively participate in projects and provide robust feedback about the advice and services they receive.

RCRC footprint

CEA is focused across 5 sectors, with BDRCS working in camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 17, 19, with support from IFRC and American RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, German RC, Japanese RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC.

Examples of CEA support provided in 2019 include:

- ◇ working with programmes and community leaders to consult with targeted communities before, during and after an intervention is conducted.
- ◇ meetings with religious leaders about CEA initiatives.
- ◇ providing content on radio for displaced communities about topics relevant to their daily lives.
- ◇ providing information to displaced persons and seeking their feedback through info hubs, info desks and letter boxes. CEA is critical to tackle rumours and disinformation, and to ensure the right things get to the right people.
- ◇ training for project staff on CEA principles and practices

Community engagement challenges

This is a challenging but critical area of the PMO as communications with, and the participation of, guest and host communities in many activities has remained difficult despite progress. While trained volunteers from both communities are regularly used in Movement-wide programmes with careful planning of information hubs and feedback mechanisms, displaced people and project staff and volunteers still report that beneficiaries regularly experience difficulties accessing information when they need it. It is also noted they do not regularly provide feedback about the services they receive from BDRCS and its partners. High levels of illiteracy among displaced communities (73%) with many only being able to use their mother tongue (85%) does not help with building trust in outsiders, including aid workers.



The CEA Host Community Feedback Bulletin

In February 2019, the CEA team published a 'Community Feedback Bulletin' for host communities to report on how they have been impacted by the influx of people into Cox's Bazar. The bulletin was an outcome of BDRCS Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) team's twelve focus group discussions (FGDs) with the host communities of Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts. Key issues raised include:

- ◇ The view from host communities towards the displaced community has been gradually more negative over time as people have begun to feel fatigued with the protracted crisis.
- ◇ Host communities feel that public infrastructure and access to services have been affected negatively due to competition for limited resources, such as firewood and other livelihood opportunities, which have further impacted the environment, driven wages down and increased the cost of other goods.
- ◇ Some host communities expressed concerns that employers have replaced local staff with people from Rakhine who work for lower wages including in shops, as tom-tom drivers, as fishermen, skilled labourers and in construction. Women felt that they have lost work as cleaners, and agricultural jobs due to the loss of land.

Effective community engagement

An independent evaluation of a programme on effective community engagement undertaken by BDRCS across several camps, rated the programme against the nine commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) noting its effectiveness in provision for communication, participation and feedback. The programme was designed and implemented in close coordination with host and the camp communities, and trained volunteers from both groups. While a great deal of trust was found to be present between project staff, volunteers and beneficiaries, some learnings were highlighted for future community engagement and other social development initiatives in the area.

- ◇ Using male and female volunteers from the camps helped ensure activities and facilities were designed with a better understanding of needs
- ◇ By using volunteers from the camps a much greater degree of trust was established for interventions
- ◇ Displaced communities would be better equipped to engage with local authorities if advocacy training was provided to build confidence.

‘It was a challenge to persuade people about the importance of CEA but over time, we provided support directly and built up the trust and demand for CEA support. We have 9 community mobilisers (BDRCS staff) and 29 trained community volunteers. We have a CEA checklist and guidelines for feedback and project selection. On average, we can reach about 75% of people targeted to benefit from a particular sectoral intervention.

- Md Amirul Islam BDRCS CEA Coordinator



The CEA team conducts a focus group discussion with a group of women in Camp 13.

Photo: BDRCS

7 National Society development

With this complex crisis prolonged, and with both guest and host communities under considerable strain, the evolving socio-political dynamics are becoming increasingly challenging. Foremost is the need to equip BDRCS with additional capacities in continuing to transform the overall response from an emergency focus towards a more sustainable and community-driven solution. The IFRC and PNSs are committed towards supporting BDRCS to be able to assume a greater responsibility in the coming years with the view of taking over activities and assets in the longer term within the changing humanitarian landscape. It is also an aim that BDRCS will have the ability to expand its organizational presence to other parts of the country, to reach the most vulnerable.

This has led to the development of a new BDRCS operational strategy (2020—2023). It is still underpinned by the three Response Priorities and three Enabling Actions (Strong National Society, Coordination and Accountability, and Enabling Society), and strategic priorities going forward are:

- ◇ Ensuring social inclusion with gender, disability and the elderly fully embedded across all activities
- ◇ 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
- ◇ Environmental protection.

Enabling Action 1 focuses on building a strong National Society. This will be actioned by National Society Development (NSD) initiatives, starting from BDRCS headquarters in Dhaka, down to local branch level in Cox's Bazar. BDRCS has developed a plan of action with some components already in place,. Capacity building for BDRCS staff has and continues to be undertaken with the support of partners, in adherence to the localisation agenda. RCRC partners have also contributed to the building of offices in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar. Extra staff and volunteers have been deployed to the Cox's Bazar unit (branch) to strengthen and expand its capacity to manage the crisis.

Other planned actions include supporting BDRCS at the headquarters to be the first OCAC15 Certified National Society in Asia Pacific, while at unit or branch level, important efforts are focusing on helping to achieve BOCA16 certification. Gender and diversity indicators have been developed and because of BDRCS commitment to Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) these are likely to be considered as part of capacity-building.

BDRCS is in the process of hiring more staff so that it will have sufficient numbers in the right positions to deliver activities in cooperation with all RCRC partners. There are plans to strengthen the society's financial and operational accountability and internal controls. These are all vital for BDRCS to fully function at a level where they can take more local leadership and be represented in national decision-making related to the response.



**BDRCS interventions in
Cox's Bazar**

8 Ideas from the field



Each sector of the PMO has learnt valuable lessons during implementation. During this report, a number of staff working with, or having previously worked with the PMO, were interviewed to triangulate documented information, and understand the perspectives of those working in the camps. Some of their ideas on future planning have been anonymised and noted down:

“Look at a greener response.”

“We have to remember - it is a protracted crisis not an emergency, but it could go back to an emergency immediately (influx, cyclone etc). Therefore, we need to be ready.”

“I recommend pushing the collective approach among RCRC partners to pool resources.”

“Put more funding into Protection and advocacy efforts on the availability of protection services.”

“Conduct more analysis on the needs for women, children and the transgender community as they are incredibly vulnerable.”

“I would increase support for the host community - they have different needs, their agricultural land has gone along with the livelihoods it used to support, playing fields are gone, traditional businesses are not functioning. Transportation costs, vegetables, fish - everything is higher. Teachers get paid more working with NGOs, so schools are not running well—therefore, students leave. There is a lot of scope here.”

“I would train the youth in host communities. Young male and females in Cox’s Bazar need livelihood and life skills to engage their time and energy. They could provide services in the camp communities—by servicing lights, for example.”

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS) raised a total of just under CHF 100 million in support of the BDRCS Population Movement Operation, over the period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019. The vast majority, 98%, of the income was received in 'cash' with much smaller amounts comprising in-kind (goods and transport) and in service (personnel).

A total of CHF 63 million was used through direct expenditure by IFRC and PNS who received the funds. Other significant amounts were transferred to the host National Society (BDRCS), the IFRC Secretariat, and to other Partner National Societies.

The income came from government and institutions (53%), and from the general public (25%), and from non-governmental organisations, foundations, trusts, corporate bodies and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. A further CHF 44 million in income was budgeted for the calendar year 2020.

The following charts and graphs show a breakdown of how the funds were received and used.

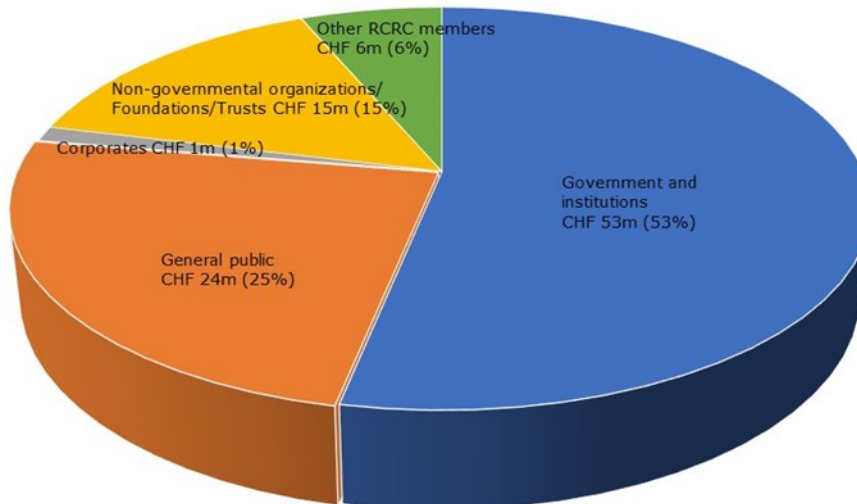
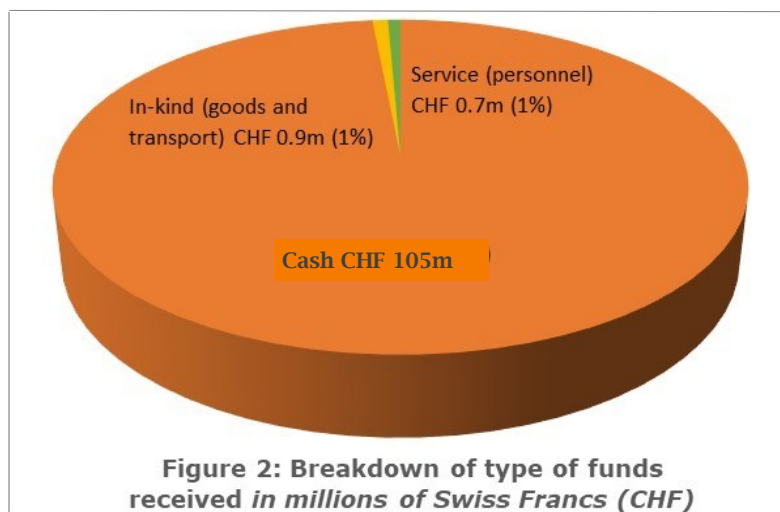


Figure 1: Total contributed to the Red Cross Red Crescent by original sources 2017-2019 in millions of Swiss Francs (CHF)

Note 1

The financial data for this report was provided by the following: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Bangladesh Red Crescent, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, China Red Cross - Hong Kong branch, China Red Cross - Macau branch, Danish Red Cross, Faroe Islands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, Maldivian Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Philippine Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Uzbekistan Red Crescent, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Funds received were classified in three ways: cash, in-kind (goods and transport, and service (personnel), and are shown in Figure 2.² The vast majority of funds were received in cash.



2 Note : Financial reporting was received in local currencies and converted to Swiss francs, which is the statutory currency of the IFRC. Foreign exchange rates were derived by calculating the weighted average of each currency against the Swiss Franc (the official currency of the IFRC) over the 3-year period, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019. The rate calculated was based on rates on the last day of each month, for each currency, averaged over 36 months. The rate used for projected income and expenditure in 2020 used the same method averaged over 12 months. The calculations are based on the currency conversion method adopted by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the IFRC. The summary table of rates used, is included in the financial reporting methodology notes annexed to this report.

As at 31 December 2019, CHF 63 million in income had been spent as ‘direct’ expenditure, that is not via the host National Society or other partners. The three largest areas of expenditure were healthcare and psychosocial support (25% of total expenditure), programme support and coordination (24%), and shelter and non-food items (20%). A further CHF 44 million was budgeted for the year 2020.³

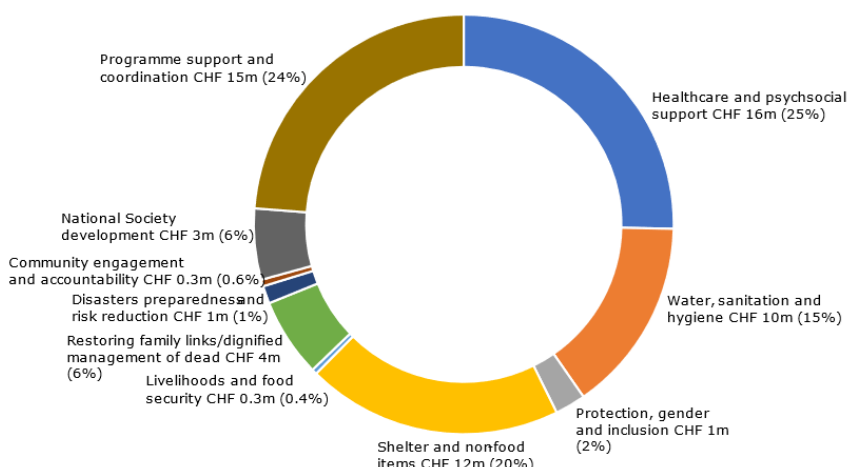


Figure 3: Direct expenditure by category in millions of Swiss francs (CHF)

Note 3: Financial reporting has been restricted to 10 categories. Each Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society and organization has its own unique financial accounting and coding structures. Therefore, for the purposes of consolidating financial figures, the data supplied by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and organizations were simplified into the categories shown in Figure 3. For definitions and a detailed list of these categories, see the financial reporting methodology notes, annexed to this report.

The projected expenditure for 2020 totals CHF 28.7 million and the breakdown is shown in figure 4. These figures were submitted before the end of 2020.

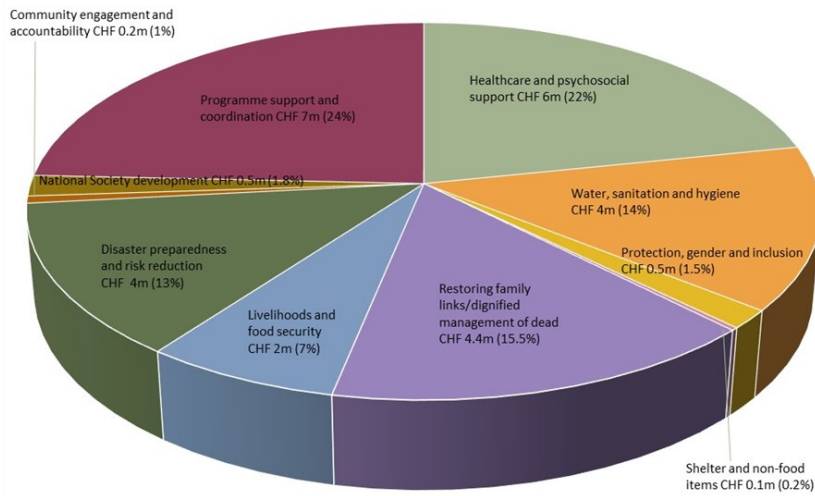


Figure 4: Projected direct expenditure for 2020 by category in millions of Swiss francs (CHF)

Note 3: Financial reporting has been restricted to 10 categories. Each Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society and organization has its own unique financial accounting and coding structures. Therefore, for the purposes of consolidating financial figures, the data supplied by the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies and organizations were simplified into the categories shown in Figure 3. For definitions and a detailed list of these categories, see the financial reporting methodology notes, annexed to this report.

The implementation was by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society with the support of IFRC and PNS. The total expenditure in 2017-19 was CHF 63 million. Figure 5 shows the proportion of expenditure by each group.

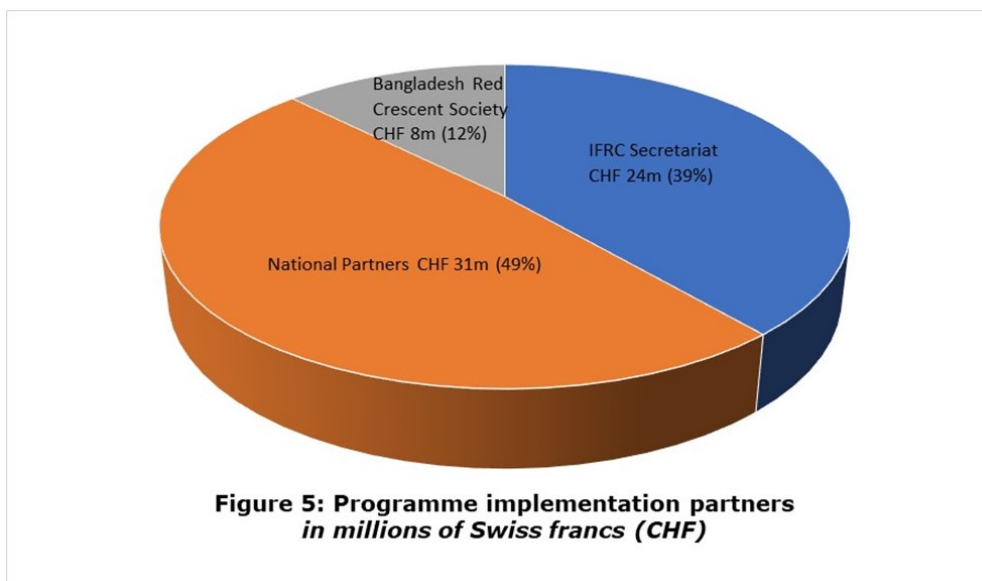


Figure 5: Programme implementation partners in millions of Swiss francs (CHF)

ANNEX: Methodology regarding finance

1. The data which is the basis of the financial information in this document was collected and collated by the IFRC and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, with the help of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies listed in footnote 1 in the financial overview.

2. The figures collated were unaudited and it has not been possible to verify them. However, they were accepted in good faith to provide an overview of the BDRCS Population Movement Operation for the period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019. Where figures were unclear, best estimates have been provided.

3. In an operation of this kind, some money is, and needs to be, transferred between the IFRC and National Societies. Other organizations have also contributed to the funds used for implementation. Although, every attempt has been made to avoid double-counting of transfers, we cannot guarantee that all amounts have been eliminated from the calculations.

4. The exchange rates used to transfer national currencies in Swiss Francs were based on the end-of-month selling rates over the period of 3 years (for the period of 2017-2019) and for the 12 months (for budgeted figures for 2020). The rate was taken from the Oanda.com website. The conversions to the Swiss franc of the largest contributions were as follows:

Currency		National Societies using this currency to present information	Average monthly rate 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019	Average monthly rate 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020
Australian \$	AUD	Australian RC	0.72465	0.646710833
Canadian \$	CAD	Canadian RC	0.7536342	0.696268333
Danish Krone	DKK	Danish RC	0.1510725	0.143610833
Euro	EUR	Finnish RC, German RC, Italian RC	1.12615444	1.070604167
British £	GBP	British RC	1.28059694	1.202438333
Hong Kong £	HKD	Hong Kong RC	0.125818889	0.120505833
Japanese Yen	JPY	Japanese RC	0.008908889	0.008795
Swedish Krona	SEK	Swedish RC	0.11076111	0.102195833
United States \$	USD	Qatar RC, Turkish RC	0.98424056	0.934735833
Swiss Franc	CHF	Swiss RC, Taiwan RC, other societies not specified	1.0	1.0

Bangladesh Red Cross and Red Crescent Society

<https://bdrccs.org/>

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/appeal/bangladesh-population-movement/>

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See a selection of videos about the Population Movement Operation on our YouTube playlist