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# Operation Update Report

## Bangladesh: Population Movement Operation

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| <b>Emergency Appeal n°</b> MDRBD018  | <b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">OT-2017-000003-BGD</a>   |
| <b>EPoA update n°</b> 12<br><b>Date of issue:</b> 17 Sept 2021   | <b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b><br>17 January 2017 to 30 June 2021<br>(with highlights for 1 January to 30 June 2021)   |
| <b>Operation start date:</b> 28 December 2016  | <b>Operation timeframe:</b> 57 months; up to 31 December 2021<br>(Emergency Appeal launched on 18 March 2017)  |
| <b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 82.2 million  | <b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> Total amount advanced and replenished from DREF is CHF 1,063,858<br>(January 2017: CHF 273,151; Sept 2017: CHF 690,707; June 2018: CHF 100,000; March 2021: CHF 321,246) |
| <b>No. of people being assisted:</b> Approximately 227,500 displaced people and 60,000 from host communities |  |



This Cyclone Preparedness Programme camp volunteer is one of 3,400 camp residents trained to prepare for and respond to cyclones and other hazards (Photo: BDRCS/American Red Cross)

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

Movement partners are supporting the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) response through the Emergency Appeal launched by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or through bilateral arrangements with BDRCS, utilizing a One Window Framework approach<sup>1</sup> or through the Appeal of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

### Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) partners who have contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are:

American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China Macau Branch, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, Maldivian Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross

Organization and the Turkish Red Crescent. The German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent have also contributed to BDRCS activities through bilateral channels.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> The One Window Framework approach has been designed with flexibility to accommodate more partner contributions to the response through a common agreed plan and is regarded as the most acceptable, effective and efficient approach for this response.

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

The Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs<sup>2</sup> and local NGOs are involved. Specifically, the actors include WHO, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, ACF, Solidarity International (SI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Handicap International (HI), NGO Forum (NGOF), Save the Children, and local NGOs such as Codec, BRAC, MUKTI, BGS, SHED and RTMI.

### **Summary of Operation Update**

The Population Movement Operation (PMO) is in its fifth year and is a response to the protracted crisis involving the displaced people from Rakhine State in Myanmar, living in a congested camp settlement of 884,041 people<sup>3</sup>. The influx of displaced people who crossed the border into Bangladesh from Rakhine in Myanmar reached its height in August 2017, and the sheer numbers of the displaced population have impacted the host community (local Bangladeshis) living in the area adjacent to where the camps have been established – hence the focus of part of the response operation undertaken by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and indeed all other humanitarian actors, is to assist the host community as well. In this connection, the interventions for both camp and host communities are aimed at facilitating community resilience and social cohesion. This Operation Update covers the period March 2017 to June 2021, with a specific focus on significant developments, as well as achievements and challenges from January to June 2021 period. These include the following:

- The fire response operation that was undertaken following the large fire in the camp settlement on 22 March 2021 was successfully completed by 30 June 2021. The three-month operation which received funding in the form of a DREF loan has supported 5,500 families in three fire-affected camps (*for details, see page 30*).
- The Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2021 of the UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) was launched on 1 May 2021. The JRP which seeks USD 943 million, is intended to support 884,000 people in the camps and 472,000 in the host community in 2021.
- The COVID-19 response operation undertaken under a separate regional appeal since March 2020, has continued. In response to case rises and corresponding nationwide lockdowns beginning in March 2021, preparations to scale up the BDRCS Isolation and Treatment Centre (ITC) in the camp settlement (as and when a scale-up is needed), was undertaken with IFRC support by June. The COVID-19 Contingency Plan, PMO Business Continuity Plan and PMO risk register were revised during this reporting period.
- Trained community volunteers have proven to be instrumental in continuing various activities during sporadic lockdown periods and these include community-based activities such as household visits – the community volunteers comprise residents in respective camps and host communities, who have been trained to provide support in various sectoral interventions.
- Phased vaccinations of the camp population, undertaken by the Bangladesh government, began on Aug 10. Five BDRCS health facilities in the camps managed with the support of PNS, are being utilized as vaccination centres.
- Relocations of families from the camp settlement to Bhasan Char island, organized by the authorities, continued to be undertaken during this reporting period. Up to end of June 2021, some 18,000 people had been relocated to the island by the Bangladesh authorities. During this reporting period, the National Society continued to support households already relocated to the island – since the start of relocations in December 2020, BDRCS has provided relief assistance to some households on the island. The National Society has also assisted in the registration of new arrivals to the island, promoted awareness among relocated families and individuals about COVID-19 and measures to reduce and prevent transmission of the virus, deployed a medical team to attend to a diarrhoea outbreak, and supported distributions undertaken by other actors. In this connection, IFRC has supported BDRCS in fulfilling its role and mandate as auxiliary to the government in the provision of humanitarian assistance. It should be noted that this has been undertaken while strictly adhering to the Red Cross and Red Crescent position and that of the international humanitarian community i.e. the relocation of displaced people must be voluntary, with safety and dignity assured. IFRC assures partners and donors that PMO funding has not been utilized.
- Preparations for the Three-Year Federation-Wide Report (2017-2019), comprising interviews and drafting by a consulting firm hired for the process, was undertaken during this reporting period, followed by reviews by IFRC, BDRCS and in-country Partner National Societies. The [report](#) was published in July.
- The new IFRC Head of Sub-Delegation for the PMO arrived in the country in January 2021, while IFRC's new Head of Delegation (HoD) for Bangladesh, was appointed in early 2021 (the latter was previously serving as acting HoD from late 2020). A few other delegate arrivals were also seen during this reporting period.
- The new BDRCS Chairman, along with representatives of the governance and senior management, made a 4-day visit to the PMO office in June. He met with all Movement partners, received briefings on the PMO and the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) - undertaken jointly by UNHCR and BDRCS) and made field visits. He also met with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, the head of the camp authority overseeing operations in the camp settlement.

<sup>2</sup> International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

<sup>3</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rohingya-refugee-responsebangladesh-joint-government-bangladesh-unhcr-13>

- Initial preparations for the next phase of the PMO, from 1 Jan 2022 onwards, was undertaken during this reporting period. This involved detailed consultations with the National Society and in-country Partner National Societies, as well as IFRC colleagues in APRO and Geneva.
- The Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) alone, a major component of disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming undertaken through the EA, reached 873,434 people between July 2017 and June 2021. In reference to other support extended, approximately 300,000 people in both camp and host communities have been assisted through one or more of these interventions: health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); shelter, basic needs; and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI).
- Up to 30 June 2021, funding coverage for this revised Emergency Appeal stood at approximately 70 per cent (excluding the fire response).

Visit: <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/2#details>

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

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

According to the joint registration exercise conducted by the Government of Bangladesh and the UNHCR, there are now 884,041 people<sup>4</sup> displaced from Rakhine State in Myanmar, who are living in the congested camp settlement of 34 camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.<sup>5</sup> Along with an estimated 300,000 Myanmar nationals living in surrounding areas, they share a history of displacement that dates back decades, including noteworthy movements in 1992, 2012 and again in 2016. But it was the influx of more than 740,000 people fleeing violence in Rakhine in August 2017, that remains unprecedented in its speed and scale

This is fundamentally a protection – and now a protracted – crisis in which the vulnerabilities of the displaced population are bound up in experiences of violence and insecurity that are only compounding in the fifth year of their displacement. Children make up almost 51 per cent of the camp population; women and girls represent almost 52 per cent of the population, and one in three displaced families have at least one easily identifiable protection vulnerability<sup>6</sup> (vulnerabilities include human trafficking, underage marriage, sexual exploitation). While their registration documents<sup>7</sup> entitle them to assistance and protection in Bangladesh, many continue to require significant humanitarian assistance for basic survival and subsistence. They face ongoing instability, health issues, poverty, and natural and climatic hazards, which demand a prolonged humanitarian response.

#### Impact of COVID-19 on the crisis

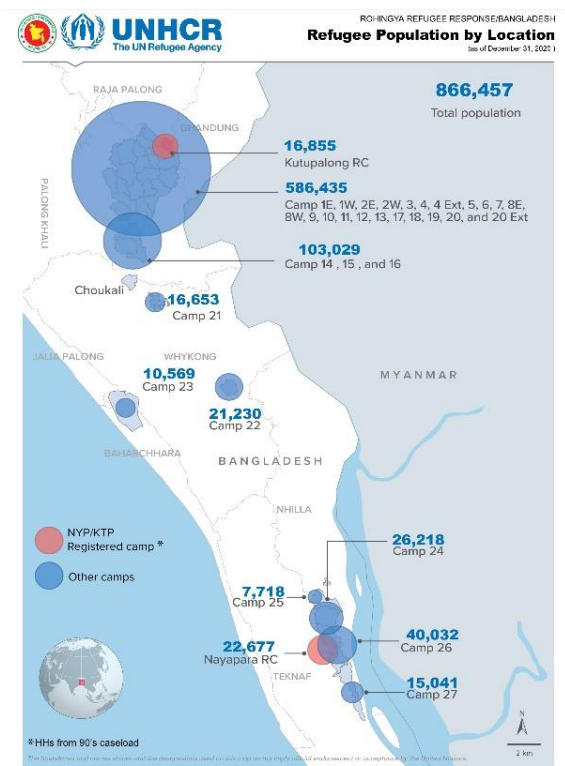
The COVID-19 pandemic, in its second year, has continued to exacerbate the crisis with transmissions occurring at the community level in Cox's Bazar, including the camps. Fortunately, the catastrophic scenario of infections and deaths predicted for the camp population, by some research modelling at the start of the pandemic, has not materialised, and with the period until early 2021 seeing a relatively small number of deaths (10 in the camps and 73 in Cox's Bazar district) and cases of infection (367 in the camps and 5,407 in Cox's Bazar district). This number saw a significant rise in the first quarter of 2021. According to the [WHO biweekly report 21 June to 4 July 2021](#), the number of confirmed cases in Cox's Bazar from the start of the pandemic, stood at

<sup>4</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rohingya-refugee-responsebangladesh-joint-government-bangladesh-unhcr-13>

<sup>5</sup> The total registration number includes approximately 35,000 people living in the two pre-registered camps. In addition, there are an estimated 200,000-300,000 people comprising previous arrivals, living in the surrounding area.

<sup>6</sup> 2020 Joint Response Plan

<sup>7</sup> Registration and documentation will support the protection of refugees from Rakhine in Bangladesh, while preserving their right to return in line with Strategic Objective Four of the Joint Response Plan. In June 2018, the Government of Bangladesh, with the support of UNHCR, launched a comprehensive refugee registration exercise, including the issuance of biometric identification cards, which was completed at the end of 2019. (Source: 2020 Joint Response Plan)



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

10,612 in the host community (with 110 deaths) and 1,854 in the camp community (with 20 deaths), while 10,131 people recovered in the host community and 1,554 people in the camp community. In response to a fresh wave of infections in March 2021 and thereafter, nationwide lockdown restrictions imposed by the government during certain periods to contain the spread of COVID-19, were extended to the camp settlement by the camp authority – as such, several non-essential programmatic activities such as shelter and WASH construction activities were temporarily halted. Nevertheless, essential activities continued during the lockdowns – these included health and hygiene promotion, the operations of health facilities including the BDRCS Isolation and Treatment Centre (ITC), community engagement, and WASH interventions (such as the installation of additional tap stands and distribution of hygiene kits) continued along with disaster response activities following heavy monsoon rains. In this connection, trained community volunteers have proven to be instrumental in continuing various activities during lockdown periods and these include community-based activities such as household visits – the community volunteers comprise residents in respective camps and host communities, who have been trained to provide support in various sectoral interventions).

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

## Summary of current response

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

- **BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO)**  
This operation receives extensive support through the IFRC Emergency Appeal (multilateral operation which this Operations Update reports on), as well as bilateral contributions from Partner National Societies (PNSs).
- **Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO)**  
This project which began in 1992, is jointly undertaken by BDRCS and UNHCR. The project has supported some 480,074 people in 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, WASH programming, support to the emergency department of the Cox’s Bazar District Sadar Hospital, support to health complexes for the COVID-19 response and medical waste management. Other support provided includes basic healthcare through mobile medical units, physical rehabilitation services, first aid training and mental health support to first responders, as well as partnership with and support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

### Host National Society

The PMO office in Cox’s Bazar was established in 2017, while the Cox’s Bazar unit<sup>8</sup> of the BDRCS particularly through its Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, has been supporting the operation from the beginning. The BDRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) has been providing oversight support and has also deployed staff and resources.

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

The response has received the support of IFRC and ICRC, as well as Partner National Societies (PNSs) working multilaterally (via the IFRC Emergency Appeal) and bilaterally. BDRCS has also received support from local donors.

PNSs with a continued presence in Bangladesh are the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent Society. Apart from their support to the PMO, many PNSs are also supporting BDRCS in other parts of the country with longer-term programmes including shelter, water and sanitation, health, disaster risk reduction and protection. Approximately 124 national and international staff are working for IFRC and PNSs in support of BDRCS in its PMO.

### Red Cross Red Crescent coordinated response

The combined support of IFRC and PNSs to the PMO of the BDRCS is coordinated through a [One Window Framework](#)<sup>9</sup> which was adopted during the Partnership Meeting organized on 13-15 February 2018 in Cox’s Bazar. The One Window Framework provides the basis for a Federation-wide humanitarian response. The Plan of Action reflects the commitment of IFRC and Partner National Societies to support BDRCS in providing humanitarian assistance to a total of 200,000 people from Rakhine and 60,000 people in the local Bangladesh community. The coordination of

<sup>8</sup> Unit is a term equivalent to a BDRCS branch at district or city level. The Cox’s Bazar unit is one of 68 BDRCS units across the country in 64 districts and four city corporation.

<sup>9</sup> Source : <http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/red-cross-red-crescent-response-population-influx-bangladesh/>

Movement partners is facilitated through regular Movement-wide coordination meetings led by BDRCS, in both Cox's Bazar and Dhaka. This includes technical meetings at Cox's Bazar level such as DRR, shelter and WASH technical meetings. It should also be noted that as part of agreed action between BDRS, IFRC and RCRC partners, a Three-Year Federation-Wide Report (FWR) on the PMO for the period 2017-2019 was published on the [IFRC website](#). This was undertaken with the support of a consultant hired by IFRC through international procurement procedures. The 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.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and, more prominently, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), are at the forefront of the response. At the local level, they are represented by the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) which functions as the camp authority and leads the humanitarian operation in the camp settlement. Other authorities active in this response are the police, the Armed Forces Division (AFD), the Department of Public Health Engineering, the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and the District Commissioner. Given its close relationship as auxiliary to the Government of Bangladesh, BDRCS is a key partner in this response and engages with all of these authorities at both the national and district levels. Since the 1978 influx of people from Myanmar, the National Society's relationship with the RRRC has been steadfast. As a result of BDRCS' good standing with the government which is supported by the IFRC's legal status in Bangladesh, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement continues to enjoy a smooth operating environment. The UN, along with 125 other humanitarian actors (comprising national/international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have been extending assistance towards the camp and host communities, under the umbrella of the UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group and in accordance with an annual Joint Response Plan. The JRP 2021 which was launched on 1 May this year, seeks USD 943 million to support 884,000 people in the camps and 472,000 in the host community in 2021.

### External coordination

IFRC on behalf of BDRCS and RCRC partners, coordinates regularly with the UN system and the wider humanitarian community in Bangladesh. The central coordination body in this response is the ISCG. UN agencies, along with the other national/international humanitarian organizations/NGOs, are organized into thematic sectors and sub-sectors. At camp level, there are lead organizations for each sector at each camp. Interventions in each camp are implemented in coordination and collaboration with the camp authority for each camp (Camp-in-Charge)<sup>10</sup> and Site Management Support agencies. *(For some examples of the role played by BDRCS in a particular camp, please see the shelter, WASH and DRR sections in 'Section C: Detailed Operational Plan' of this report).*

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

### Humanitarian Diplomacy

Engaging in humanitarian diplomacy and evidence-based advocacy is vital towards raising concerns and working towards solutions for the affected communities. Towards this end and to better position the work of the National Society and Movement actors as well as to inform and improve programming, IFRC's Humanitarian Analyst Delegate<sup>11</sup> has supported in-depth analyses of the operational and policy contexts of the PMO. A main undertaking in this connection is engagement in Strategic Executive Group (SEG) discussions and working with both internal and external stakeholders to help facilitate the negotiation of positions on key humanitarian issues such as relocation and repatriation.

### **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

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

### **Targeting of beneficiaries**

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

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<sup>10</sup> The Camp-in-Charge comprise officers assigned by the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) to manage a respective camp.

<sup>11</sup> The humanitarian analyst delegate's mission (with support provided remotely) ended during this reporting period. Engagement with the SEG is now undertaken by the IFRC head of delegation or other senior personnel assigned by the Head of Delegation.

are efficiency, the low number of personnel required of BDRCS, reduction in fraud and duplication, and lower data management risk.

## Operational highlights



# BANGLADESH: Population Movement Operation

30 June 2021



**866,457**<sup>2</sup>  
people estimated to have crossed into Bangladesh



**319,000**<sup>3</sup>  
people reached with Red Cross/Red Crescent intervention



**42,254**  
No. of women provided with menstrual hygiene management kits



**765,472**  
patient consultations in 13 Red Cross Red Crescent health facilities & 1 BDRCS field hospital



**295,674**  
people reached with psychosocial support activities



**287,894**  
food parcels distributed



**32,532**  
households provided with upgrade shelter kits



**49,750**  
food parcels distributed



**6,946**  
households received liquid petroleum gas (LPG) with 18,734 refill Cylinder



**25,467**  
households provided with unconditional cash support



**8,231**  
households provided with Transitional shelter assistance (TSA)



**320,418**  
people reached through hygiene promotion



**133,469**  
households received blankets



**451.88 M**  
liters of safe water distributed to 61,711 family



**311,963**  
households received hygiene kits



**46,910**  
dignity kits distributed



**58,549**  
Household provided with Emergency Shelter Kits



**1005**  
latrines constructed



**482**  
bathing facilities constructed



**6,069**  
No. of feedback collected from camp population



[1] Reporting Period is from 01 to 30 June 2021.

[2] Population Factsheet as of 31 December 2020; Counting Exercise jointly conducted by GoB and UNHCR

[3] Operation update no. 11, 2021



## Programming

In general, this reporting period saw the robust implementation of sectoral activities in both targeted camp and host communities barring some brief suspensions of a few activities during sporadic lockdowns linked to a fresh wave of COVID-19 cases. Due to the continued threat of COVID-19, certain activities such as mass awareness sessions (including those conducted by hygiene promotion and CEA teams) continue to be replaced with household-level and courtyard sessions. Twenty-four (24) collection centres in the camps including info hubs have remained open for community members to seek information and share feedback.

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

Thanks to the combined efforts of the authorities, humanitarian aid organizations (including BDRCS with the support of IFRC and RCRC partners), and other actors, the potential large-scale COVID-19 outbreak anticipated through modelling<sup>12</sup> undertaken in 2020 by researchers, did not materialize from the start of the pandemic until early 2021. However, in March 2021, a new rise in cases across the nation prompted a strict lockdown. Thereafter, the relatively low count of cases and deaths in the camp community and wider Cox's Bazar district rose significantly. The cumulative death count from the start of the pandemic to early July 2021 stood at 20 in the camp community (this count stood at 10 in January 2021), while there were 110 deaths recorded in the host community (this count stood at 73 in January 2021). As part of readiness measures to respond to the rise in COVID-19 cases in the camps during this reporting period (Jan to June 2021), IFRC supported BDRCS in the potential expansion of bed capacity from 30 to 50 at the BDRCS Isolation and Treatment Centre (ITC), in line with the recommendation from the Office of the Civil Surgeon in Cox's Bazar. As such, all preparedness measures for the scale-up (if and when needed) were put in place, and these include increasing the number of oxygen concentrators, cylinders and personal protective equipment (PPE). Coordination between BDRCS/IFRC and the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Health Sector was also enhanced, particularly in reference to patient referrals (to enable the referral of COVID-19 patients to the BDRCS ITC, and also to enable the BDRCS ITC to refer critical COVID-19 patients to other health facilities). The BDRCS ITC is one of 12 operational Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Isolation and Treatment Centres (SARI ITCs) currently operating in the camps.

Business continuity despite the COVID-19 pandemic has been imperative for the Population Movement Operation given the protracted nature of the crisis, and the fact that the displaced people from Rakhine in the camp settlements continue to rely on humanitarian aid for their daily survival and wellbeing. In this connection, the COVID-19 Contingency Plan, PMO Business Continuity Plan and PMO risk register were updated during this reporting period. The essential operations mode for the PMO office activated from mid-April ended on 5 June, with the re-introduction of the roster-based operations mode. This entails a 50 per cent presence of staff in the office throughout the week – therefore, each staff member attends the office on alternate days and works from home or conducts field work on others.

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

- Implementation of the roster-based operations mode.
- Daily disinfection of the office building, vehicles and compound.
- The provision of office transport to IFRC local staff (who normally rely on public transportation) during periods of strict lockdown.
- The regular supply of face masks to BDRCS/IFRC staff and BDRCS volunteers.
- Daily monitoring of staff health (IFRC, BDRCS and PNS) and putting in place measures such as requiring staff to quarantine themselves while waiting for test results or if a team member had tested positive for COVID-19.
- The continued provision of updates to staff on latest government advisories concerning the COVID-19 situation and the related movement of people.

## COVID-19 vaccinations

### *Camp population*

Phased vaccinations of the camp population, undertaken by the Bangladesh government, began on Aug 10. Five BDRCS health facilities in the camps managed with the support of PNS (Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent), are being utilized as vaccination centres, along with 32 other health facilities in the settlement. The five BDRCS health facilities consist of four primary healthcare centres and one health post. Supervisory staff at all 37 health facilities have attended training conducted by the WHO/Health Sector. As vaccinations are being conducted with a facility-based approach complemented by a strong community engagement component, approximately 121 trained community volunteers in the camps will be assisting in the vaccinations. These volunteers comprise camp residents who have been previously trained in CBHFA to provide community outreach under the existing BDRCS PMO operation.

### *PMO staff and volunteers*

In response to a request from the health authorities specifically the office of the Civil Surgeon in Cox's Bazar, that all humanitarian actors register their personnel (including expatriates) on a voluntary basis for a nationwide COVID-19 vaccination exercise undertaken by the Bangladesh government, the Red Cross Red Crescent duly submitted the

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<sup>12</sup> [New Modeling Study Estimates the Potential Impact of a COVID-19 Outbreak in Bangladesh Refugee Camps - News - Department of International Health - Departments - Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health \(jhsph.edu\)](#)

relevant information. The nationwide vaccination exercise began in early February and was targeted at groups such as frontline healthcare workers, the elderly, and humanitarian workers. Up to 30 June 2021, a total of 195 staff were vaccinated – this includes 97 who are fully vaccinated. The staff comprise 36 BDRCS staff at the ITC, as well as 60 other staff and volunteers and 99 IFRC and Partner National Society staff members.

### Relocation

The relocation of families displaced from Rakhine and living in the congested camp settlement in Cox's Bazar to Bhasan Char island, first undertaken by the Bangladesh government in December 2020, continued during this reporting period. So far, some 18,000 relocated people are now on the island.

From 17 to 20 March 2021, the first UN team of 18 experts led by UNHCR, visited Bhasan Char island. The team reported key observations and findings on a number of matters such as security, supply of safe water, shelters or other infrastructure and health. They recognized the prevailing humanitarian and protection needs of the relocated people and thereby proposed to continue discussions with the Government on the future operational scope of humanitarian agencies.

Shortly after the first batch of relocations in December 2020, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) undertook a high-level mission to the island to review the situation there and to provide relief items to the recently relocated families. Later, in mid-March 2021, an RCRC Movement team visited the island to further assess the context and potential areas of humanitarian intervention. The Red Cross and Red Crescent position is clear and in line with that of the international humanitarian community: the relocation of displaced people must be voluntary, with safety and dignity assured. BDRCS, along with Red Cross Red Crescent partners, is not involved in any procedural aspects of relocating people, such as the planning and implementation of the relocation – rather, it is focusing on providing relief to people already relocated to the island. BDRCS has provided relief items such as first aid packs and aqua tabs for some 6,000 people (or 1,200 families) already relocated to the island. Apart from relief assistance, BDRCS has provided other support such as assisting in the registration of new arrivals to the island, promoting awareness among relocated families and individuals about COVID-19 and measures to reduce and prevent transmission of the virus, and supporting distributions undertaken by other actors

On the issue of repatriation, it should be noted that while the Government of Bangladesh has continued to seek regional and international support to expedite the repatriation of the people from Rakhine against the background of its bilateral arrangements with the Government of Myanmar<sup>13</sup>, there has been no official repatriation to date. Further, it appears at the time of publication of this report, that repatriation efforts are unlikely to make headway in view of the recent political developments in Myanmar.

### IFRC operational team

The IFRC PMO team in Cox's Bazar has been strengthened during this reporting period with the arrival of the new IFRC Head of Sub-Delegation for the PMO arrived in the country in January. Other delegate arrivals during this reporting period comprised the procurement delegate, programme management coordinator (IsDB project), health delegate, shelter and settlements delegate, and the emergency response and preparedness delegate. In reference to local positions, the respective construction, WASH and health managers began their contracts during this period. The humanitarian analyst delegate who was providing support remotely and on a part-time basis ended her mission during this reporting period. In reference to overall IFRC leadership at the country level, the new Head of Delegation for Bangladesh, was appointed in in early 2021 (he was previously serving as acting Head of Delegation from late 2020).

### Planning for the next phase of IFRC support to BDRCS

In view of the fact that the existing IFRC Emergency Appeal for the PMO ends on 31 Dec 2021, planning for the next phase of IFRC support to the BDRCS PMO through a fresh Emergency Appeal has begun. Planning preparations include a comprehensive multisectoral needs assessment. The new Emergency Appeal is anticipated to be launched in October 2021, with the implementation period to start on 1 Jan 2022.

### Security in the camps

The Security Manager remains IFRC's civil-military liaison, a role vital to keeping abreast of developments in the operational environment particularly the camp settlement, as well as remaining on good terms with law enforcement actors.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

IFRC's PMO Business Continuity Plan and PMO risk register, along with the COVID-19 Contingency Plan, were revised during this reporting period, with the focus on readiness for a dramatic worsening of the COVID-19 situation.

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<sup>13</sup> MoU signed on 23 November 2017 but repatriation attempts since then have not been successful.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

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

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

#### Goal

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

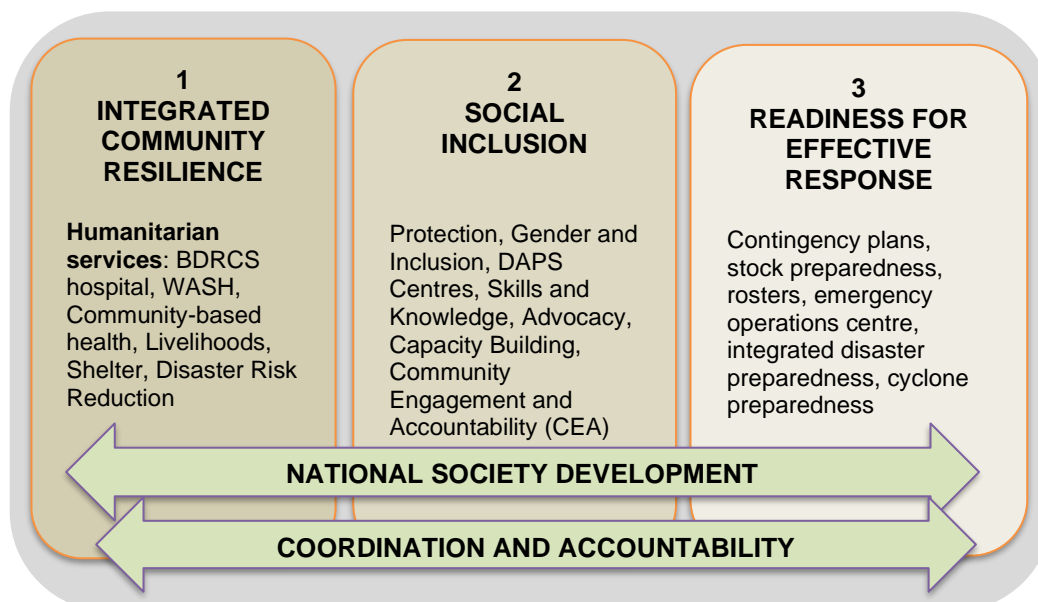
#### Objective

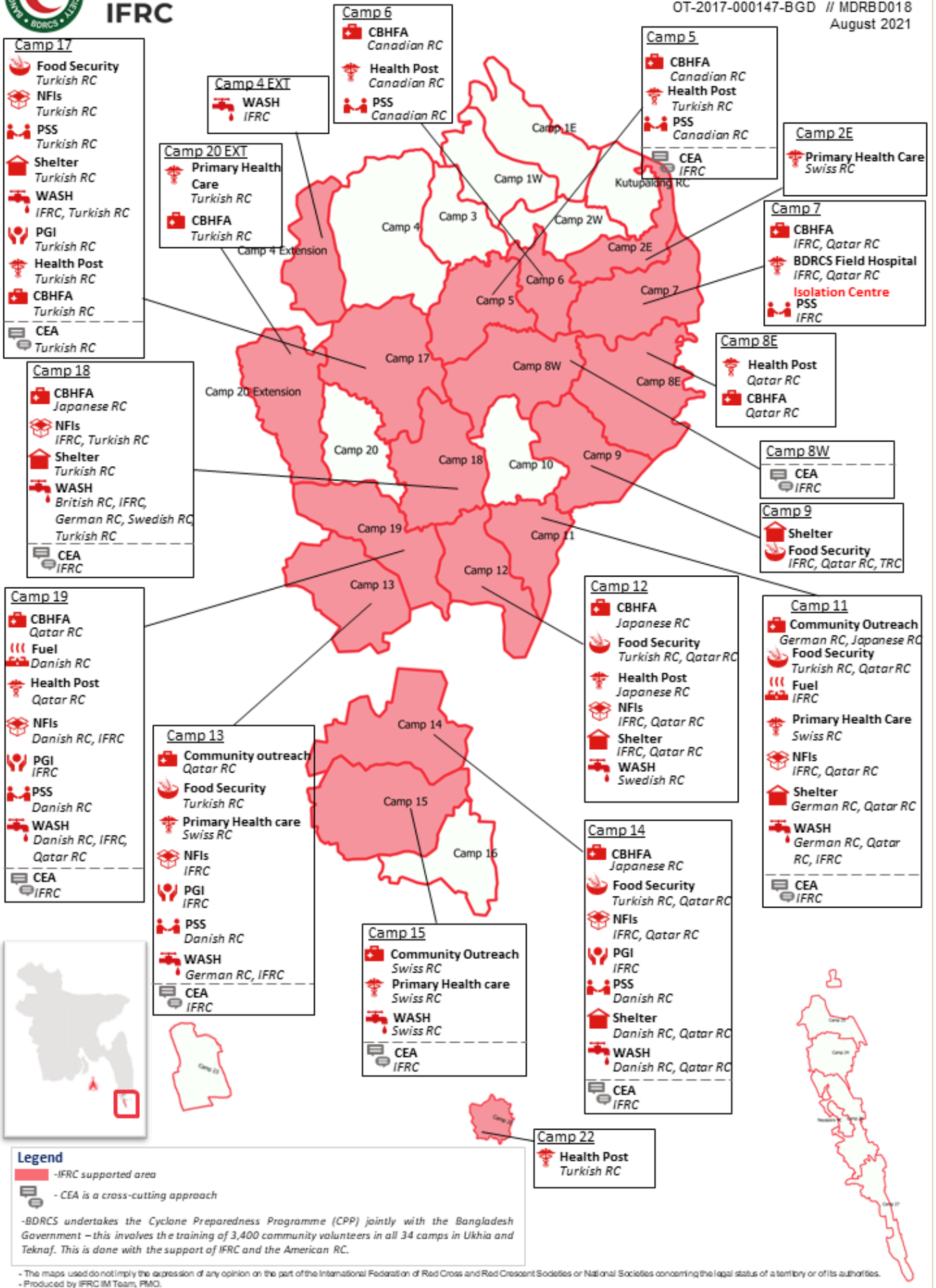
Essential long-term humanitarian needs of **200,000 people from Myanmar** are met with the provision of shelter, basic food and non-food items, WASH, medical health and psychosocial support, livelihoods, protection and DRR. **60,000 people from host communities** will also be a part of the overall target, specifically in the areas of shelter, WASH, livelihoods and other interventions.

#### Strategic priorities

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

### Camp Communities and Host Communities





## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People targeted: 227,500

People reached: 371,802

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

| Indicators:  | Target  | Actual  |
|--|---------|---------|
| # of people reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance | 200,000 | 344,302 |

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance   | 40,000 | 62,221 |
| # of households provided with longer-term shelter and settlement assistance and LPG distribution                      | 4,000  | 5,800  |
| # of households in host communities provided with shelter improvement assistance and LPG distribution                 | 750    | 8,951  |
| # of households provided with unconditional cash grant (shelter construction – completed in 2018)                     | 8,500  | 7,122  |
| # of people provided with basic household items (tarpaulins, mosquito nets) – fire response: 26 March to 30 June 2021 | 27,500 | 27,500 |

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

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

#### Progress towards outcomes



A completed mid-term shelter in Camp 12 (Photo: IFRC)

#### Overall progress

Between January and June 2021, 11,730 households (47,650 people) in total, were reached in camp communities, while 1,000 households (5,000 people) were reached in host communities. This brings the total number of people supported with shelter interventions from the start of the operation in 2017 to June 2021, to 74,360 households (371,802 people). The highlights of overall progress achieved in the last six months are described below:

#### Highlights of January to June 2021

Shelter support during this reporting period continued to be focused on the construction of mid-term shelters (MTS) which are the more durable shelter option for families in the camp settlement. Accordingly, 3,408 mid-term shelters were constructed and handed over to families living in the camps 12 and 9. (Footnote: approximately 606 of these shelters had been constructed towards the end of 2020 but handing over was done in 2021) The shelters comprised 2,500 in Camp 12, and 908 for Camp 9 – the families in the latter camp consisted of those whose homes were destroyed by the large fire on March 22 (*this support provided to fire-affected families was provided with funding external to the DREF loan*). Mid-term shelters which feature concrete pillars, sturdy roofs and are designed to withstand strong winds, represent a significant improvement in support provided because they provide families with dignified spaces to live in. The shelters are based on specifications approved by the camp authority and guidance provided by the shelter cluster under the ISCG. The shelters are built by construction firms hired by IFRC on behalf of BDRCS, while individuals in targeted camp families who have some knowledge of carpentry or construction are trained to assist in the construction of their shelters. In its role as shelter focal for Camp 12, BDRCS intends to construct more mid-term shelters in future for the benefit of other families in the camp, in accordance with shelter cluster guidance and consultation with camp authority.

Other major activities or interventions comprised the provision of emergency shelter kits and transitional shelter materials to enable 25,150 households in Camp 11, 12 & 18 – the purpose of the shelter kits was to enable families repair their shelters which had sustained some damage during the rains and heavy winds brought by the first cyclone season of the year (April to May)<sup>14</sup> and the monsoon season which starts in June. The purpose of distributing transitional shelter materials were to enable other families to strengthen their existing shelters so that they could withstand strong winds and rains. Alongside the distribution of transitional shelter materials, community volunteers and leaders (termed as *majhi*) participated in training sessions to increase their knowledge on the use of the materials, and to also transfer their knowledge to members of their respective households. In addition, distributions of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinder refills continued – this support is partly aimed at preventing the further deforestation of the forest reserve in which the camp settlement is located. Construction of the Mother and Child Healthcare Centre (MCHC) in the Teknaf host community area and the Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) in the host community area of Ukhiya also continued. (*Construction works at the MCHC are scheduled to be completed by the final quarter of 2021, while construction of the PHC will be completed in 2022*).

### **Fire response**

*For details, please see the end of this report*



## **Livelihoods and basic needs**

**People targeted: 150,000**

**People reached: 194,050**

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of targeted households that have enough food and/or cash to meet their survival threshold | 29,000 | 37,810 |

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

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual               |
|--|--------|----------------------|
| # of households supported with unconditional cash grants in host community                           | 4,000  | 7,663                |
| # of households supported with unconditional cash grants in camp community                           | 6,000  | 12,844 <sup>15</sup> |
| # of households provided with dry food parcel (completed in 2018)                                    | 20,000 | 35,410               |
| # of people provided with ready-to-eat food and bottled water (fire response: 26 March to June 2021) | 5,000  | 5,000                |

### **Progress towards outcomes**

#### **Overall progress**

Between January and June 2021, a total of 5,000 people (1,000 households) in the camps were reached (fire response), while support was provided to 2,400 households (12,000 people) in host communities. This brings the total number of people reached between March 2017 and June 2021, to 194,050 people.

#### **Highlights of January to June 2021**

##### Unconditional cash grants for the host community

2,400 particularly vulnerable families (amounting to about 12,000 people) in the host community of Rashid Nagar union in the sub-district of Ramu, were each provided with unconditional cash grants of BDT 4,500 in June. They were selected through a process which involved consultations with local authority representatives, several community consultations, door-to-door assessments and finally, the use of key vulnerability criteria. The cash distributions presented to household representatives, were conducted by a third party comprising the Bangladesh Post Office – this collaboration between BDRCS and the post office has taken place successfully in previous cash distribution exercises carried out as part of PMO programming in previous years. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) support provided included the public sharing of the list of beneficiaries and the institution of a hotline number for the community to provide feedback during and after distributions.

<sup>14</sup> Bangladesh has two cyclone seasons (April to May; Oct to Nov); one monsoon season from June to October.

<sup>15</sup> Same households received cash grants and food parcels

### Other cash-based interventions involving different sectors

While direct cash grant to camp people has been restricted, with permission from the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), cash-based interventions (CBI) in different forms continue to be conducted by BDRCS in various PMO sectors with the support of IFRC and Partner National Societies, for the benefit of residents of the camp community and host community, who have played instrumental roles in supporting various programme activities. Throughout the first half of 2021, approximately 1,093 people in the camps continued to be deployed in various roles (mainly as community volunteers), in support of the implementation of activities in various sectors. In exchange, the camp community members were provided with daily cash payments ranging from Bangladesh Taka (BDT) 400 to 700, based on three categories of capacity/skill level<sup>16</sup>. Please see the table below for details.

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

### Fire response

For details, please see the end of this report

<sup>16</sup> As per BDRCS community volunteer guidelines and Cash-for-Work guidelines) issued by the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioners (RRRC) office, the daily payments comprise Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) 700 (for skilled members), BDT 550 (semi-skilled) and BDT 500 (unskilled).



## Health

People targeted: 200,000

People reached: 323,818

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

| Indicators:  | Target: | Actual  |
|--|---------|---------|
| # of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors | 200,000 | 323,113 |

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

| Indicators:   | Target                       | Actual (last period) |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| # of people receiving essential health services through the BDRCS Hospital          | 165,000                      | 320,937              |
| # of people receiving primary health care services through new PHCC and MHC centres | PHCC: 25,000<br>MHC: 100,000 | NA                   |
| # of BDRCS staff and volunteers that have been trained                              | 50                           | 531                  |
| # of people supported with ambulance service (fire response: 26 March to June 2021) | N/A                          | 40                   |

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual                |
|---|--------|-----------------------|
| # of households trained on CBHFA in camp and host communities | 25,000 | 111,421 <sup>17</sup> |
| # of Community volunteers trained on CBHFA modules            | 550    | 531                   |
| # of BDRCS RCY volunteers trained on CBHFA modules            | 50     | 63                    |

### Health Output 1.3: Psychosocial support and trainings provided to the target population and staff and volunteers<sup>18</sup>

| Indicators:   | Target      | Actual  |
|---|-------------|---------|
| # of people reached with psychosocial support in camp and host communities                            | 200,000     | 219,132 |
| # of staff and volunteers trained in psychosocial first aid (Target: 550)                             | 550         | 714     |
| # of psycho-educational sessions carried out in the DAPS <sup>19</sup> centres and fixed health units | 3 per month | 5       |
| # of people reached with psychological first aid (fire response: 26 March to 30 June 2021)            | N/A         | 665     |

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

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of children (6-59 months of age) screened for nutritional deficiency | 2,000  | 21,440 |
| # of Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling provided               | 30     | 1,075  |
| # of sensitization sessions on nutrition requirements                  | 24     | 532    |

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Overall progress

Cumulatively, about 323,818 people were reached in both camp and host communities between March 2017 and June 2021. This includes 21,981 people reached in camp and 1,837 people in host communities between January and June 2021.

#### Highlights of January to June 2021

20,937 people have benefited from outpatient and inpatient healthcare services at the BDRCS field hospital (supported by IFRC) in the camp settlement during this reporting period. The patients comprised 19,420 people from the camps and 1,517 people from the Gumdhum host community area. The hospital with a 60-bed capacity, serves a catchment population living in camps 7, 13, 14 and 19, as well as the Gumdhum area. It provides maternal and child healthcare services, blood service, X-ray and minor surgical support, among others. The hospital also refers patients to specialised or tertiary level healthcare facilities as part of the referral system coordinated by the ISCG health cluster in consultation with the Directorate-General of Health Services at Cox's Bazar level. The referral system has functioned using ambulance services, round the clock, to the specialised or tertiary level healthcare facilities in case of needs. It is one of 14 health facilities in the camps, which are run by BDRCS with the support of Partner National

<sup>17</sup> 83,848 households in IFRC target camps received supports from other programmes i.e. shelter, livelihood, WASH

<sup>18</sup> This output is rephrased, merging the descriptions in the EPoA (revision 5) with the EPoA (revision 6).

<sup>19</sup> Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres

Societies. These other facilities comprise seven health posts and five primary healthcare centres and one COVID-19 Isolation and Treatment Centre (ITC) – the ITC which is located alongside the field hospital, is also supported by IFRC. The field hospital and all four primary healthcare centres (PHCs) are run on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week (24/7). IFRC is also supporting BDRCS through this appeal, with the construction of a Mother and Child Healthcare Centre (MCHC) in Teknaf and a Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) in Ukhiya. Construction of these facilities are anticipated to be completed by the final quarter of 2021, and by 2022, respectively.



A patient-doctor consultation underway at the Field Hospital. (Photo: BDRCS)

**Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA):** Currently 121 CBHFA community volunteers (comprising camp residents) are working in total eight camps (camps 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19). During this reporting period, 83,848 household visits were conducted and these visits were aimed at raising awareness and promoting positive behaviour change towards various health issues such as COVID-19 prevention, nutrition, family planning, first aid. As a result of these visits, 5,218 people were referred to nearby health facilities with the support of the community volunteers. *This reporting period also saw refresher training conducted for 65 community volunteers, while 22 community volunteers received basic training in CBHFA – the training was conducted by BDRCS health staff known as community mobilizers.* It should be noted that community volunteers have proven to be instrumental in continuing various activities during lockdown periods while following infection prevention and control

measures – they have been provided with protection items such as face masks, hand sanitizers, and soap to protect themselves.

**Psychosocial support:** During this reporting period, a total of 558 individuals in the camps were provided with psychological first aid during household visits in the camps and host communities. Psychosocial activities such as recreational group work and protection consultations in community spaces continue to be conducted in small groups of 5 to 6 people, to help prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus. The individuals who participated comprise those who have had difficulty in dealing with certain events or a crisis such as COVID-19 outbreak, fire incident, and floods.

**Nutritional service:** Nutritional services have benefited 1,596 children and their parents, in both camp (1,276 children) and host community areas (320 children).

### **Fire response**

*For details, please see the end of this report*



## **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

People targeted: 117,500 people (87,500 in camps and 30,000 in host community)

People reached: 175,044 (139,825 in camps and 35,219 in host community)

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

| Indicators:  | Target       | Actual (last period) |
|--|--------------|----------------------|
| % of targeted population that has access to improved water system  | 50% (52,500) | 89% (93,193)         |
| % of targeted population that has access to functional latrine facilities  | 25% (26,250) | 7% (7,850)           |
| % of targeted population that has demonstrated increased (from baseline) satisfactory hygiene practices (washing hands in at least 3 critical times) | 75% (78,750) | 100% (105,150)       |

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of KAP surveys conducted                          | 4      | 2      |
| # of water samples tested.                          | 1,000  | 1,499  |
| # of post-distribution monitoring surveys conducted | 4      | 3      |

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

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

|  |                       |                         |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| % of people practising with good water collection and storage practices  | 75%(78,750)           | 79% (83,050)            |
| % of the time of residual chlorine test at the water distribution point met min requirement 0.3 mg/l   | 90% (94,500)          | 100% (105,000)          |
| % of the time targeted population have access to 7.5 L/p/d   | 75% (78,750)          | 46% (48,400)            |
| # of people trained on operation and maintenance   | 100                   | 21                      |
| # of institution with access to improve water system   | 10                    | 0                       |
| # of people have access to emergency water supply stock during an emergency/disaster <sup>20</sup>   | 40,000                | 91,084                  |
| # of existing water system improved in the host communities  | 30                    | 38                      |
| <b>WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to targeted population.</b>   |                       |                         |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b>         | <b>Actual</b>           |
| % of targeted population with safe faecal sludge treatment   | 50% (52,500)          | 13% (13,650)            |
| # of people who have access to solid waste disposal system   | 10,000                | 5,400                   |
| Volume of sludge treated (accumulation)  | 4 m <sup>3</sup> /day | 5.4 m <sup>3</sup> /day |
| % of effluent met the preferred Government of Bangladesh standards (BOD, COD)  | 75%                   | 21.6%                   |
| # of latrines constructed in institution   | 100                   | 2                       |
| # of latrines <sup>21</sup> constructed in camps and host community  | 600                   | 250                     |
| # of bathing cubicles <sup>22</sup> constructed in camps and host community  | 300                   | 0                       |
| # of upgrading of latrines in camps  | 200                   | 46                      |
| # of people have access to contingency sanitation supplies <sup>23</sup>   | 40,000                | 5,000                   |
| <b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items, are provided to targeted population.</b>   |                       |                         |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b>         | <b>Actual</b>           |
| % of targeted people reached with hygiene messages   | 75% (78,750)          | 100% (105,150)          |
| # of people received consistent hygiene kits and consumable replenishment  | 105,000               | 64,070                  |
| # of women and girls aged 11-49 received menstrual hygiene management kit  | 35,000                | 24,741                  |
| % increase in 3 aspects of personal hygiene knowledge (hand washing, latrine use and safe water handling)  | 20% (21,000)          | 100% (105,150)          |
| # of people provided with hygiene top-up kits and buckets (fire response: 26 March to 31 June 2021)  | 12,500                | 6,000                   |
| <b>Progress towards outcomes</b>   |                       |                         |
| <b>Overall progress</b>  |                       |                         |
| <p>Between January and June 2021, WASH interventions assisted 2,280 new households (11,400 people) in camp communities, and approximately 5,000 households (25,000 people) in host communities. Cumulatively, between March 2017 and June 2021, a total of 175,044 people has been provided with various types of WASH support - this comprises 139,825 people in camp communities, and 35,219 people in host communities.</p>   |                       |                         |
| <b>Highlights from January to June 2021</b>  |                       |                         |
| <p>Trained community volunteers have been instrumental in continuing certain WASH activities during sporadic periods of lockdown instituted by the authorities to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and during which time, access to the field (camp and host community areas) for BDRCS and IFRC staff was affected.</p>  |                       |                         |
| <u>Improved access to safe water<sup>24</sup></u>  |                       |                         |
| <p>During this reporting period, 60,573 people in the camps (Camp 4 Ext; Camp 11 and Camp 18) continued to receive an uninterrupted supply of chlorinated drinking water from 8 solar powered-water supply systems. The water supply system enables water to be extracted from boreholes after which, it is filtered and chlorinated before it is piped to tap stands constructed close to household shelters. To provide ease of access to targeted communities and in line with WASH cluster recommendations, the tap stands are constructed within approximately 100 metres of the nearest block of shelters. This access to safe water is a significant improvement compared to the past when this community used to rely on water pumped from shallow tube wells located at far distances to meet their daily water needs - as the water from these tube wells was unsafe for drinking due to presence of contaminants, the community had to purify the water with water purification tablets. BDRCS supports families in 3 blocks each in both Camp 4 Ext and Camp 18, while in Camp 11, BDRCS is responsible for meeting the water supply needs of the entire camp population which stands at</p> |                       |                         |

<sup>20</sup> Current emergency Aquatabs stock of 578,000 tablets that can make 5L/p/d for 1 week.

<sup>21</sup> New target added

<sup>22</sup> New target added

<sup>23</sup> Materials sufficient to build 70 emergency latrines for 50 people per latrine, are part of contingency stock.

<sup>24</sup> Partner National Societies also supporting the WASH interventions of BDRCS in other locations comprise German RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC.

approximately 31,000 people.

In the host community of Ratna Palong Union, this reporting period saw 2,090 people (418 households) enjoying access to safe water extracted from 38 deep tube wells. 23 of these wells were constructed during this reporting period. The families benefiting from this intervention have poor financial situations and previously had to walk far distances to fetch water – the deep tube wells have been constructed in the compounds of their homes or are located close by.

### Sanitation

The ongoing construction of the **Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)** plant in Camp 19 represents the major sanitation intervention undertaken during this reporting period. This initiative involves the collection of faecal sludge by community volunteers from communal latrines to the plant. The sludge which will be semi-liquid in form, will then be treated at the plant, after which it will be discharged into the vicinity such as the canal or drainage system, with no harm to the environment. This initiative will benefit 5,130 households. The plant is targeted to be operational by the end of 2021 – an earlier target date of completion could not be met due to sporadic COVID-19 lockdowns which affect access to the camps.

In reference to **Solid Waste Management (SWM)**, a block-based initiative is being undertaken in 12 blocks in Camp 18, with the approval of the Camp-in-Charge. As part of this initiative, there will be one waste treatment centre in each block to where the waste will be transported, segregated, recycled, and composted at block level. Construction of the solid waste treatment centres and community bins began in December 2020 and is scheduled to be completed by December 2021 - an earlier target date of completion could not be met due to sporadic COVID-19 lockdowns which affect access to the camps. A total of 1,200 households (approximately 5,500 people) are targeted to benefit from this pilot. The system is designed to treat approximately 36 cubic meters of organic waste in the targeted 12 blocks. During this reporting period, a SWM cleaning campaign was undertaken in the targeted area. While the SWM centres are being completed, organic wastes are being disposed at the IOM solid waste plant, while inorganic wastes are disposed at the UNDP plant. *For information on hygiene promotion sessions related to this Solid Waste Management (SWM) initiative, see the section on hygiene promotion below*

In the host community of Ratna Palong Union, 1,850 people (370 households) have benefited from the construction of 250 household latrines and 2 latrine/WASH blocks which have since been handed over to the community (*see table below*).

| <b>Communal / household latrines/bathing cubicles constructed (PMO Emergency Appeal)</b> |   |                                |                                   |                   |                                     |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Location   | Units constructed (2017-June 2021)              | People benefiting              | Units constructed (Jan-June 2021) | People benefiting | To be constructed (July - Dec 2021) |
| Camp community ( <i>communal latrines</i> )  | 65  | 6,000                          | -                                 | -                 | 200 (upgrade)                       |
| Host community ( <i>household latrines</i> )   | 252 (including 2 blocks of latrines in schools) | 1,850 (including 600 children) | 151                               | 1,000             | 350                                 |
| Bathing cubicle  | -   | -                              | -                                 | -                 | 300                                 |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>317</b>                                      | <b>7,850</b>                   | <b>151</b>                        | <b>1,000</b>      | <b>850</b>                          |

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

### Hygiene promotion

**Hygiene promotion sessions** complemented with distributions of hygiene kits and top-up kits, as well as menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, which were conducted in the areas where BDRCS has water supply system and sanitation facilities in operation (such as, camps 4 Ext, 11, 13, 17, 18 and 19). These activities reached 44,955 people. Among this number, 2,979 women and girls received MHM kits. In the host community of Ratna Palong, 20,000 people (5,000 households) benefited from handwashing and COVID-19 sessions.

#### **Hygiene promotion on solid waste management in the camps**

Hygiene promotion sessions on SWM were conducted in Camp 18, benefitting 5,089 people living in 12 sub-blocks in the camp and in Camp 19. These household-level sessions were conducted by 13 community volunteers. The volunteers who are individuals from the same targeted community were trained earlier in the month by the BDRCS/IFRC hygiene promotion team. The training involved the use of relevant information, education and communications (IEC) materials, as well as picture games to be used for household-level hygiene promotion sessions to be conducted by these community volunteers. The sessions covered organic/non-organic solid waste management, as well as hand washing demonstrations, COVID-19 hygiene protocol, water safety at household level, and menstrual hygiene management.

## Fire response

For details, please see the end of this report

Ali Hossain (right), a 52-year-old man, lives in a host community in Ukhiya sub-district, with his wife, two daughters and two sons. His household is part of an extended family of 6 households comprising 50 people including his brothers and cousins. This small community lives on hilly land located about 430 feet above sea level, with steep access roads which become muddy and slippery during the monsoon. The recent construction of a tube well in his house compound by BDRCS has removed the stress of collecting and carrying water for 30 minutes along steep walkways. "My new daughter-in-law was so unhappy about the previous situation that she left the house and only returned when the well was installed," he said.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 122,500

People reached: 141,667

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of gender-based violence (GBV) cases reported             | 100    | 407    |
| % of referrals made based on protection concerns identified | 100%   | 100%   |

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

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

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

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of solar lamps distributed reached people  | 42,000 | 49,850 |
| # of relevant protection items (dignity kits) distributed  | 50,000 | 62,870 |
| # of people supported with protection items (dignity kits) – fire response: 26 March to 30 June 2021 | 2,000  | 2,000  |

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

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of sectors that show evidence of integrating the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies (health, shelter, WASH, livelihoods, DRR) | 5      | 5      |
| # of mainstreaming activities across sectors (For five sectors, minimum 3 per sector)  | 20     | 5      |
| WASH % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist   | 75%    | 60%    |
| SHELTER % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist  | 75%    | 50%    |
| DRR % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist  | 75%    | 40%    |

|   |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| HEALTH % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist  | 75%           | 50%           |
| RELIEF/CASH % adherence to minimum standards based on quality checklist   | 75%           | 50%           |
| <b>Output 1.4: People with disabilities are identified, medical assessments are carried out and people receive assisting devices</b>  |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| % of PDM's and satisfaction surveys done using Washington questions set   | 100%          | 100%          |
| # of assessments carried out to identify people with disabilities   | 3 (per year)  | 3             |
| # of assisting devices provided to the people with disabilities   | 30 per year   | 6             |
| <b>Outcome 2: The institutional capacity of BDRCS is enhanced in terms of PGI response</b>  |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| % of BDRCS staff and volunteers signing off the Code of Conduct, Child Protection (CP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies  | 100%          | 88%           |
| <b>Output 2.1: There is increased BDRCS knowledge on Child Protection, Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), trafficking and other PGI aspects</b>   |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| # of PGI briefings conducted to BDRCS staffs and volunteers on CP, SGBV, trafficking including on Protection reporting forms  | 12 per year   | 21 (9)        |
| <b>Output 2.2 BDRCS field staff and volunteers as well as community volunteers from other sectors have the capacity to identify vulnerable people in need of support across RC/RC operations (including during emergencies)</b> |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| # of staff / Red Cross Youth (RCY) / community volunteers trained on PGI  | 1,000         | 1,199         |
| % of incidents reported by field staff and volunteers   | 100%          | 100%          |

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Overall progress

Between January and June 2021, a total of 63,203 people received PGI support in the camp community<sup>25</sup>. These people received supports in previous reporting periods too. This brings the total number of people reached through PGI interventions between March 2017 and June 2021, to 141,667 people<sup>26</sup> in the camp community. Highlights of support provided during this reporting period, are described below:

#### Highlights of January to June 2021

Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centre activities: 7,129 camp people (3,704 females and 3,425 males) were provided with various skills training conducted at three DAPS centres run by BDRCS in camps 13, 14 and 19 for adult men and women. An example of such training is fishing net weaving sessions provided for 141 people including 125 people with disabilities. This skill is intended to enable them to produce nets for their own use in future or for sale. Other activities undertaken at the DAPS centre are basic literacy sessions and recreational activities (art and craft) for children, and radio listening sessions on good parenting and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) for adults.

In addition, 34,229 people (including 10,000 children) who visited the centre, were provided with face masks and art materials and face masks. The children enjoyed artwork using the art materials (crayon and art paper).

Outreach visits: 19,684 people in the camps were visited in their homes by community volunteers and provided with information on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child protection, anti-trafficking, and COVID-19 prevention. The volunteers are camp residents trained to provide outreach support. The household visits help the volunteers build a



Women at the DAPS centre in Camp 14 learn to weave fishing nets (Photo: IFRC)

<sup>25</sup> PGI programming is undertaken only in camp communities. In 2021, PGI support will be extended to the host community, when COVID-19 restrictions are withdrawn

<sup>26</sup> Repeat visitors to the DAPS centres have not been included in this count.

rapport with their communities, and also help with the promotion of DAPS centre services.

Disability inclusion: 1,877 persons with disabilities were identified in camps 13, 14 and 19 (where the three BDRCS DAPS centres are located) through the use of the Washington Group Questionnaire on six categories of disability, in collaboration with Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD). The major disability types identified were physical, visual and hearing impairments. Transgenders totalling 30 individuals were also identified. Out of the 1,877 people identified, 189 people in need of immediate support, were provided with information about disability service providers in the camp settlement.

PGI mainstreaming across various sectoral interventions: PMO personnel and volunteers of the programme sectors are gradually incorporating PGI in their planning and implementation practice. To ensure PGI is mainstreamed across the PMO sectors in terms of interventions, sector-wise consultations and workshops begun in 2020, were continued during this reporting period at the PMO office and in the field, targeting 137 community volunteers, 30 staff, and 7 managers of five sectors (WASH, Shelter, DRR, Health, Livelihood/Relief/Cash). The workshops covered topics such as PGI minimum standards, DAPS approach, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender-based violence (GBV), child protection and referral pathways. Consequently, the sector leads were able to prepare a baseline on PGI mainstreaming based on a checklist, and plan for ways to further integrate PGI elements in some identified areas of programming.

Referrals: A total of 161 women, adolescent girls and children identified in child protection, gender-based violence and trafficking cases was referred to case management organisations during the reporting period. A higher number of cases was recorded from 2020, compared to earlier years of the operation as DAPS centres only became fully operational in late 2019. *See table below for details.*

Observing women rights: As part of the women rights and protection, 360 women and adolescent girls in the camps observed International Women’s Day by attending an art competition and a sketch on child marriage. The events were aimed at promoting gender equality, equity, and the need to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls.

Training on PGI: Eight PGI training sessions were conducted during this period. Participants include community volunteers (comprising camp residents) as well as six staff members from the WASH sectors.

Coordination and collaboration: The BDRCS PGI team has continued its coordination with relevant government agencies and humanitarian actors working in the camp settlement. As such, to restore missing children to their families, BDRCS works closely with ICRC and also coordinates with the camp authority (the Camp-in-Charge (CiC) at each camp), and Save the Children. Coordination is also undertaken with the following case management actors: CARE Bangladesh (for GBV cases), IOM and Save the Children (for anti-trafficking cases).

In reference to collaboration, the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), have provided technical support to conduct a survey to identify persons with disabilities in camps 13, 14 and 19. Both organizations are continuing to provide support for the identification of required assistive devices. The BDRCS team regularly participates in various working group meetings – these include the protection working group, age and disability working group, GBV working group and child protection working group. These working groups are sources of technical support and training.

**Protection referrals**

| Referral types   | January to June 2021 |           |            | 2017-2021  |           |            |
|--|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|  | Female               | Male      | Total      | Female     | Male      | Total      |
| SGBV   | 103                  |           | 103        | 299        |           | 299        |
| Child Protection   | 20                   | 18        | 38         | 46         | 63        | 109        |
| Trafficking  | 6                    | 3         | 9          | 12         | 14        | 26         |
| Restoring Family Links   | 4                    | 7         | 11         | 10         | 21        | 31         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>133</b>           | <b>28</b> | <b>161</b> | <b>367</b> | <b>98</b> | <b>465</b> |
| <i>Note: Major protection case management organisations are Technical Assistance Inc. (TAI), Save the Children Bangladesh, IOM, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA) and Care Bangladesh.</i> |                      |           |            |            |           |            |

**Fire response**

*For details, please see the end of this report*



## Disaster Risk Reduction

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

People reached: 873,434 (via CPP); 112,265 (non-CPP)

### DRR & Resilience Outcome 1: Disaster ready communities, camp settlements and schools

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

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual                       |
|---|--------|------------------------------|
| # of households reached by CRA/EVCA implementation (Target: caseload of BDRCS Camps) and benefit from a Community Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) | 40,000 | None <sup>27</sup>           |
| # of CRA/EVCA training provided to Humanitarian organizations   | 8      | Camp 2<br>Host 3             |
| # of households reached by awareness sessions (= caseload of BDRCS camps)   | None   | 52,170                       |
| # of volunteers mobilized on awareness campaign and DP activities   | 150    | 34,031 <sup>28</sup> (1,974) |
| # of CIC and DMC and DMU teams provided with basic response equipment   | None   | 170 Units                    |

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

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

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

| Indicators:  | Target             | Actual |
|--|--------------------|--------|
| # of students trained and equipped   | None <sup>29</sup> | 3,451  |
| # of Schools Disaster Risk reductions plans elaborated                           | 10                 | 5      |
| # of mitigation measures undertaken at school level to mitigate disaster impacts | 10                 | 5      |

### DRR & Resilience Output 1.4: BDRCS has improved capacity in implementing DP and DRR activities and increased partnership to relevant stakeholders (revised)

| Indicators:                                       | Target | Actual           |
|---|--------|------------------|
| # of forged and sustained partnerships            | 5      | 15               |
| # of joint activities organized with stakeholders | 3      | 10 <sup>30</sup> |

### Progress towards outcomes

<sup>27</sup> The development and revision of EVCA/CRA tools started in camps and host communities in June 2020.

<sup>28</sup> 34,031 CPP camp volunteers mobilized at different points of time in all 34 camps and host communities.

<sup>29</sup> Target to be confirmed after assessments

<sup>30</sup> One joint activity in the camps comprised household mitigation activities, while the other two in host communities focused on DRR response plan development and strengthening local level disaster management committees.

## Overall progress

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

The main component of the DRR programme under the PMO Emergency Appeal is the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), a national-level coastal protection programme run jointly by the Bangladesh government and BDRCS, and which has been extended to the camps with the support of IFRC and the American Red Cross. Through the extensive network of trained camp residents, known as CPP volunteers and totaling approximately 3,400 across each of the 34 camps in the camp settlement, BDRCS has been able to support the entire camp population of 884,041 people through cyclone preparedness and response measures. This support which has been extended during both cyclone and monsoon seasons, has helped the camp community be better prepared and as a result, lives have been saved and shelters have sustained a lesser degree of damage. Examples of preparedness measures are Early Warning Early Action including cyclone preparedness messaging<sup>31</sup>, the hoisting of flags to signal the level of danger anticipated from an impending cyclone and the dissemination of warnings through loudspeakers. Prior to landfall of the Cyclone 'YAAS' in May 2021, early readiness and coordination steps were taken, such as the activation of the BDRCS Emergency Operation Cell (EOC) and mobilization of a total of 1,974 CPP camp volunteers to disseminate early warnings across 34 camps. An example of response measures is the prompt response of the camp volunteers and BDRCS DRR response team to the large fire incident on 22 March 2021 in camp settlements. Apart from helping to evacuate affected residents, the volunteers supported food and non-food distributions and shelter installations in coordination with the respective Camp-in-Charge (CiC) and Site Management Support (SMS) agencies. Apart from regularly training and equipping the CPP volunteers, awareness sessions have also been conducted for community leaders (*majhi*) and religious leaders (*imam*) in the community. The CPP is also undertaken at host community level, involving approximately 6,585 CPP volunteers.

A total of 985,699 people in both host and camp communities were reached through the CPP between March 2017 and June 2021. In reference to non-CPP interventions conducted between January and June this year, 2,000 people were reached in the camp community, while 1,943 people were reached in the host community.

## Highlights of January to June 2021

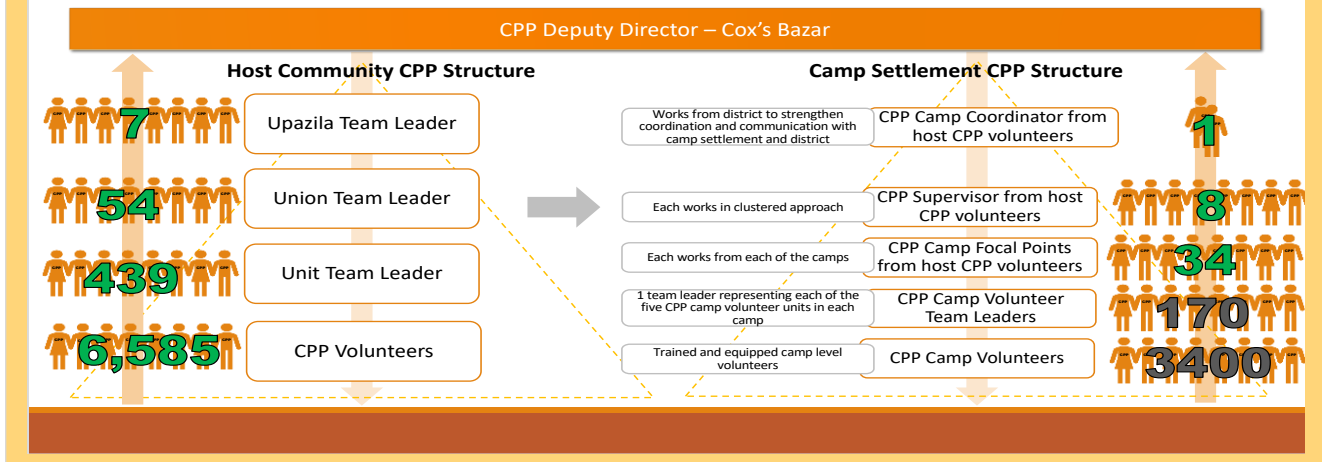
### Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

- **Emergency response:** Between January and June, CPP camp volunteers were mobilized to respond to cyclone, fire and monsoon-related emergencies in the camps. They were engaged in damage assessments, installing shelters and the distribution of materials needed for 800 affected households (2,000 people). The volunteers were continued to be utilized to manage the dual threats of cyclones and the COVID-19 situation in the camps and host communities. This entailed the mobilization of volunteers mobilised in all 34 camps to disseminate information on observing proper hygiene including handwashing. The volunteers also helped share key messages on preventing the spread of COVID-19
- Due to the constant fire threat in the camp settlement and the need for capacity building of CPP camp volunteers, BDRCS provided support to Site Management Support (SMS) agencies in organising fire drills. As such, a total of 869 CPP camp volunteers (comprising 536 males and 333 females) participated in fire drills in 13 camps.
- In preparation for the cyclone season, an inventory assessment was conducted to follow up on the condition of existing Early Warning (EW) and lifesaving equipment. EW kits and personal protection gear (PPG) were replenished accordingly.
- A Disaster Risk Management Understanding study was conducted on CPP volunteers in the camp settlement to measure the learning gained by volunteers in attending previous disaster preparedness and first aid training, and the ability of volunteers to utilise the acquired knowledge during preparedness and response to any crisis in the camps. Immediate findings show that most of the volunteers can mention the major steps of disaster preparedness and first aid. A detailed report will be produced in the third quarter of 2021.
- As part of ongoing capacity development, 254 CPP camp volunteers (208 males and 46 females) from camps 1W, 6 and 7 improved their existing knowledge on basic disaster preparedness by participating in refresher training.

<sup>31</sup> This cyclone preparedness messaging is done in line with the 'CPP Field Discussion Guide for Cyclone Early Warning and Preparedness' which is a joint initiative of more than 25 humanitarian stakeholders including the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC), ISCG, UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM.



## CPP Coordination Structure – Host and Camps



### Host community and disaster resilience

- Two studies were conducted during this period, on the mitigation and preparedness capacity of targeted host communities. In this connection, a feasibility study was conducted in the Ukhiya sub-district, to verify and finalize the identified small-scale mitigation schemes at community level (Haldia Palong union) and at school level. The implementation of selected schemes was initiated too. Secondly, a study was conducted in Haldiapalong, Ratnapalong and Jaliapalong unions (in Ukhiya sub-district) to assess the level of engagement of local disaster management institutions in the disaster preparedness and response mechanism as well as to address their contribution towards the local Disaster Risk Management (DRM) mechanism. Reports will be available in the third quarter of 2021.
- As part of further capacity building of the host community in disaster preparedness and response, a number of initiatives was undertaken. An orientation was organized for 93 members (82 males and 11 females) of ward-level disaster management and response committees in Haldiapalong union (Ukhiya sub-district) on their roles and responsibilities in reference to multiple hazards and based on standing orders on disasters. As part of livelihood support for the local community, a multi-purpose cash grant assistance programme was initiated. The process will support 1,850 households in five wards (lowest tier of an administrative area in Bangladesh), located in Haldiapalong and Jaliapalong unions. A solar panel installation process at the CPP office in Cox's Bazar sadar has been initiated as part of efforts to enhance capacity and facilitation of CPP activities.

### Strengthening BDRCS capacity in disaster preparedness and response

To help strengthen BDRCS capacity in disaster preparedness and response, the following are highlights of activities conducted during this reporting period by BDRCS with IFRC/American RC support:

- Extended support to strengthen RCRC DRR Working Group:** BDRCS facilitated a coordination meeting involving RCRC DRR movement partners (German RC, British RC, ICRC, MRRO) to bring all RCRC DRR actors in a single platform to strengthen integration and collaboration.
- Leveraged wider disaster risk management support to ICRC:** Support was provided to ICRC to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment in its working areas (Ghumdhum-Bandarban and Konarpara camp) through designing, process facilitation and summary reporting.
- Collaboration with IOM in establishing a disaster governance system in camp settlement:** BDRCS developed a guideline for Camp Disaster Management Committee and shared it with IOM leadership for review. Following a rigorous review process, the guideline was finalised.
- Discussion with Government stakeholder on disaster governance system and comprehensive risk assessments in camp settlement:** BDRCS facilitated an advocacy discussion with relevant Camp-in-Charge on the draft guideline on the Camp Disaster Management Committee as part of efforts to roll out the Disaster Governance system in the camp settlement, jointly with the office of the RRRC and Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) lead partners. At the same time, BDRCS started consultations on the camp-level risk assessment process to roll out the process in BDRCS working camps (camps 11, 12, 13 & 19).
- Discussion on collaboration with Site Development (SD) partners (Action Aid Bangladesh and Care Bangladesh) on camp-level small-scale mitigation activities:** BDRCS kicked off a consultation meeting with

Site Development partners and respective Camp-in-Charge (CiC) to contribute to a camp-level disaster risk reduction (DRR) drive by implementing small-scale camp-level mitigation activities.

- **Extended support to Cox's Bazar District administration and CPP Cox's Bazar towards better preparedness for the coming monsoon:** BDRCS provided support to the joint efforts of the local administration and the CPP in facilitating improved preparedness for landslides following monsoon rains.

## Strengthen National Society

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

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

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| <i># of insured volunteers engaged in the operation</i> | 200    | 300    |

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| <i># of national level training conducted for staff and volunteers of BDRCS</i> | 10     | -      |

**Progress towards outcomes**

The Cox's Bazar Unit of BDRCS along with the Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteers continue to provide integral support to the PMO. In this connection, 241 volunteers were insured with PMO funding during the Jan to June 2021 period.

## International Disaster Response

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

| Indicators:  | Target | Actual            |
|--|--------|-------------------|
| <i>% of targeted population expressing that they have access to information about the RCRC programmes/response</i> | 60%    | 60%               |
| <i>% of targeted population expressing that they feel as if the RCRC listens and responds to their feedback.</i>   | 60%    | 60% <sup>32</sup> |
| <i>% of targeted population expressing satisfaction with the humanitarian assistance received from the RCRC.</i>   | 80%    | 90% <sup>33</sup> |

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

| Indicators:  | Target       | Actual           |
|--|--------------|------------------|
| <i># of NS surge capacity deployed for the operation</i> | As necessary | 10 <sup>34</sup> |
| <i># of people deployed using global response tools</i>  | As necessary | 221              |

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

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual                                     |
|---|--------|--|
| <i>% of registration/distribution sessions with information desks</i>                 | 50%    | 68%  |
| <i># of BDRCS staff and volunteers/community volunteers trained on CEA approaches</i> | 30     | 620<br>(including CV, NDRT, RCY and staff) |

<sup>32</sup> This data is based on the recent independent perception survey conducted by Ground Truth Solutions, and 30 focus group discussions and community consultation. The respondents are randomly selected displaced persons across all camps who provided their opinions about all humanitarian actors. These respondents also include people who were not targeted by RCRC interventions.

<sup>33</sup> BDRCS, with support from IFRC, has been conducting regular exit surveys and satisfaction surveys for health clinics and after distributions. This percentage represents the average from those different sectoral surveys.

<sup>34</sup> The current number of in-country Partner National Societies (PNS).

|   |               |   |
|---|---------------|---|
| # of radio listening sessions facilitated per month   | 30            | 475<br>RLP (from 2017 to June 2021)   |
| System/protocols in place to collect, analyse and verify information/feedback received from communities   | Yes (1)       | Yes (1) <sup>35</sup><br>(target 8 channels, 7 achieved, 2 in host, 5 in camps) |
| % of feedback and complaints responded/acted upon   | 60%           | 52%<br>(According to CEA dashboard)   |
| Regular perceptions surveys conducted   | Yes (4)       | Yes (3)   |
| <b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability</b>  |               |   |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b>   |
| Quality logistics services are provided in a timely manner  | Yes           | Yes   |
| <b>Output S2.1.5: Integrated services are provided to National Societies working internationally</b>  |               |   |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b>   |
| # of PNS supported through integrated services  | 11            | 11 <sup>36</sup>  |
| <b>Output S2.1.6: The coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>  |               |   |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b>   |
| # of sectors (RCRC) participating in coordination meetings with the ISCG <sup>37</sup>  | 10            | 6   |
| # of sectors (RCRC) conducting regular coordination meetings  | 10            | 5   |
| <b>Progress towards outcomes</b>  |               |   |
| <b><u>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)</u></b>   |               |   |
| <b>Overall progress</b>   |               |   |
| <p>From January to June 2021, CEA approaches benefited approximately 48,097 people in the camp community and 950 people in the host community. This brings the total number of people supported through CEA from 2017 to the middle of 2021, to 150,390 people in camp communities and 9,288 people in host communities.</p> <p>From the beginning of the Population Movement Operation (PMO) in 2017, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches have been streamlined across all sectors to ensure effective communication with communities. As CEA is a cross-cutting approach, the CEA team works closely with all sectoral teams on a regular basis. For example, before the start of a new programmatic intervention, the CEA team facilitates consultations with communities. Feedback from camp and host communities on ongoing BDRCS activities is also gathered to serve as guidance to programme teams and operations management. CEA activities are undertaken in close coordination with the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) programmes. Targeted communities are reached through various channels of community engagement and accountability. These include 24 permanent collection centres for feedback (including 'info hubs'), temporary help desks (to complement interventions such as distributions), household visits, IEC<sup>38</sup> materials and audio messages. The CEA team utilizes community safe spaces (CSS), mosques; Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) centres, and also relies on the support of community and religious leaders (<i>majhi</i> and <i>imam</i> respectively) to disseminate information on programming and more recently in 2020 till June 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic. Consideration is given to priority groups or particularly vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities (PWD), and the elderly. Highlights of the January to June 2021 period follow:</p> |               |   |
| <b>Highlights of January to June 2021</b>   |               |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 42,181 people (21,858 males &amp; 20,323 females) in camps were reached through household visits. In addition, 651 people attended radio listening sessions in small groups, on the topics of monsoon and cyclone preparedness.</li> </ul>   |               |   |

<sup>35</sup> There is one overall feedback system, with one BDRCS Feedback Guideline for the PMO as the main protocol. BDRCS has established several types of feedback channels, such as help desks and community consultations, which are all included in the overall feedback system.

<sup>36</sup> There are 9 PNS currently supported by IFRC. They are American RC, British RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, German RC, Japanese RC, Qatar RC, Swedish RC and Swiss RC.

<sup>37</sup> Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

<sup>38</sup> Information, education and communication (IEC)

- 950 people in host communities were reached through household visits. Feedback from communities about cash and gas cylinder distributions was gathered during these visits.
- 4,057 pieces of feedback on COVID-19 and 3,125 pieces of feedback about the services of different sectors were collected at 24 collection centres. General queries or concerns are addressed by trained CEA community volunteers as well as mobilizers (BDRCS staff), while more complex queries have been channeled to addressed to respective sectors who have addressed them. Visit [CEA feedback dashboard](#)<sup>39</sup> for updated information.
- 45 IEC materials were developed during this period.
- As part of risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) initiatives, the CEA team conducted a community perception survey during this reporting period to get insights into the camp community's views on COVID-19. The survey was conducted in partnership with Ground Truth Solutions (GTS) and involved 315 key informant interviews (KII). The final survey report was published in January on GTS website. Major findings include economic hardship and strained social relationships.



An "info desk" for dissemination of information and receipt of community feedback, was set up in Camp 9 after the fire incident in March 2021. (Photo: BDRCS)

### Supply chain

A number of framework agreements were signed with vendors for vehicle rental service as well as shelter and WASH supplies, during this reporting period. This improvement in the supply chain will facilitate the quick mobilisation of emergency supplies.

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

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

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

| Indicators:                            | Target       | Actual |
|--|--------------|--------|
| <i># of RCRC coordination meetings</i> | As necessary | Yes    |

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

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

### Progress towards outcomes

The visit of the newly appointed BDRCS Chairman, Major General (Retd.) A T M Abdul Wahab, to Cox's Bazar in June, saw the participation of all RCRC Movement partners in a special briefing session. Fortnightly coordination meetings among in-country PNS and IFRC, on country-wide and PMO-level matters, are facilitated by IFRC. At the same time, technical meetings between Movement partners have continued at Cox's Bazar level – these include the WASH, DRR and health programmes. The [Three-Year Federation-Wide Report \(2017-2019\)](#) was published in July. Regular and respective Federation-Wide Situation Reports on the PMO and the COVID-19 response continue to be produced. Partner National Societies in Cox's Bazar continue to be supported with IFRC's integrated services and support including office space, security and human resources, as well as administrative needs.

### Influence others as leading strategic partner

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

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

<sup>39</sup> <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/2#additional-information>

|  |                                 |               |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>  |                                 |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b>                   | <b>Actual</b> |
| <i>Involvement within the humanitarian system on advocacy for the crisis</i>   | Yes                             | Yes           |
| <b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming</b>  |                                 |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b>                   | <b>Actual</b> |
| <i># of assessments/evaluations carried out</i>  | 2 (mid-term & final evaluation) | 1             |
| <b>Progress towards outcomes</b>   |                                 |               |
| <p>A steady flow of timely and accurate public information materials focusing on humanitarian needs and the response to such needs, has been produced to ensure visibility, facilitate resource mobilization, and enhance collaboration with partners and stakeholders. These include up-to-date media materials such as press releases, key messages and audio-visual materials which are regularly shared with National Societies globally through IFRC communications channels.</p> <p>For more information on humanitarian diplomacy efforts and external coordination, please see the 'Summary of current response' section in this report.</p> |                                 |               |
| <b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with the National Society, use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>  |                                 |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b>                   | <b>Actual</b> |
| <i># of PNS continuing programming on a longer term</i>  | 9                               | 9             |
| <b>Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved</b>   |                                 |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b>                   | <b>Actual</b> |
| <i>A resource mobilization plan is drafted, shared and updated</i>   | 1                               | 0             |
| <b>Progress towards outcomes</b>   |                                 |               |
| <p>An internal PMO Funding Plan is in place. IFRC continues to actively coordinate with donors on existing sectoral funding gaps in the PMO Emergency Appeal. The PNSs continuing with longer-term interventions for the BDRCS PMO are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent.</p>   |                                 |               |

|   |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Effective, credible and accountable IFRC</b>   |               |               |
| <b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>  |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| <i>Annual audit conducted</i>   | Yes           | Yes           |
| <b>Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance</b>   |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| <i>Regular monitoring of staff performance</i>  | Yes           | Yes           |
| <b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring the effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting is provided to stakeholders</b> |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>  | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| <i>Regular monitoring of budget and expenditure meetings</i>  | Yes           | Yes           |
| <b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities</b>  |               |               |

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| Regular monitoring of safety and security of staff members  | Yes    | Yes    |
| <b>Progress towards outcomes</b>  |        |        |
| <p>BDRCS and IFRC work together to safeguard an efficient operation. Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, accommodation, transport, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement is undertaken in accordance with IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support is provided to the operation and staff. Regular meetings are held between finance and sector leads to monitor pledge expenditure and ensure funds are spent on time, and in compliance with all donor requirements.</p> <p>Field movements and communications for this complex operation are overseen by the IFRC team and this service benefits Partner National Societies too. Continuous dialogue with external agencies is maintained in order to best inform actions and advisories. Strong contingency plans have been developed for a fast and efficient response to critical incidents or any deterioration in the security context. Also note that the COVID-19 Contingency Plan, PMO Business Continuity Plan and PMO risk register were revised during this reporting period.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Audited Financial Statement</a> for the year 2019, was published on 21 April 2021.</p> |        |        |

### UPDATE ON DREF LOAN-SUPPORTED RESPONSE: Cox's Bazar Camp Settlement Fire



(Left) Fire-affected camp residents receive packets of dry food.  
 (Top right) Women wait at a distribution point to receive dignity kits.  
 (Bottom right) BDRCS volunteers erect tents for fire-affected families.  
 (Photos: BDRCS)

### **Background**

A DREF<sup>40</sup> loan amounting to CHF 321,246 was approved on 26 March in support of the BDRCS response to the massive fire in the Cox's Bazar camp settlement on 22 March, affecting four of the 34 camps in the area. About 55,000 people (11,000 households) were displaced by the fire, including 563 people who were injured. There were 11 deaths. IFRC's support to BDRCS' response was aimed at assisting 27,500 people (5,500 households) from 26 March to 30 June 2021.

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

<sup>40</sup> Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

## Targeting

The DREF-supported response targeted approximately 27,500 people, comprising about 50 per cent of 55,000 people targeted to be reached jointly by BDRCS and IOM in reference to emergency shelter needs. The 55,000 people represents the total affected population, mainly considered as displaced, according to RRRC data. In reference to targeting for interventions other than shelter, these involve a smaller number of beneficiaries all of whom are part of the same pool of 5,500 households (27,500 people) targeted for shelter.

## Progress update

All 27,500 people in camps 9, 8E and 8W targeted for assistance through the DREF-supported response, were reached by 30 June (note that the fourth affected camp did not sustain as much damage as the other three). In reference to planned support for the affected families, all sectoral support was extended with the exception of WASH interventions i.e. only half of the total number of people targeted was reached because they had already received similar support from another actor on the ground. The table below indicates the various types of support provided, along with progress achieved against targeted numbers of affected people and locations. The narrative below the table provides some details.

### **DREF-supported response to fire-affected families (26 March to 30 June 2021)**

| <b>Sector</b>                             | <b>Interventions/ Activities</b>  | <b>Target</b>   | <b>Affected camps</b> | <b>Achievement</b>                                 | <b>Period of support</b> |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b>        | Procurement and distribution of ready-to-eat food (bread, molasses, biscuits, puffed rice, peanuts) and bottled water   | 5,000 people (1,000 households)   | Camps 8E, 8W & 9      | 5,000 people                                       | April                    |
| <b>Shelter &amp; non-food items (NFI)</b> | Procurement and distribution of basic household items (tarpaulins, mosquito nets)   | 27,500 people (5,500 hh): tarpaulins and mosquito nets (2 sets per household) |                       | 27,500 people                                      | April                    |
| <b>WASH</b>                               | Procurement and distribution of hygiene top-up kits, distribution of buckets  | 12,500 people   |                       | 6,000 people                                       | March                    |
| <b>Health &amp; psychosocial support</b>  | Provision of ambulance services   | NA  |                       | 40 injured people received first aid               | March                    |
|   | Provision of psychological first aid for fire survivors   | NA  |                       | 665 people   | March - April            |
| <b>PGI</b>                                | Referrals of protection cases to case management actors   | NA  |                       | 46 displaced children reunited with their families | March                    |
|   | Procurement & distribution of protection items (dignity kits which contains items such as slippers, underwear, towels, sanitary pads, torchlight, face masks) | 2,000 people  |                       | 2,000 females received dignity kits                | June                     |

#### **Livelihoods and basic needs**

5,000 fire-affected people (1,000 households) were provided with 'ready-to-eat' food over a few weeks after the fire incident. To harmonize the provision of this emergency assistance, it was provided in Camp 9 in coordination with Partner National Societies and the site management agency (IOM). The ready-to-eat food comprised packs of bread, molasses, biscuits, puffed rice and peanuts, as well as bottled water.

#### **Shelter and non-food items (NFI)**

A total of 5,500 households (27,500 fire-affected people) were provided with two sets of tarpaulins and mosquito nets in April. The mosquito nets were distributed from existing stock.

#### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

Out of the 12,500 people targeted for support with hygiene top-up kits and buckets, only 6,000 people were reached—this was because the remaining people had already received similar support from another agency on the ground. The unused hygiene kits will be distributed to other communities in need, in accordance with planned WASH programming under the ongoing PMO. Note that buckets distributed were taken from existing stock.

#### **Health and psychosocial support**

An eight-member first aid team from BDRCS which was stationed in Camp 8E, provided 40 people with first aid, while

another 665 people were provided with psychological first aid.

#### **Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)**

2,000 women (in the reproductive age group of 13 to 49 years) were provided with dignity kits. The selection of the women was undertaken in coordination with Camp-in-Charge and with consideration of the Gender-Based Violence working group's mapping of dignity kit recipients. Distribution of the kits was undertaken in June as the procurement of the kits was affected by the pandemic. Other support provided was the restoration of 46 displaced children to their families with support of case management actors. The children who had been separated from the families in the chaos of the fire, had been placed temporarily in camps 13 and 14 (fire-affected families and individuals had been placed in these camps temporarily after their evacuation).

#### Additional support extended by IFRC (external to DREF)

In addition, and external to DREF funding, 908 families (among the 5,500 who had received tarpaulins and mosquito nets) were provided with mid-term shelters constructed by IFRC by the end of June. These 908 families were among the initial 1,000 families selected for mid-term shelter support by BDRCS as their shelters had been completely damaged by the fire. Due to the lack of allocated space, only 983 shelters were built out of the 1,000 targeted – 908 shelters were constructed with IFRC support and the remaining 75 mid-term shelters were constructed with support from Qatar Red Crescent.

#### Bilateral support provided by PNS to BDRCS for the fire response

In addition to the support received from IFRC, BDRCS received bilateral support from Partner National Societies who provided emergency assistance to approximately 6,000 households (30,000 people) in camps 8W and 9. The assistance comprised mainly the distribution of dry food packs (provided at the start of Ramadan and during Ramadan) and mid-term shelter support.

## **D. BUDGET**

The appeal budget stands at CHF 82.2 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is approximately 70 per cent (excluding the DREF loan). Please refer to the attached financial report for more details. [Click [here](#)]

## Reference documents

Click here for:

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

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

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### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support**

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### **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Fadzli Saari, PMER Manager a.i.; email: [fadzli.saari@ifrc.org](mailto:fadzli.saari@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

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

## How we work

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

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |             |           |          |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017-2021/6 | Operation | MDRBD018 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2017-2021   | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 25 Aug 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

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

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

| Thematic Area Code                                    | Requirements CHF  |
|---|-------------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction                        | 11,700,000        |
| AOF2 - Shelter  | 19,700,000        |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs                    | 3,700,000         |
| AOF4 - Health   | 14,600,000        |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene                  | 15,300,000        |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion                 | 6,000,000         |
| AOF7 - Migration                                      | 0                 |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies                  | 2,700,000         |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management    | 8,500,000         |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 0                 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC                           | 0                 |
| <b>Total Funding Requirements</b>                     | <b>82,200,000</b> |
| <b>Donor Response* as per 25 Aug 2021</b>             | <b>57,373,156</b> |
| <b>Appeal Coverage</b>                                | <b>69.80%</b>     |

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

| Thematic Area Code                                    | Budget            | Expenditure       | Variance          |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction                        | 1,361,626         | 665,059           | 696,567           |
| AOF2 - Shelter  | 13,046,945        | 9,107,183         | 3,939,762         |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs                    | 1,628,820         | 1,331,856         | 296,963           |
| AOF4 - Health   | 6,516,549         | 2,873,064         | 3,643,484         |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene                  | 8,039,960         | 5,490,793         | 2,549,167         |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion                 | 2,845,257         | 2,207,186         | 638,071           |
| AOF7 - Migration                                      | 7,524,556         | 6,583,099         | 941,457           |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies                  | 13,946,447        | 7,484,695         | 6,461,752         |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management    | 1,385,157         | 1,385,157         | 0                 |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 11,679            | 11,679            | 0                 |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC                           | 1,140,139         | 1,103,077         | 37,062            |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                    | <b>57,447,134</b> | <b>38,242,848</b> | <b>19,204,286</b> |

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/06

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Opening Balance                                 | 0                |
| Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.) | 44,143,323       |
| Expenditure                                     | -38,242,848      |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>                          | <b>5,900,476</b> |
| Deferred Income                                 | 13,522,060       |
| Funds Available                                 | 19,422,536       |

## IV. DREF Loan

|                                  |        |           |              |           |                      |                |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|
| * not included in Donor Response | Loan : | 1,385,104 | Reimbursed : | 1,063,858 | <b>Outstanding :</b> | <b>321,246</b> |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |             |           |          |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017-2021/6 | Operation | MDRBD018 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2017-2021   | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 25 Aug 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

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

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

| Income Type  | Cash      | InKind Goods | InKind Personnel | Other Income | TOTAL     | Deferred Income |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Opening Balance                                      |           |              |                  |              | 0         |                 |
| American Red Cross                                   | 179,521   | 77,691       | 0                |              | 257,212   |                 |
| Australian Red Cross                                 | 826,382   |              | 351,415          |              | 1,177,797 |                 |
| Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)   | 1,194,930 |              |                  |              | 1,194,930 |                 |
| Australian Red Cross (from Swedish Red Cross*)       | 24,644    |              |                  |              | 24,644    |                 |
| Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)       | 399,617   |              |                  |              | 399,617   |                 |
| Bahrain Red Crescent Society                         | 88,672    |              |                  |              | 88,672    |                 |
| British Red Cross                                    | 2,443,596 | 235,324      | 154,847          |              | 2,833,767 |                 |
| British Red Cross (from British Government*)         | 2,565,312 |              |                  |              | 2,565,312 |                 |
| British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc  | 269,459   |              |                  |              | 269,459   |                 |
| China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch                    | 169,712   | 131,521      |                  |              | 301,232   |                 |
| China Red Cross, Macau Branch                        | 250       |              |                  |              | 250       |                 |
| Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)           | 147,500   |              |                  |              | 147,500   |                 |
| DREF Allocations                                     |           |              |                  | 321,246      | 321,246   |                 |
| European Commission - DG ECHO                        | 165,896   |              |                  |              | 165,896   |                 |
| Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)         | 120,678   |              |                  |              | 120,678   |                 |
| German Red Cross                                     | 23,908    |              |                  |              | 23,908    |                 |
| IFRC at the UN Inc                                   | 977       |              |                  |              | 977       |                 |
| Irish Red Cross Society                              | 16,304    |              |                  |              | 16,304    |                 |
| Islamic Development Bank IsDB                        | 2,953,967 |              |                  |              | 2,953,967 | 4,897,489       |
| Italian Red Cross                                    | 117,332   |              |                  |              | 117,332   |                 |
| Japanese Red Cross Society                           | 118,343   |              |                  |              | 118,343   |                 |
| Malaysia - Private Donors                            | 276,153   |              |                  |              | 276,153   |                 |
| Maldives Government (from Maldives Private Donors*)  | 1,095,470 |              |                  |              | 1,095,470 |                 |
| Maldivian Red Crescent (from Maldives Private Donors | 491,095   |              |                  |              | 491,095   |                 |
| New Zealand Government                               | 525,525   |              |                  |              | 525,525   |                 |
| New Zealand Red Cross                                | 99,585    |              |                  |              | 99,585    |                 |
| Norwegian Red Cross                                  | 60,116    |              | 14,465           |              | 74,581    |                 |
| On Line donations                                    | 540       |              |                  |              | 540       |                 |
| Other  | 784       |              | 0                |              | 784       |                 |
| Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran | 63,380    |              |                  |              | 63,380    |                 |
| Red Cross of Monaco                                  | 16,280    |              |                  |              | 16,280    |                 |
| Republic of Korea Government                         | 2,127,181 |              |                  |              | 2,127,181 |                 |
| Services Fees  |           |              |                  | 48,368       | 48,368    |                 |
| Shell  | 121,183   |              |                  |              | 121,183   |                 |
| Singapore Red Cross Society                          | 29,613    |              |                  |              | 29,613    |                 |
| Spanish Government                                   | 115,803   |              |                  |              | 115,803   |                 |
| Swedish Red Cross                                    | 865,528   |              | 31,086           |              | 896,615   |                 |
| Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)         | 1,730,924 |              |                  |              | 1,730,924 |                 |
| Swiss Government                                     | 525,000   |              |                  |              | 525,000   |                 |
| Swiss Red Cross                                      | 521,873   |              | 30,874           |              | 552,747   |                 |
| Taiwan Red Cross Organisation                        | 33,051    |              |                  |              | 33,051    |                 |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society                       | 201,183   | 210,382      | 9,929            |              | 421,494   |                 |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov    | 587,103   |              |                  |              | 587,103   |                 |
| The Netherlands Red Cross                            | 901,966   |              |                  |              | 901,966   |                 |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern   | 3,773,439 |              |                  |              | 3,773,439 |                 |
| The OPEC Fund for International Development          | 498,906   |              |                  |              | 498,906   |                 |
| The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation            | 331,679   |              |                  |              | 331,679   |                 |
| The Republic of Korea National Red Cross             | 102,033   | 32,573       |                  |              | 134,606   |                 |
| The Republic of the Philippines                      | 150,530   |              |                  |              | 150,530   |                 |
| Turkish Red Crescent Society                         | 496,993   |              |                  |              | 496,993   |                 |

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |             |           |          |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017-2021/6 | Operation | MDRBD018 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2017-2021   | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 25 Aug 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

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

| Income Type                                 | Cash              | InKind Goods   | InKind Personnel | Other Income   | TOTAL             | Deferred Income   |
|---|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| United States Government - PRM              | 14,925,640        |                |                  |                | 14,925,640        | 8,624,572         |
| United States - Private Donors              | 95                |                |                  |                | 95                |                   |
| Write off & provisions                      |                   |                |                  | -2,050         | -2,050            |                   |
| <b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b> | <b>42,495,652</b> | <b>687,491</b> | <b>592,616</b>   | <b>367,564</b> | <b>44,143,323</b> | <b>13,522,060</b> |
| <b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>     |                   |                |                  |                | <b>44,143,323</b> | <b>13,522,060</b> |