

<p><b>Emergency appeal №: MDRBD018</b>  <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 18/03/2017  Revised appeal published: 20/11/2021  <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 25/11/2021</p>	<p><b>Glide №:</b>  <a href="#">OT-2017-000003-BGD</a></p>
<p><b>Operation update #14</b>  <b>Date of issue:</b> 29/07/2022</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b>  From 01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022</p>
<p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 18/03/2017 - 31/12/2024  (Revised Emergency Appeal: 1/1/2022 – 31/12/2024)</p>	<p><b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 1 million people  (Camp: 884,000; Host community: 100,000; Bhashan Char: 18,000)</p>
<p><b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b>  CHF 79 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal (including CHF 6 million for Bhashan Char)  CHF 135 million Federation-wide</p>	<p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b>  CHF 1.4 million</p>

*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 79,000,000, is 14 per cent funded.*

*Further funding contributions are needed to enable the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)**, with the support of IFRC, 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.*



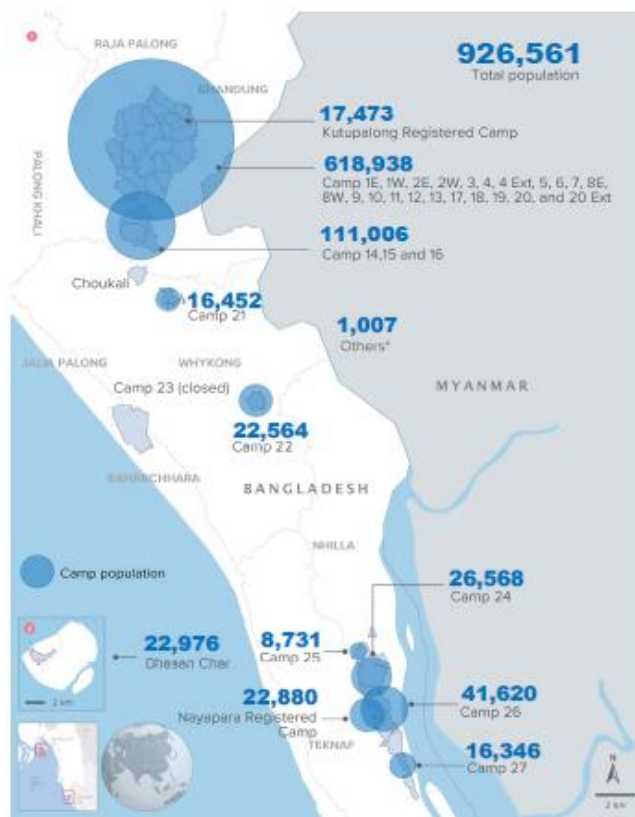
E-voucher distributions underway for displaced people in Camp 12. **Photo: BDRCS**

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

The population movement crisis that unfolded in 2016 with the greatest influx in August 2017 resulted in the displacement of people from Rakhine, Myanmar, who crossed the border into Bangladesh. The situation continues as a protracted crisis because of the colossal number of displaced people – 926,561 people<sup>1</sup> – who are completely reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their everyday needs amidst a backdrop of uncertainty on their future, including the possibility of voluntary return. These needs span food and basic needs, access to health services and safe water, shelter, protection services, preparedness for seasonal cyclones and monsoon rains, and health disasters such as pandemics and protection against the impacts of environmental and ecosystem degradation. The evolving crisis is also manifested in the continuing challenges faced by the local community in terms of livelihoods and the local economy, among other factors, brought about by the presence of the huge number of displaced people from Rakhine (hereafter referred to as ‘displaced people’ or ‘camp community’)<sup>2</sup>.

The Government of Bangladesh called on BDRCS to respond to the emergency in December 2016, in line with the National Society’s mandate to provide humanitarian services as auxiliary to the public authorities. Accordingly, an international operation was launched with IFRC DREF support, followed by an Emergency Appeal in March 2017. The appeal has been revised on seven occasions, with the last revision covering the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024. The seventh revision marks a new phase of IFRC support to BDRCS in its continued response to the protracted crisis and in compliance with the request of the Government of Bangladesh to BDRCS to continue providing humanitarian services as an auxiliary.



Source: Fact sheet of the Government of Bangladesh and UNCHR, as of 31 March 2022

## Summary of response

### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO) office in Cox’s Bazar was established in 2017. Today, it has a staff strength of 282, while the Cox’s Bazar unit<sup>3</sup> of BDRCS has been supporting the operation from the beginning of the crisis, particularly through its Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, numbering some 300. The BDRCS headquarters

1 Figure referenced in the [Govt of Bangladesh-UNHCR population factsheet issued 31 March 2022](#), and includes displaced people relocated from Cox’s Bazar to Bhashan Char island. Note that the camp population figures are updated periodically.

2 Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment of Bangladesh Humanitarian Response for Refugees, 2020, UN OCHA (J-MSNA, OCHA, 2020); Joint Response Plan, 2021, UN OCHA (JRP, OCHA, 2021); ACAPS, Covid-19 and secondary Impacts, 2020 (ACAPS, 2020)

3 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.

in Dhaka has provided oversight support and deployed staff and resources during this operation. As an auxiliary to the public authorities in providing humanitarian services, BDRCS serves as a key partner in this response and engages with various national and local authorities. Since the 1978 movement of people from Myanmar, BDRCS' relationship with the Bangladesh authorities has been steadfast. BDRCS enjoys access to all operational areas in the population movement crisis in coordination with the authorities and the UN-led Inter-Sector Coordination Group. Apart from the PMO office and unit office (branch) located in Cox's Bazar town, key facilities of BDRCS utilized for this response include two distribution centres in the camps, three warehouses and a field office in the host community area. There is also a longstanding collaboration between BDRCS and the UNHCR to undertake the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) jointly – this extensive initiative has been in place since 1992.

The Population Movement Operation (PMO) completed its fifth year in early 2022, with the new phase of the PMO starting on 1 January 2022 and ending 31 December 2024. Accordingly, from January and April 2022, through the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) alone, BDRCS supported approximately 993,199 people in both camp and host communities. In reference to other types of programmatic support extended – comprising health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); shelter, basic needs; and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) – approximately 114,554 people in the camp community and 55,675 people in the host community were reached. Details on this reach can be found in Section C (page [6](#)).

It should be noted that during this reporting period, the Bangladesh Government authorized education in the Burmese language for the displaced youngsters<sup>4</sup> at learning centres across the camp settlement.

## Needs analysis

Since the start of the crisis in 2017, the displaced community's emergency needs have evolved to longer-term needs as they continue to live amidst a backdrop of an uncertain future, including the possibility of voluntary return. Children make up almost 51 per cent of the camp population, while women and girls represent almost 52 per cent of the population. One in three displaced families has at least one easily identifiable protection vulnerability, such as human trafficking, underage marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse<sup>5</sup>. Some interventions today have certain durability and sustainability elements, such as mid-term shelters (also known as more durable housing), solar-powered water supply networks, and disaster mitigation activities. However, the fact remains that five years after the crisis, the displaced community remains completely reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet daily and longer-term needs in different sectors. This crisis is further compounded by the seasonal floods, cyclones and heavy rainfall that cause landslides, water logging, shelter damages; frequent fire incidents; outbreaks of cholera, diphtheria, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Accordingly, the response to the various needs of the vulnerable displaced population as well as the affected host population is a well-thought-out effort undertaken over the past years by a multitude of humanitarian actors, including the BDRCS and its partners, in accordance with existing and agreed on geographical areas and sectoral responsibilities per area allocated to BDRCS and the wider IFRC membership and other humanitarian actors. In this connection, PMO programming under the IFRC Emergency Appeal (EA) is guided by the UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) assessment data and complemented by findings of sector-specific assessments undertaken by BDRCS/IFRC. In addition, requests are made by relevant sectoral lead organizations at the 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.

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<sup>4</sup> [Dhaka Tribune reports on Rohingya's learning under Myanmar Curriculum](#)

<sup>5</sup> Joint Multi Sector Needs Assessment, OCHA, 2021

Gaps in humanitarian support continue to exist, particularly due to funding challenges some humanitarian actors face. Specific health care service improvements are required to match the needs identified in assessments, notably regarding mother and child health, mental health and psychosocial support, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Enhancements are also needed in shelter construction and WASH services. Considering that the displaced have been living in the camps already for five years and continue to live in them, structural strengthening is necessary with due attention to environmentally more sustainable solutions. In this context, BDRCS, as an auxiliary to the public authorities in providing humanitarian services, will exert efforts to fill gaps based on context and as and when such gaps materialize. To this end, the revised Emergency Appeal (which this Operational Strategy complements) will be used to support BDRCS in addressing the gaps. In addition to its auxiliary status, it is envisaged that BDRCS presents an advantage to the donor community through the cost-efficiency that will materialize, as it is a leading local organization with a wealth of technical expertise provided by its international IFRC membership network partners.

## Operational risk assessment

This reporting period of January to April 2022 saw no changes in operational risks. The PMO Risk Register serves as an important management tool for the operation. Last revised in early 2022, it outlines six main risks and mitigating action:

- The risks comprise the COVID-19 pandemic
- Seasonal cyclones and monsoon, and other hazards including fire and floods
- Clashes or violence in the camps
- Social discord between displaced and host communities
- Crime (theft in camp facilities, in particular)
- Militant attacks

The risk register is complemented by the IFRC's PMO Business Continuity Plan and the COVID-19 Contingency Plan, focusing on readiness for a dramatic worsening of the COVID-19 situation. Both plans are also revised regularly.

In reference to security in the camps, in particular, IFRC's security manager serves as a civil-military liaison. This role is vital to keeping abreast of developments in the operational environment in the camp settlement and adjoining host community areas, as well as remaining on good terms with law enforcement actors.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

There is no change to the [Operational Strategy](#) published on 25 November 2021, in complement with the Revised Emergency Appeal of 20 November 2021. An illustration of the strategy can be found below.

Through the revised Emergency Appeal, published in November 2021 and complemented by an Operational Strategy<sup>6</sup>, IFRC aims to continue supporting the BDRCS in its response to the population movement crisis. This will be in line with the shared vision of BDRCS, IFRC and in-country IFRC member societies, in coordination with ICRC, to consolidate and improve on existing services to affected communities in continued alignment with the three-pronged strategy adopted at the start of this operation, i.e. the strategy to achieve **integrated community resilience, social inclusion, and readiness for effective response**.

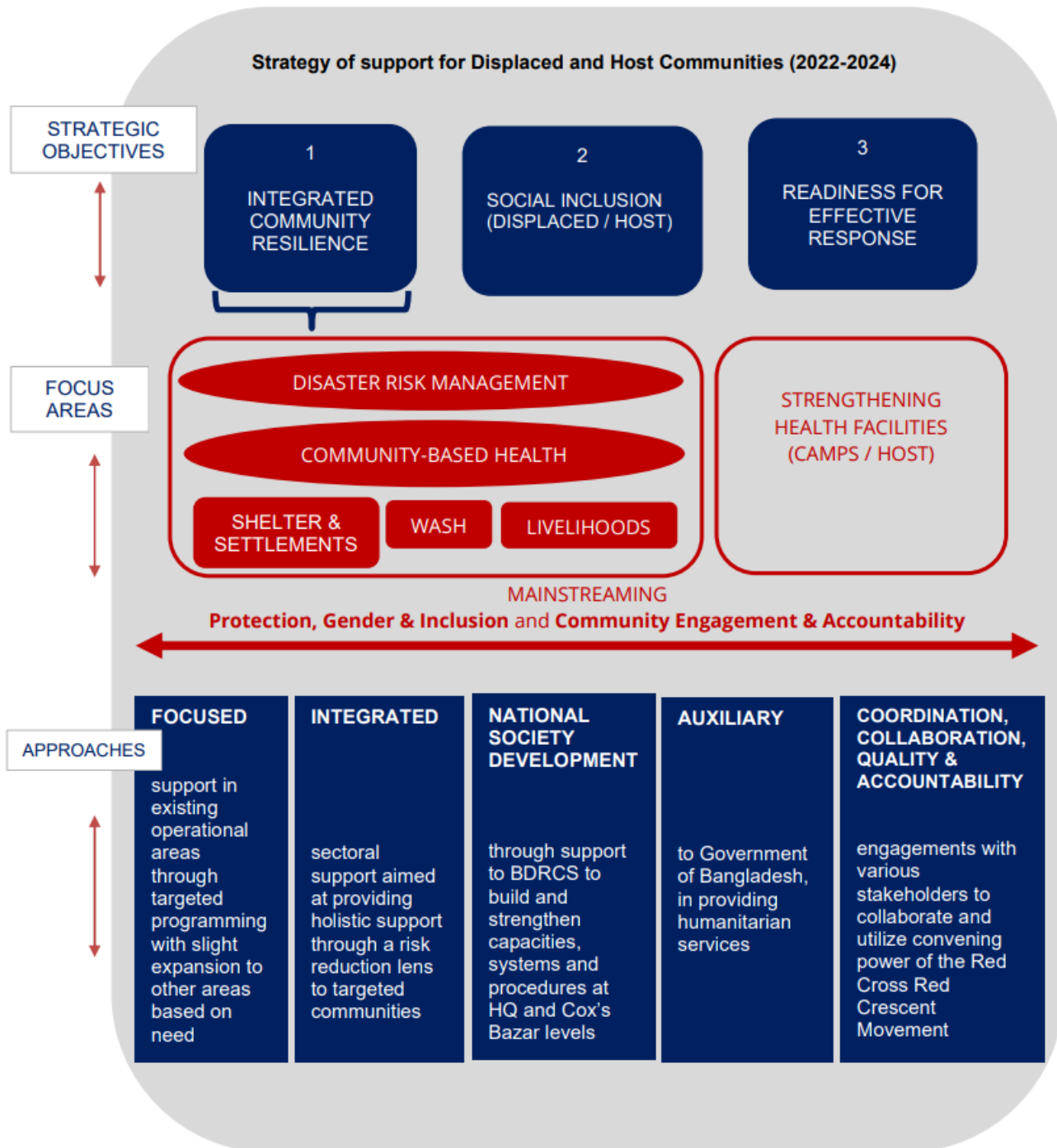
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<sup>6</sup> <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/2#reports>

Moving forward in 2022, the three hallmarks of the PMO comprise:


- o integrated community resilience;
- o strengthening of health facilities in the camp settlement and host community areas; and
- o mainstreaming of PGI and CEA approaches.

Additionally, and to complement the above, the difference and added benefits that this new phase of support to the BDRCS PMO intends to bring about is encompassed in five main and overarching approaches: focus; integration; national society development; auxiliary to the public authorities of Bangladesh in providing demand-driven humanitarian support; and coordination, collaboration, quality and accountability.



## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</b>	Displaced community target	884,000
		Host community target	100,000
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The disaster readiness and resilience of communities are strengthened</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of displaced people living in camp settlements reached with Disaster Risk Management intervention within the intervention period	12,858	884,000
	# of host community people reached with Disaster Risk Management intervention within the intervention period	25,225	100,000
	# people reached through Cyclone Preparedness Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp community</li> <li>Host community</li> </ul>	Camp: 8,508	To be confirmed
	Disaster Management Committees established in 33 camps		33

Note: People reached from March 2017 to Dec 2021: **993,199** (camp & host communities)

Up to 38,083 people in camps (4 Ext, 5, 9, 16, 17, 19) and host (Ramu and Ukhiya) communities were reached during this reporting period with specific disaster readiness assistance provided by BDRCS with support from IFRC.

Highlights of this progress comprise:

- Stakeholder meeting:** A high-level Stakeholder Meeting on Multi-hazard Preparedness and Response for camp and host communities in Cox's Bazar was held on 27 March, organized by the Government of Bangladesh and supported jointly by BDRCS/IFRC and the UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). The meeting was graced by the new Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, whose attendance marked his first visit to Cox's Bazar in this capacity. This gathering which has taken place twice a year since 2018, with IFRC undertaking a significant part in organizing the event, is a reflection of the lead role played by BDRCS in disaster risk management, specifically in reference to the population movement crisis, as well as the convening and coordinating influence of IFRC.
- Disaster risk governance structure in the camp settlement:** BDRCS, with support from IFRC, has taken the lead in institutionalizing the disaster risk management structure across all 33 camps. In this effort,

collaboration and engagement have been undertaken with respective government agencies/ministries, together with IOM, UNHCR and the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPRWG) of Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). In this connection, a guideline on establishing individual Disaster Management Committees (DMC) in each camp has been developed and finalized. It is anticipated that the guideline will receive endorsement from the camp authority, the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), by mid-year for a camp-wide rollout.

- **Disaster risk governance in the host community:** As part of efforts to strengthen the disaster risk governance mechanism in Cox's Bazar district, nine existing Disaster Management Committees at the ward-level in the sub-district of Ukhiya were re-formed. This strengthening included appropriate engagement with DMCs at both union and sub-district levels<sup>7</sup>. Similarly, in the sub-district of Kutubdia, 1,100 trained host community volunteers were provided with Personal Protective Gear (PPG) sets to ensure their personal safety during emergency response.
- **Small-scale mitigation with cash grants:** As part of ongoing small-scale disaster risk reduction and mitigation efforts involving 5,045 households in the sub-district of Ramu in Cox's Bazar, unconditional cash grants of BDT 4,500 (CHF 45) were provided to each household to meet their urgent household needs.
- **Awareness on cyclone preparedness:** During this reporting period, a total of 8,508 displaced people in six camps (4 Ext, 5, 9, 16, 17 and 19) were reached through Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) awareness sessions – the focus was on cyclone Early Warning (EW) and Early Action (EA). As part of ongoing volunteer capacity building, 3,473 CPP volunteers were trained on cyclone early warning and signals and messaging at the community level. These trained volunteers have been deployed to raise awareness at the household level across 33 camps – the volunteers who comprise trained camp residents have also been trained in coordination with camp management agencies IOM and UNHCR to respond to multiple hazards.
- **Cyclone warning:** During this period, all 884,000 people in the camps benefited from cyclone warnings following forecast from Bangladesh Meteorological Department and other preparedness actions. CPP camp volunteers issued the warnings by hoisting signal flags and disseminating warning messages by loudspeakers across the camp settlement.

### **Collaboration with various actors**

*With Red Cross Red Crescent partners:* IFRC-supported programming continues to be coordinated with the German Red Cross. As and when needed, technical support is also provided to the ICRC, and the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) - the MRRO is a joint programme of the UNHCR and BDRCS via the BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit office.

*With external actors:* BDRCS serves as chair of the Technical Committee on Cyclone Preparedness - this committee sits under the umbrella of the ISCG CwC (Communications with Communities) working group. In addition, IFRC/BDRCS continue to collaborate with various actors such as IOM, UNHCR and UNDP on various initiatives.


Social media link: [Multi-hazard disaster preparedness](#)

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<sup>7</sup> The administrative structure in Cox's Bazar includes, sub-districts, unions and finally, ward-level, which comprises the smallest form of administration

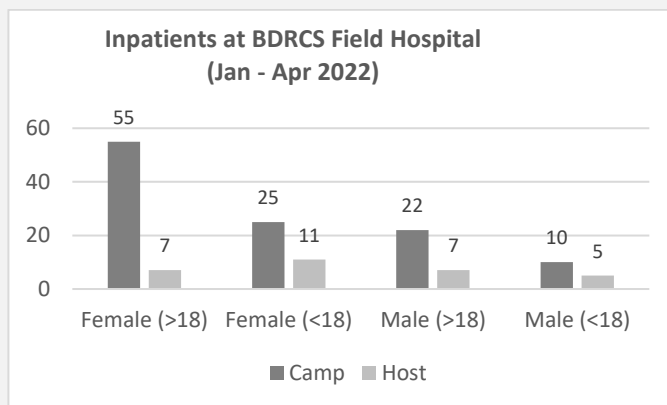
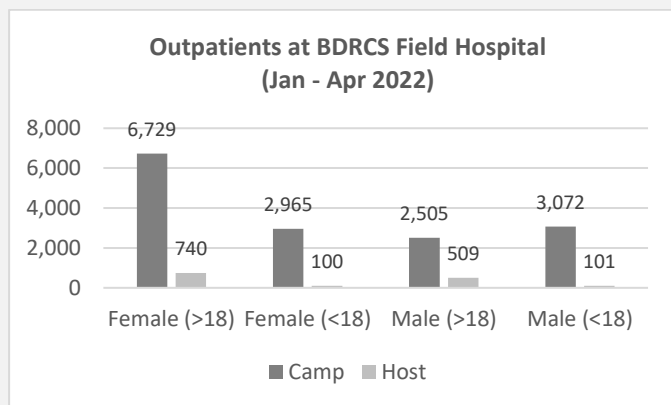


A stakeholder meeting on Multihazard Preparedness and Response in the camps and host community areas was organised by the Bangladesh government with joint support from BDRCS/IFRC and the UN-led Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) on 27 March 2022 (Photo: IFRC).

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Displaced community target	300,000	
	Host community target	100,000	
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Health risks of targeted communities are reduced, and communities enjoy improved health and wellbeing</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people in camps and host communities reduced health risk receiving medical management of injuries and diseases, and health messages	Camp:15,383 Host: 1,480	Camp: 300,000 Host: 100,000
	# of people who have accessed medical services at BDRCS healthcare facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp community</li> <li>Host community</li> </ul>	Camp: 15,383 Host: 1480	Camp: 12,000 Host: 1,200
	# of camp households provided with mental health or psycho-social support at various BDRCS health facilities and Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)	9,959	
	# of people who have accessed Community-Based Health and First Aid services		Camp: 10,000 Host: 200

- Camp community
- Host community

Note: People reached from March 2017 to Dec 2021: **370,035** (camp and host communities)



Up to 16,863 patients were treated at outpatient and inpatient facilities of the BDRCS Field Hospital, supported by IFRC. The hospital continues its services on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week – this includes emergency patient care, outpatient department, inpatient, sexual and reproductive health services (including delivery), blood services, laboratory, and X-ray. During this reporting period, 142 patients were admitted to the hospital with various conditions, including 62 women who were admitted to the maternity ward for normal delivery. In addition, Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) support, provided through regular household visits in eight camps, reached 9,959 households. CBHFA intervention includes mainly general health education, recreational activities and Psychological First Aid (PFA) for the camp people. BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, will scale up the intervention in the host community from August 2022.

### Expansion of health service:

In line with the need among the vulnerable population in Cox’s Bazar for more institutional health services, two more health facilities, mainly for the benefit of the host community, have been constructed with IFRC support. They comprise a Mother and Child Health Centre (MCHC) in the Teknaf sub-district and a Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) in the Ukhiya sub-district – the centres will benefit a host community population of 105,000 people in total, and some 20,000 people in nearby camps. Main construction work on the MCHC was completed during this reporting period. Additional work such as a walkway, generator shed, incinerator, ambulance garage, guard room and generator setup, and solar panel is underway. Similarly, the hiring of human resources by BDRCS headquarters is underway, with the facility expected to be operational by mid-year. In reference to the PHC, the facility was about 69 per cent complete by the end of April. This reporting period saw the chairing of a half-day workshop by the Additional Director General (Planning and Development) and Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) with participation from BDRCS, IOM and UNICEF. All three organizations have newly-constructed health facilities in the same compound. The workshop focused on the finalization of coordination of the delivery of services among the three organizations, along with ambulance parking space allocation, power source sharing and fire safety, sub-committee for equipment, human resource recruitment and mode of salary payment.


**Health facilities supported by IFRC member societies:** It should be noted that apart from the BDRCS Field Hospital currently supported by IFRC, there are 13 other health facilities in the camp run by BDRCS with the support of IFRC member societies. Additionally, the BDRCS COVID-19 Isolation and Treatment Centre is located adjacent to the Field Hospital and supported by IFRC through the separate COVID-19 response operation.

## Collaboration with various actors

*Within the IFRC membership:* Within PMO, there is a health-sector coordination group comprising BDRCS, IFRC and IFRC member societies (Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent). The role of this group is to improve health services in alignment with government and WHO standards and find ways to coordinate health services within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

*With external actors:* A significant level of external coordination continues to be undertaken with the Government healthcare service authority (the Office of the Civil Surgeon), WHO Cox's Bazar unit and several humanitarian actors. In addition, collaboration has been undertaken with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) to establish a rehabilitation service at the Field Hospital. Partners for Reproductive Justice (IPAS), have also been consulted to improve referrals for sexual and reproductive health services at the BDRCS Field Hospital in Camp 7.

A social media link: [MCHC in Teknaf](#)

	<h3>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</h3>	Displaced community target	120,000
		Host community target	35,000
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The safety and well-being of communities are strengthened through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people in the camp and host communities provided with shelter and settlement solutions and strengthen their safety and well-being	Camp: 26,000	Camp: 120,000 Host: 35,000

Note: People reached from March 2017 to Dec 2021: **372,802** (camp and host communities)

Up to 26,000 people in the camp community were reached between January and April 2022 through several interventions provided by BDRCS with the support of IFRC. Highlights follow:


- In Camp 12, needs assessments for household-level site development and household shelters requiring strengthening or upgrades were undertaken during this reporting period. Major site development work identified in the assessment includes slope and hill protection to avoid landslides, upgrade/building drainage system for waste disposal, and stairs with railing for people with special needs.
- A bamboo storage facility has been constructed in Camp 11. The facility will enable the bamboo to be protected from the weather and provide quick and easy access in the event of a disaster, leaving household shelters in urgent need of restoration.
- Up to 5,200 households in Camp 19 were provided with winter clothes in January as part of non-food item (NFI) assistance.
- The BDRCS/IFRC shelter team provided technical oversight for the following projects under the PMO:

- Renovation work to extend the BDRCS Cox's Bazar branch office was completed as part of National Society Development, with the support of IFRC. This effort received the joint support of the British Red Cross.
- Construction of a Mother and Child Healthcare Centre (MCHC) in Teknaf was completed in February, while 69% construction Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) in Ukhiya was completed. (For details, see Health section above)

### Collaboration with various actors

*Within the IFRC membership:* Coordination with the German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent continues to align or complement the support extended to BDRCS.

*With external actors:* The camp authority (RRRC including the CiCs), Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Site Management Support (SMS) agencies of the camps (11, 12, 14 and 18), have been major actors with whom BDRCS/IFRC continues to coordinate and collaborate with for its shelter programme, while in the host communities, the local administration and Union Parishad leaders (public representatives) are the key actors with whom collaboration is undertaken.

 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>		Displaced community target	115,000
		Host community target	35,000
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities experience reduced risk of waterborne and water-related diseases, and as such, enjoy improved wellbeing</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people reached in the camp and host communities who experience reduced risk of waterborne and water-related diseases	Camp: 35,319 Host: 24,290	Camp: 115,000 Host: 35,000
	# of households with access to safe water sourced through climate-smart, nature-based solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp community</li> <li>• Host community</li> </ul>	Camp: 19,713	Camp: 36,000 Host: 10,750
	# of households benefiting from environment-friendly, innovative sanitation services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp community</li> <li>• Host community</li> </ul>	Camp: 5,500 Host: 290	Camp: 23,500 Host: 25,000
	# of households practicing improved hygiene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp community</li> <li>• Host community</li> </ul>	Camp: 18,106 Host: 24,000	Camp: 55,500 Host: 30,000

Note: People reached from March 2017 to Dec 2021: **156,025** (camp community); **37,016** (host community)

Up to 59,609 people in the camps (11, 13, 18 and 19) and host community (Ukhiya and Teknaf) were supported during this reporting period. Highlights follow:

- **Water supply system:** 19,713 people in Camp 11 continue to have access to safe chlorinated water for drinking and household consumption – the water is supplied through six solar-powered water network systems, which have the capacity to supply about 11,000 cubic meters of water per month. Two more solar-powered water supply network systems are under construction in camps 11 and 19 and are scheduled to be completed at the end of this year – they will provide an additional 6,500 people with easier access to safe water.



(Left) A solar powered borehole to extract ground water in Camp 11. (Right) Households in Camp 11 collect water from tap stands linked to pipelines connected to six boreholes (Photo: IFRC)

- **Sanitation:** Various sanitation services continue to benefit 10,790 people in camps 18 and 19 and the host community. These services comprise the faecal sludge management (FSM) plant in Camp 19, where households are also benefiting from repairs to latrine and bathing facilities. A solid waste management (SWM) plant constructed in 2021 in Camp 18 continues to benefit households in camps 18 and 19. Meanwhile, in the host community of Ratna Palong in the sub-district of Ukhiya, 58 households (290 people) were provided with *biofil latrines* (one latrine per household). The biofil latrines operate on the principle of aerobic decomposition, creating a living filter where natural organisms thrive to break down solid waste into useful end products from the management of liquid and solid faecal waste.
- **Hygiene promotion:** 18,106 people in camps 11, 13, 18 and 19 participated in hygiene promotion sessions and were provided with hygiene top-up kits. This has helped improve their knowledge on the importance of handwashing and other aspects of personal and household hygiene. In the host community, 24,000 people were provided with key messages on the practice of good hygiene.

### Collaboration with various actors

*Within the IFRC membership:* Coordination continues with the German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent to ensure alignment and complementarity in the support provided to BDRCS.

*With external actors:* Coordination and collaboration continue with stakeholders such as the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), local authorities, and humanitarian actors.



## Livelihoods

Displaced community Target	20,000
Host community target	50,000

### Objective:

*The livelihoods of communities are restored and strengthened*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of people in the camp and host communities reached by restoring and strengthening their livelihoods	Camp: 7,665 Host: 4,680	Camp: 20,000 Host: 50,000
	# of households provided with cash and voucher assistance (CVA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp community</li> <li>Host community</li> </ul>	Camp: 7,665 Host: 4,680	To be confirmed
	# of people provided with skills development opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp community</li> <li>Host community</li> </ul>		To be confirmed

Note: People reached from March 2017 to Dec 2021: **205,755** (camp and host communities)

A total of 12,345 people were reached during this period, with cash and voucher assistance serving as major interventions.

Highlights follow:

- Up to 1,533 households (7,665 people) in Camp 12 were provided with e-vouchers, enabling them to use the vouchers to purchase their preferred household items instead of the standard set of non-food items. Purchases were made at a fair set up in the campgrounds, featuring various vendors selling household items based on a needs assessment conducted by the livelihood team beforehand. It should be noted that post-distribution monitoring found that e-voucher assistance was well received among the community. This intervention has proven to be an innovative form of livelihood assistance for the camp community in replacement for unconditional cash grants that the government has not allowed.
- Up to 936 households (4,680 people) in the host community of Ramu, who have been affected by the influx of displaced people, were provided with unconditional cash grants to meet their immediate household needs.
- In addition to the above, conditional cash grants have been provided to camp and host communities to complement Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) interventions. In this connection, a collaboration between the livelihoods team, relevant programme sectors, and various humanitarian organizations has been undertaken.



*Representatives of vulnerable households in the Ramu host community receive cash grants (Photo: BDRCS)*

### Collaboration with various actors

*Within the IFRC membership:* For effective implementation, the BDRCS/IFRC cash team coordinates with relevant member societies. The American Red Cross (on behalf of IFRC as part of the Shared Leadership arrangement) and the German Red Cross are the major collaborating partners in identifying host community areas most affected by the influx of displaced people from Rakhine, Myanmar.

*With external actors:* To harmonize the livelihood programming with the government and other humanitarian actors, the team works closely with the local Union Parisad, Union Nirbahi Officer (a responsible officer within the local administration) and community leaders in the host community. As for camp programming, consultation continues with the ISCG Cash Working Group of humanitarian actors, the Camp-in-Charge of individual camps, and Site Management Support agencies for direct or indirect livelihood opportunities.

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Displaced community target	115,000
		Host community target	
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups are supported and empowered</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people provided with essential PGI services (camp community)	Camp: 17,329	Camp: 115,000
	# of referrals made to protection case management actors (camp community)	709	
	% of PGI mainstreaming checklist updated for each programme sector		75% Annually

Note: People reached from March 2017 to Dec 2021: **142,231** (camp community)

Up to 17,329 people in camps 13, 14, 19 were reached through several PGI interventions during this reporting period. Highlights follow:

**Skills training:** total of 1,411 people from camps 13, 14 and 19 attended life skills training at the Dignity, Access, Participation (DAPS) centres located in each of the camps. The training included origami work, fish net making, making ornaments, hand embroidery, and informal education. 317 people with disabilities participated in those sessions.

**Referrals:** In these three camps, 709 people were referred to various protection case management actors. Among this number were 52 adolescent girls, boys and children (see the table below).

**Awareness on PGI:** In total, 7,290 camp people were reached with various awareness initiatives. These included sessions on PGI topics (sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), empowerment, child marriage, and people trafficking), outreach visits to households, observance of International Women's Day, and PGI basic training for community volunteers.

Protection referrals						
Referral types	January to April 2022			January 2017 – April 2022		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
SGBV	14		14	356	0	356
Child Protection	11	6	17	125	106	231
Trafficking	5	1	6	29	21	50
Restoring Family Links	7	8	15	31	41	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>709</b>

**Note:** Major protection case management organizations are Technical Assistance Inc. (TAI), Save the Children Bangladesh, IOM, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA) and Care Bangladesh.

• **PGI mainstreaming:**

One example of PGI mainstreaming is providing easier access for particularly vulnerable individuals (such as the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, and women and children) at the BDRCS distribution centre in the camp settlement. Easier access facilities include separate waiting places and queues. As a result, 1,820 particularly vulnerable people were reached during this reporting period. In addition, the following table shows some examples of PGI mainstreaming efforts undertaken in recent times.

Sector	Support provided by PGI team to programme sector	Mainstreaming initiatives undertaken by programme sector
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshops for programme team</li> <li>○ Consultation to develop assessment checklist</li> <li>○ Technical guidance on needs of persons with disabilities when accessing their shelters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construction of ramp at the entrance of shelters of two households with family members who have disabilities (host community area).</li> <li>○ Assistance in carrying shelter items from the distribution centre to shelters – this assistance was provided to the elderly and persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshops for programme team</li> <li>○ Consultation to develop assessment checklist</li> <li>○ Technical guidance on making WASH facilities more accessible</li> <li>○ Training for community volunteers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Construction of low ramps and stairs at tap stands and latrines, to improve accessibility.</li> <li>○ Hand-held solar lights were provided to households in the camps, particularly for the use of women and girls when making their way from shelters to latrines or tap stands in the dark.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshops for programme team</li> <li>○ Consultation to develop assessment checklist</li> <li>○ Technical guidance and basic PGI training provided to BDRCS Field Hospital staff</li> <li>○ Collaboration with disability organizations on services needed by persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Health staff have identified and referred cases of gender-based violence</li> <li>○ The BDRCS health team has collaborated with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) in providing rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities and the elderly at the BDRCS Field Hospital in Camp 7.</li> </ul>

Livelihoods and basic needs (including relief distributions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshops for programme team</li> <li>○ Consultation to develop assessment checklist</li> <li>○ Orientation for camp volunteers (comprising trained camp residents) to support persons with disabilities</li> <li>○ Technical guidance and basic PGI training for BDRCS staff involved in relief distributions and livelihood support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Separate queues for persons with disabilities/the elderly, women, and men, have been established and maintained at distribution centres.</li> <li>○ The relief team introduced a designated waiting or rest area for priority individuals such as the elderly, lactating women, and persons with disabilities.</li> <li>○ Establishment and maintenance of breastfeeding corners at distribution centres.</li> <li>○ Provision of ramps at entrances to distribution centres, to improve access.</li> <li>○ Provision of desks at distribution centres for the collection of feedback on protection, safety and security during the distribution process.</li> </ul>
Disaster risk reduction (DRR)/disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshops for programme team</li> <li>○ Consultation to develop assessment checklist</li> <li>○ Technical guidance and basic PGI training for BDRCS DRR staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PGI session incorporated into disaster management training package</li> <li>○ Maintain contingency stock of protection items (solar lights and dignity kits) for use in emergency response</li> </ul>

**Collaboration with various actors**

*Within the IFRC membership:* Coordination continues with the Canadian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and ICRC.

*With external actors:* The BDRCS PGI team has continued its coordination with relevant government agencies and humanitarian actors working in the camp settlement, particularly case management actors including CARE Bangladesh, IOM and Save the Children. Collaboration has also been undertaken with the Christian Blind Mission (CBM) and the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD). The BDRCS team regularly participates in various working group meetings, including the protection working group, age and disability working group, GBV working group and child protection working group. These groups are sources of technical support and training.


**Beneficiary profile**

Yasmin Ara, aged 20, fled from Myanmar in 2017. Her husband died in Myanmar. She now lives in Camp 14 with her parents and their only child. Her father is a person with disabilities, and her mother is elderly.

In 2021, she attended tailoring training and practice sessions at the DAPS centre in the camp. Later, she produced reusable cloth masks and earned money from this. At present, she continues making clothes for people in the camps. *“Now, I am able to earn money and support my family since they have no one but me. Life is better,” she says (Photo: BDRCS).*



## Enabling approaches

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Displaced community target	300,000
		Host community target	100,000

**Objective:** *Targeted communities are consulted and are able to share their views about assistance received or planned, and programmes and operations are planned and adapted accordingly*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of people reached through community consultations/outreach	27,546	300,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp community</li> <li>Host community</li> </ul>	14,832	100,000
	# of pieces of feedback received	1,936	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camp community</li> <li>Host community</li> </ul>		
	Percentage of feedback acted upon	70% (within 48 hrs) 30% (1 week minimum)	

Note: People reached from March 2017 to Dec 2021: **170,400** (camp community); **13,745** (host community)

In this reporting period, 42,378 people in camps and host communities were reached. Highlights follow:

- **Consultation with religious leaders:** Up to 256 Muslim religious leaders (*imam*) in the camps were engaged to disseminate key messages and collect feedback among the wider camp population.
- **Radio listening programme:** Up to 92 community radio listening programmes were conducted, reaching 1,180 people in various camps. At the same sessions, key messages were shared with participants who provided feedback, including their concerns.
- **Capturing feedback and complaints:** 1,9368 pieces of feedback, including complaints, were collected during this reporting period from 10 camps and four host community areas where BDRCS is operational. The feedback was collected through 27 collection points, part of the BDRCS community communication and feedback mechanism. The community members who provided feedback comprised 1,342 males and 594 females, and most feedback related to programming such as shelter, WASH and relief distributions. About 70 per cent of the feedback was responded to within 48 hours, while the remainder took about one week minimum (depending on the complexity of the feedback).

### Collaboration with various actors

*Within the IFRC membership:* The CEA team has continued to share community feedback reports with in-country IFRC member societies to address matters promptly.

Additional technical support being provided to IFRC member societies and collaborative efforts are based on needs articulated at a coordination and planning meeting in 2021.

*With external actors:* IFRC and BDRCS continue to attend the ISCG Communications with Communities (CwC) working group and share monthly updates.



### National Society Strengthening

<b>Objective:</b>	BDRCS has strengthened capacities, systems and procedures at central and Cox's Bazar levels		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Capacity of BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit staff and volunteers is strengthened	352 volunteers	1,500 volunteers and staff

As part of National Society development efforts, renovation work began at the office of the BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit (equivalent to a branch) during this reporting period with support from IFRC and the British Red Cross. This building will serve as a multi-purpose facility, including a training venue.



### Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To better articulate the auxiliary role of BDRCS and its convening power among a plurality of stakeholders, and accordingly strengthen the IFRC network's footprint in the response to the population movement crisis.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>The One Window Framework (OWF) Plan of Action is updated regularly</i>	0	Updated

This reporting period saw a high-level Stakeholder Meeting on Multi-hazard Preparedness and Response for camp and host communities in Cox's Bazar held on 27 March, organized by the Government of Bangladesh and supported jointly by BDRCS/IFRC and the UN-led Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). The meeting was graced by the new Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Md Kamrul Hasan, whose attendance marked his first visit to Cox's Bazar in this capacity. This gathering which has taken place twice a year since 2018, with IFRC undertaking a significant part in organizing the event, is a reflection of the lead role played by BDRCS in

disaster risk management, specifically in reference to the population movement crisis, as well as the convening and coordinating influence of IFRC.



## Secretariat Services

**Objective:** *To provide a high range of quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies with the aim of saving costs and improving efficiency*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Existing integrated and service agreements with respective in-country IFRC member societies are renewed	8	10

Among the ten in-country Partner National Societies in Cox's Bazar, eight have entered into integrated agreements or service agreements with IFRC. It should be noted that the Swiss Red Cross entered into an Integrated Agreement with IFRC for Cox's Bazar operations from 2022 - its Dhaka-based office is part of a pre-existing Integrated Agreement entered into in previous years.



## Support for the displaced community on Bhashan Char Island

Displaced community target

17,994

**Objective:** *To enable the displaced community on the island to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of displaced community, relocated on the island are enabled to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health	960	17,994

Note: People reached up to Dec 2021: **N/A**

As of 19 May 2022, around 27,945 displaced people from Rakhine are now living on Bhashan Char Island, having been relocated there in groups from the Cox's Bazar camp settlement – the first relocation took place in December 2020. The relocations undertaken by the Bangladesh authorities are aimed at reducing congestion at the Cox's Bazar settlement, with the government seeking to relocate a total of 100,000 people to the island.

On 9 October 2021, the Government and UNHCR (on behalf of the UN agencies working in Cox's Bazar) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that established a common protection and policy framework for the Rohingya humanitarian response on the island.

Support for the displaced community on the island is included in the latest IFRC revised appeal with a specific funding ask of CHF 6 million for Bhashan Char – so far, only no funds have been raised.



Camp volunteers from the displaced community collecting household solid waste as part of solid waste management on Bhashan Char *(Photo: BDRCS)*

During this reporting period, 960 displaced people were supported. Details follow:

### **WASH support**

Ten waste collection containers (three-wheelers) were deployed to the island with IFRC support during this reporting period. The three-wheelers have been utilized by 20 community volunteers (trained residents among the relocated community) who were mobilized to collect daily household waste and store it in a specified waste collection area. In total, 16 waste collection containers on Bhashan Char are supported by IFRC and German Red Cross, as part of solid waste management services aimed at keeping the island hygienic for all inhabitants.

### **Protection and inclusion through community engagement**

A four-day basic training on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) was facilitated on the island between 27 and 31 March 2022, by BDRCS/IFRC CEA and PGI teams from PMO, Cox's Bazar and Dhaka. A total of 29 participants (4 female and 25 male), including eight camp volunteers attended the training. The objective was to develop a collective and clear understanding of CEA and PGI approaches to be integrated into the sectoral programming implemented in Bhashan Char.

### **Coordination**

The BDRCS team of six personnel based on the island continue to closely coordinate their work with government authorities including the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), the Bangladesh Navy and other local organizations.

## D. FUNDING

Up to 30 April 2022, this Revised Emergency Appeal was 14 per cent funded for Cox's Bazar operations, while Bhashan Char operations have yet to be funded.

Please also see the financial report attached to the end of this report.

### Contact information

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

#### In the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

- Kazi Shofiqul Azam, secretary general, phone: +880 1811 458 500; email: [secretarygeneral@bdracs.org](mailto:secretarygeneral@bdracs.org)
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- M. A. Halim, head of operation, Cox's Bazar; phone: +880 1811 145 8510; email: [halim.ma@bdracs.org](mailto:halim.ma@bdracs.org)

#### In the IFRC Bangladesh country office

- Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, head of delegation, Bangladesh; phone: +880 1794 581; 877; email: [sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org](mailto:sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org)
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#### In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

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- Siokkun Jang, logistics manager; email: [siokkun.jang@ifrc.org](mailto:siokkun.jang@ifrc.org)
- Rachel Punitha, acting Manager, Media and Communications; [rachel.punitha@ifrc.org](mailto:rachel.punitha@ifrc.org)

#### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Cessie Petchi, Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator, IFRC AP Regional Office, [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

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

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Alice Ho, head of PMER and Quality Assurance; email: [Alice.Ho@ifrc.org](mailto:Alice.Ho@ifrc.org)

#### In IFRC Geneva

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

#### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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	2022/1-4	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jul 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 29 Jul 2022</b>	<b>67,815,182</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	621,414	51,945	569,469
AOF2 - Shelter	14,585,799	151,026	14,434,772
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,136,665	76,108	2,060,557
AOF4 - Health	6,193,623	435,530	5,758,092
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	9,004,589	187,223	8,817,366
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	3,634,598	216,126	3,418,473
AOF7 - Migration	9,476,074	203,305	9,272,768
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	19,703,333	851,235	18,852,098
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,385,157	0	1,385,157
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	11,679	0	11,679
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,204,039	-1,882	1,205,920
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67,956,968</b>	<b>2,170,617</b>	<b>65,786,351</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/04

Opening Balance	4,776,116
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,619,425
Expenditure	-2,170,617
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>5,224,924</b>
Deferred Income	12,495,722
Funds Available	17,720,646

## IV. DREF Loan

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

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/1-4	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Jul 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBD018 - Bangladesh - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2017 to 31 Dec 2024; appeal launch date: 18 Mar 2017

#### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							4,776,116
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Australian Red Cross	0				0		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	0				0		
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	283,373				283,373	3,715,607	
Japanese Red Cross Society	161,525				161,525		
Other	0		49,500		49,500		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	0				0		
United States Government - PRM	2,125,027				2,125,027	8,780,116	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>2,569,925</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,619,425</b>	<b>12,495,722</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>7,395,541</b>	<b>12,495,722</b>	