

## OPERATION UPDATE

### Bangladesh| Population Movement Operation, Cox's Bazar

<b>Emergency appeal No:</b> MDRBD018 <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 18/03/2017 Revised appeal published: 20/11/2021 (7 <sup>th</sup> Revision) <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 25/11/2021	<b>Glide No:</b> <a href="#">OT-2017-000003-BGD</a>
<b>Operation update #17</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 06/06/2023	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 01/01/2023 to 30/04/2023
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 18/03/2017 - 31/12/2024 (Revised Emergency Appeal no. 7 period: 1/1/2022 – 31/12/2024)	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 1 million people (Camp: 930,000; Host community: 100,000; Bhashan Char: 29,000)
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 79 million for 2022 – 2024 period through the IFRC Emergency Appeal (including CHF 6 million for Bhashan Char); CHF 135 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1.4 million

To date, this Emergency Appeal which seeks a total budget of CHF 133.2 million, is 55 per cent funded (funding coverage as of April 2023 is CHF 73 million). Further funding contributions are needed to enable the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)**, with the support of IFRC and its memberships, 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.



(Left) Community volunteers and BDRCS staff were deployed immediately after the fire incident in Camp 11. (Right) The emergency shelter materials, distributed within 72 hours after the incident, were used to erect these makeshift houses by 5 – 6 hours. (Photo: IFRC)

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

The population movement crisis that unfolded in 2016 resulted in the displacement of people from Rakhine, Myanmar, who crossed the border into Bangladesh. The situation currently continues as a protracted crisis because of the colossal number of displaced people – 960,128 people<sup>1</sup> – who are completely reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their everyday needs amidst a backdrop of uncertainty about their future, including the possibility of repatriation and frequent disasters such as cyclone and fire and increased security concerns in the camps.

These needs span food and basic needs, access to health services and safe water, shelter, protection services, and preparedness for seasonal cyclones and monsoon rains, and health disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic, seasonal outbreak of cholera and dengue, as well as 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 launched in March 2017. The appeal has been revised on seven occasions, with the last revision covering the period from 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 its auxiliary status.

## Summary of response

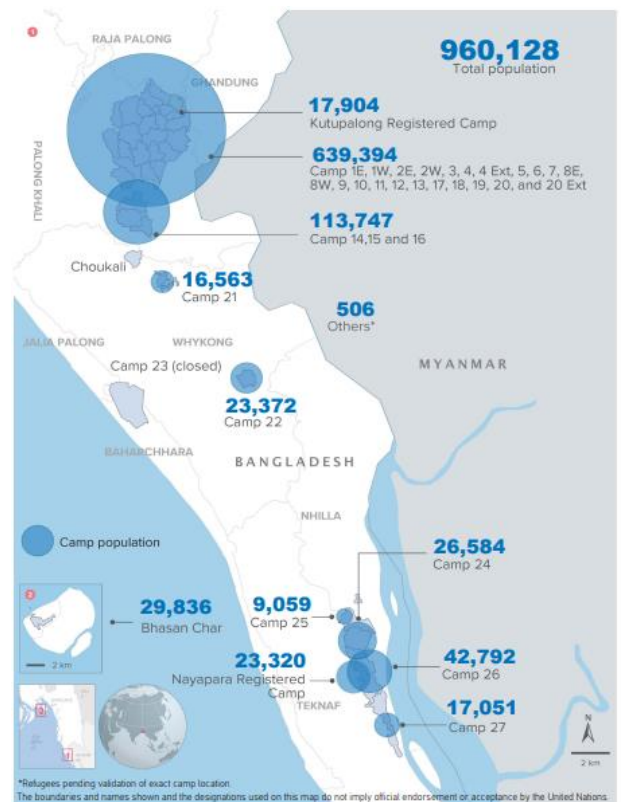
### Overview of the operating National Society and ongoing response

The BDRCS Population Movement Operation (PMO) office in Cox's Bazar was established in 2017 and today has a staff strength of 285, while the Cox's Bazar unit<sup>3</sup> of BDRCS has been supporting the operation from the beginning of the crisis, particularly through deploying its 700 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers by rotation. The BDRCS headquarters in Dhaka has been providing oversight support and has also deployed staff and resources during this operation.

<sup>1</sup> Figure referenced in the [Govt of Bangladesh-UNHCR population factsheet issued 30 April 2023](#), and includes displaced people relocated from Cox's Bazar to Bhashan Char Island. Note that the camp population figures are updated periodically.

<sup>2</sup> 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)

<sup>3</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.



Source: Fact sheet of the Government of Bangladesh and UNCHR, as of 30 April 2023

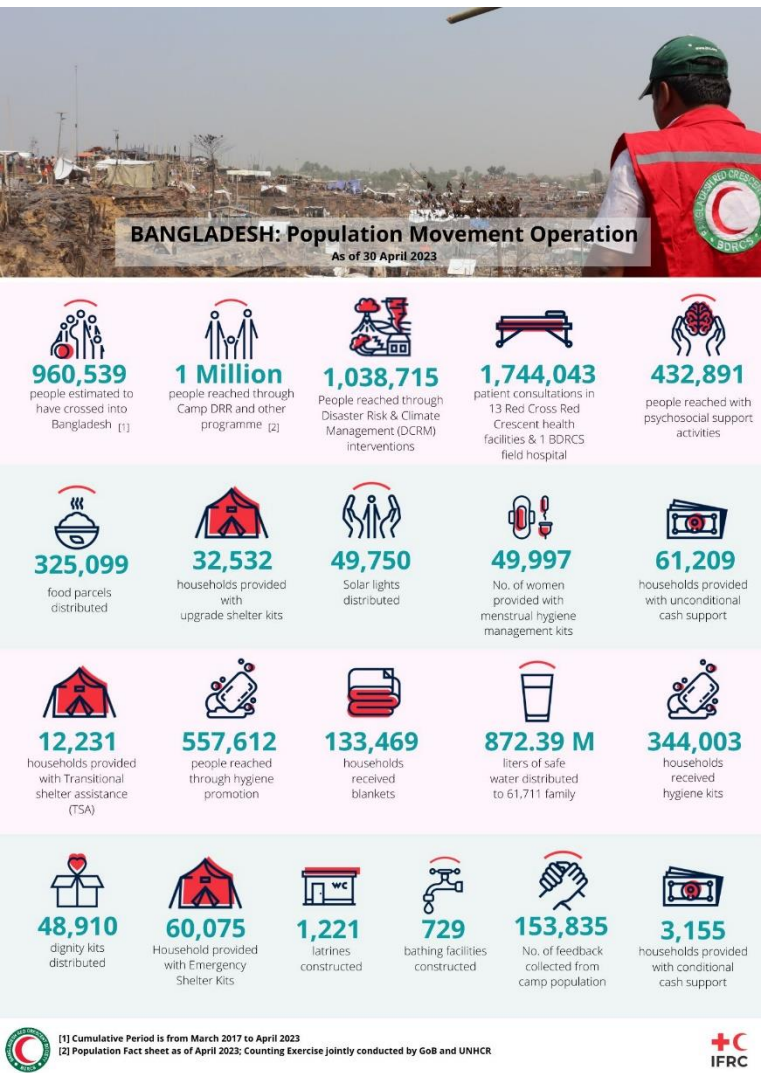
As auxiliary to the public authorities in the provision of humanitarian services, BDRCS serves as a key partner in this response and engages with various authorities at both the national and local levels. Since the 1978 movement of people from Myanmar, BDRCS' relationship with the Bangladesh authorities has been steadfast. As such, BDRCS can access to all operational areas in the population movement crisis, in coordination with the authorities and the UN-led Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Refugee Operations and Coordination Team (ROCT).

Apart from the PMO office and unit office (branch) located in Cox's Bazar town, key facilities of BDRCS utilized for this response include three distribution centres in camps 11, 18 and 19, and one warehouse, three logistics hubs and a field office (known as hub office) in Ukhiya.

There is also a longstanding collaboration between BDRCS and the UNHCR to jointly undertake the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) - this extensive initiative has been in place since 1992.

The PMO completed its sixth year in early 2023, accomplishing the first year of the new phase of the PMO starting on 1 January 2022 and ending on 31 December 2024. Accordingly, from January to April 2023, through the dissemination of key preparedness information and supporting the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), BDRCS with support from IFRC and American Red Cross, **reached around 165,559 directly, while 1 million people reached indirectly across 33 camps and the host communities** through institutionalising Disaster Risk Management (DRM) governance in camps and strengthening DRM in host communities. Note that CPP is a national flagship programme of the government, implemented jointly by the Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDRM) and BDRCS.

In reference to individual-level direct programmatic support extended between January and April 2023, comprising disaster risk management, health and care; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); shelter, basic needs; and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), approximately 313,224 people in the camp community and 89,136 people in the host community were reached. While IFRC support for PMO continues, **the federation-wide PMO operation (supported by IFRC and 9 in-country IFRC Member Societies) reached 541,618 people comprising 463,078 people in 17 camps and 78,540 people in 5 sub-district level host communities** during this period. While IFRC has been supporting BDRCS through multilateral arrangements, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have been supporting under bilateral arrangements to implement the operation for the host communities (please see the federation wide infographic above and 4W map – detailing the 4Ws: *Who is Doing What, Where and When* – in Annex 1). Details on this reach against IFRC-supported Emergency Appeal's Operation Strategy can be found in Section C.



Federation-wide infographic as of 30 April 2023



### *Fire response in Camp 11*

The PMO has been further compounded by a devastating fire incident that broke out on 5 March 2023 in Camp 11 that affected approximately 15,926 people of 3,011 families and caused significant damage to BDRCS facilities, such as 980 water and sanitation facilities including three water network system supported by IFRC, 2,667 shelters including 1,000 newly built shelters supported by IFRC and a Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) supported by Swiss Red Cross. As part of the immediate response, a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation of CHF 500,000 was launched. So far 15,412 fire-affected people have been reached through the emergency response to meet their survival needs, which included dry food and emergency shelter materials distribution to the affected households, non-food items to meet immediate household needs, repair of water supply systems, including tap-stands with 50 per cent capacity, protection and community engagement support to households. Reconstruction of the water network system and mid-term shelter have been ongoing under this response.

## **Needs analysis**

The emergency needs of the displaced community at the start of the crisis in 2017, evolved in later years to more longer-term needs given the fact that the community has continued to live amidst a backdrop of uncertainty about their future, including the possibility of repatriation. In the camp settlement, children make up almost 52 per cent of the camp population; women and girls represent almost 52 per cent of the population, and 3.9 per cent of the total individuals have been identified with at least one specific need including 4 per cent elderly 1 per cent people with disabilities<sup>4</sup>. Protection vulnerability includes human trafficking, underage marriage, sexual exploitation, and abuse. While some interventions provided currently have certain elements of durability and sustainability such as mid-term shelters (also known as more durable housing), solar-powered water supply networks, and disaster mitigation activities and cash injection in host communities, the fact remains that more than five years on from the start of the crisis, the displaced community remains completely reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet their every day and longer-term needs in different sectors as undertaking any form of livelihoods activities by the displaced communities in the camp are not permitted. This crisis is further compounded by the seasonal flood, cyclones and heavy rainfall causing landslides, water logging, shelter damages; frequent fire incident; outbreaks of cholera, diphtheria, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Accordingly, the response to the various needs of the vulnerable displaced population as well as affected people in host communities 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 geographical areas and sectoral responsibilities per area allocated to BDRCS and the wider IFRC membership and to other humanitarian actors.

Furthermore, PMO programming under the IFRC Emergency Appeal is guided by ISCG assessment data and complemented by findings of sector-specific assessments undertaken by BDRCS/IFRC. In collaboration with government authorities in the camps, Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Site Management Support (SMS) service agencies, BDRCS will take on the responsibility for meeting the needs of the community in a particular camp or a block within a camp. As such BDRCS is playing implementing focal role in several camps (fully or partly) for different types of intervention including shelter in camps 11 and 12; WASH in camps 11, 12, 18, 19, health and care in camps 2E, 5, 7, 6 (2 facilities), 8E, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20ext and 22, DRR in all 33 camps. Health sector rationalization study led by Health Sector, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in coordination with the office of the RRRC was completed and recommended decommissioning of a Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) in Camp 11 to have maximum impact without duplication of effort (which was fully decommissioned from March onward).

Gaps in humanitarian support continue to exist and widen, particularly due to funding challenges faced by the humanitarian actors. From 2022, relevant government authorities, ISCG (retitled as ROCT<sup>5</sup>), sub-sectors and WHO have started one camp approach that included rationalisation and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) approach.

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<sup>4</sup> Joint Government of Bangladesh – UNHCR Population Factsheet, as of 30 November 2022

<sup>5</sup> Refugee Operations and Coordination Team

While avoiding duplication of effort and enhancing the quality standard of the programming, this strategic forum also promotes localisation of the humanitarian support – to gradually handing over the programmatic and financial management responsibilities to the national organisations and national staff. Specific improvements are required to match the needs identified in the rationalisation exercise, notably as regards mid-term shelter, mother and child health, mental health and psychosocial support, as well as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

In this connection, IFRC in collaboration with Red Cross Red Crescent partners has initiated a rationalisation exercise to be conducted from June to August 2023 with the goal: **To develop a Federation-wide strategic direction of PMO beyond 2024 led by BDRCS in line with the JRP.** This goal is specifically focusing on the following objectives:

- Revisiting the programme priorities
- Programme adaptation based on the needs and funding
- Increase operational efficiency aligned with sectors and standards
- Increased compliance, risk management, and accountability
- Cost-efficiency and quality
- Appropriate HR restructure and resource optimisation
- Shared leadership approach
- Different scenario road map
- National Society's at the front line

It is noted that a qualitative methodology will be deployed applying Key Informant Information (KII) from various Red Cross Red Crescent partners, government authorities, and humanitarian agencies (e.g. UN, INGO/NGOs), and reviewing internal and external reports pertaining to programmes, operation, progress, evaluation and other relevant literature published regarding this context.

Moreover, the revised emergency appeal focus on a **care and maintenance approach** for WASH, shelter, health care and DRR intervention to ensure the continued benefit to displaced people in the camp settlement and influx-affected people in host communities. This includes but is not limited to the continued operation of the solar-powered water network, faecal sludge and solid waste management plants, healthcare facilities, strengthening shelters, site development, and improved disaster risk management governance.

Besides this, the relocation of the camp population to Bhashan Char Island continues, with a total of 29,836 people as of 30 April 2023. According to UNHCR, reported by a daily [newspaper](#), more than 3,500 camp people undertook 39 risky boat voyages in late 2022 onward, which has been way higher than the attempts made in the previous year, eventually disembarking on the northern coast of Sumatra, Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as being rescued<sup>6</sup> by Sri Lankan authorities. Given that the displaced people have been living in the camps for more than five years and continue to do so, structural strengthening is necessary, with due attention to environmentally more sustainable solutions.

In this context, the BDRCS, as auxiliary to the public authorities in the provision of humanitarian services, will exert its efforts to fill gaps, as they arise, based on context. To this end, the latest revised Emergency Appeal and its Operational Strategy aim to support BDRCS in addressing the gaps. In addition to its auxiliary status, it is envisaged that the advantage that BDRCS will provide to the donor community is greater access to affected communities, and cost-efficiency, as it is a leading local organization with a wealth of technical expertise provided by its international IFRC network partners.

## Operational risk assessment

The period from January to April 2023 saw some changes in operational risks, particularly in the camp context, with an increased number of cross boarder arm conflicts, target killing, domestic violence, abduction, road traffic accident,

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<sup>6</sup>[The Guardian report on displaced people](#), 10 December 2022

maritime accident, and human trafficking. Mapping the security risks inside the camp, a risk mitigation plan has been revised on 23 March 2023 updating the PMO Risk Register quarterly, which serves as an important management tool for the operation. Based on the level of risks, security advisories are produced and shared on a regular occasion with all Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners in this context, which include but are not limited to: movement restriction, situation analysis with the suggestion, business continuity plan, movement safety, infra-structure safety, RCRC security inventory management, emergency action plan, day to day media monitoring, coordination with law enforcement agencies and other government stakeholders. Fire safety training and security alertness have been undertaken to mitigate the potential threats from the risky situation.

During this reporting period, deterioration of the security situation in the camp settlement was reported in terms of frequency and number of incidents; 33 incidents of violence were recorded in March and April, such as target killings, arm conflicts, and drug dealing. The Majhees (community leaders of camps) were mostly targeted in these incidents. In addition, stealing, robbery, drug dealing, unlawful possession of a weapon, and 11 fire incidents - including a big one affecting some 3,000 households in Camp 11. However, these did not impact the PMO operation as the coordination mechanism is in place to undertake timely action to avoid unexpected security threats.

The IFRC Security Manager specifically serves as the civil-military liaison concerning security in the camps, a crucial role for keeping abreast of developments in the operational environment in the camp settlement and adjoining host community areas, as well as maintaining good relations with law enforcement agencies. Regularly, the security situation has been closely monitored, coordinating with the local army, police and the United Nation Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). Furthermore, key advisories have been produced and shared through dedicated email and WhatsApp groups.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

There is no change to the [Operational Strategy](#)<sup>7</sup>, published on 25 November 2021, in complement to 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, 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**.

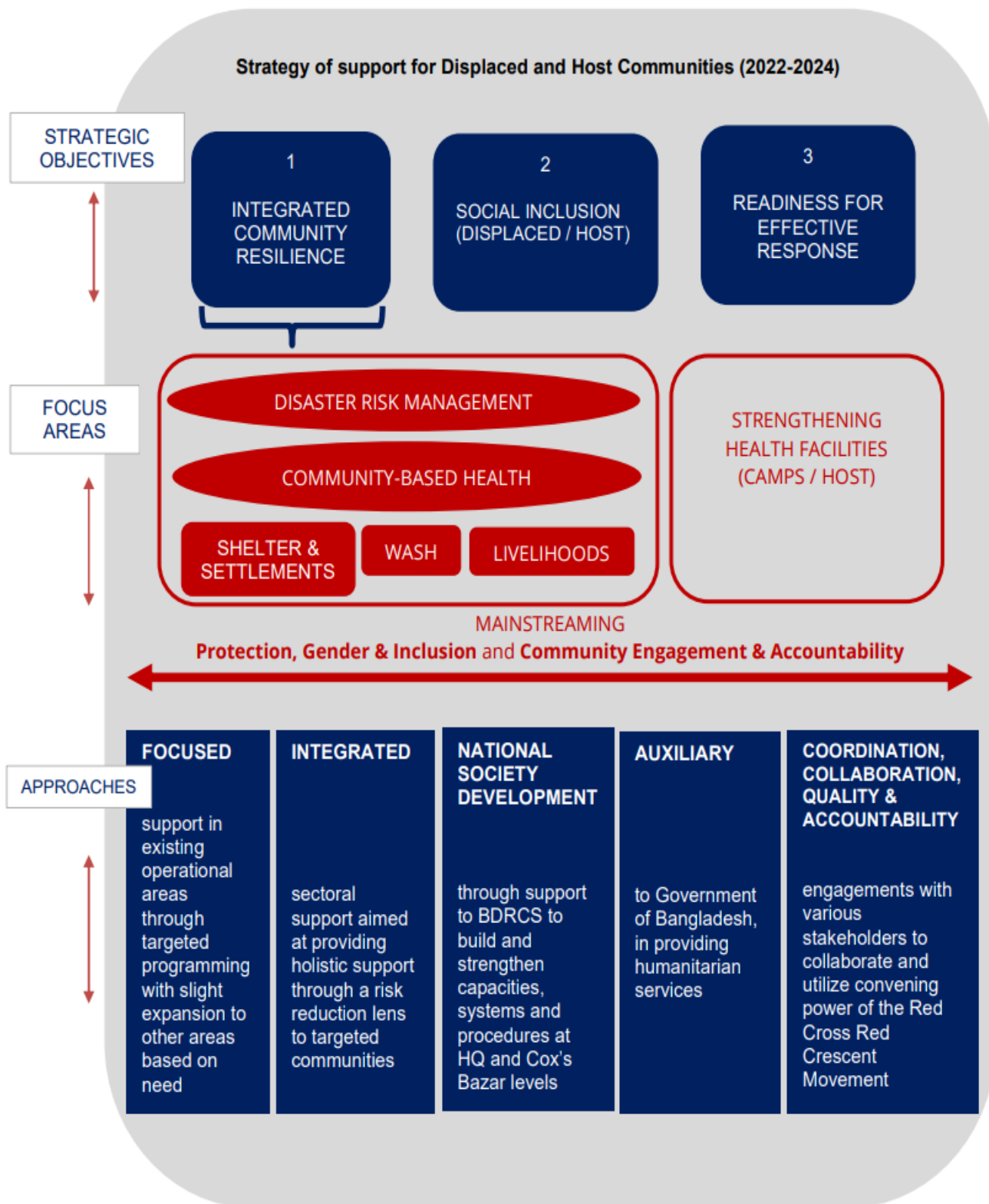
Moving forward in 2022 onward, the three hallmarks of the PMO comprise:

- integrated community resilience.
- strengthening of health facilities in the camp settlement and host community areas.
- 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 comprising Focus; Integration; National Society Development; Auxiliary to the public authorities of Bangladesh, in providing demand-driven humanitarian support; and Coordination, Collaboration, Quality & Accountability.


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<sup>7</sup>Also available on IFRC GO platform, <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/2#reports>



## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</b>	People target	984,000
		People reached	316,435
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The disaster readiness and resilience of communities are strengthened</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of displaced people living in camp settlements reached with Disaster Risk Management intervention within the intervention period</i>	270,919	930,292 (All 33 camps)
	<i># of host community people reached with Disaster Risk Management intervention within the intervention period</i>	45,516	100,000
	<i># people in camp and host communities reached through Cyclone Preparedness Programme</i>	Camp: 237,063 Host: 17,268	Camp: 930,292 Host: 100,000
	<i>Disaster Management Committees established in 33 camps</i>	33	33
Note: People reached from March 2017 to December 2021: <b>993,199</b> (camp & host communities)			

A total of 165,559 people in 33 camps and host (Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu and Ukhiya) communities were reached between January and April 2023, comprising 163,117 people from camps and 2,442 people from host communities. People continued to be resilient as they were provided with disaster preparedness orientation, messages and awareness, fire safety awareness campaign, small-scale mitigation at the affected household level, fire incident response and capacity enhancement of the volunteers and preparedness committees. Significant achievements are stated below under the efforts for disaster preparedness, risk reduction and response:

#### Preparedness

- Disaster risk governance:** Periodic Disaster Management Committee (DMC) coordination meeting was organised in camps 11, 12, 13 and 19 where BDRCS/IFRC team supported the camp administration and management authorities with technical discussion on upcoming seasonal preparedness as well as captured learning by reviewing cyclone preparedness effort in late 2022. To strengthen the disaster risk governance at the camp level, 24 camp actors in Camp 12 participated in several orientation sessions on Disaster Management Committee (DMC) guidelines for a better understanding of DMC roles and responsibilities in the camp settlement. Based on the current needs and priorities identified by the camp actors, camps are selected for such DMC orientation sessions.
- National Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD):** Extended support was provided to district/sub-district administration and camp management/administration authority to observe NDPD both in camps and host



communities. Aligned with the national level effort, discussion meetings were organized as well as awareness rallies were brought out in Cox's Bazar, Ukhiya, Ramu and camp levels (camps 3, 4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19 and 26). At the same time, various co-curricular activities including debate, drawing and quiz competitions were undertaken to focus on disaster preparedness, utilization of advanced technology, community proactiveness in effective disaster preparedness etc. in which school students (in the host community) and children from learning centres (in camps) together with humanitarian actors jointly participated.

- **Disaster preparedness and DMC directory:** A directory of preparedness and DMC members was developed and widely shared for Ukhiya sub-district. Five workshops were organized by Ukhiya Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC) in all five unions of Ukhiya sub-district to launch the directory. The DMC directory aims to have a solid record of DMC members at different levels while also making the DMC members accountable to the wider community audience.
- **Capacity enhancement training:** Volunteers in camps and target host communities participated in several training to improve their knowledge on preparedness and respond to various emergencies. A field exercise of Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) was undertaken in camp 12 which was followed by a process of organizing a validation workshop for developing a harmonized Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) in camp 12. Volunteer capacity building included 119 camp volunteers participating in basic First Aid (FA) training in camps 2W, 8E, 10, 11, 12, and 18 by the BDRCS training department while 75 camp volunteers received basic Disaster Preparedness (DP) training in camp 2E, 10 and 25 by CPP community trainers in coordination with CPP regional office. In addition, 44 sets of Early Warning (EW) and Lite Search and Rescue (LSAR) equipment were handed over to camp management and camp administration as part of enhancing camp readiness to respond to camp-level emergencies. In Cox's Bazar Sadar host community, Disaster Preparedness training was conducted for newly recruited 146 camp volunteers and 210 CPP unit volunteers who were deployed in respective areas to continue cascading their knowledge into the mass population.
- **Fire preparedness in Camp:** 244 vulnerable people including 203 males and 41 females were reached with fire preparedness messages through 17 block-level preparedness sessions in camps 3, 14 and 15. The sessions included the provision of hands-on training on how to use the firefighting equipment which was logistically supported by the camp's respective site management agencies. While the sessions were conducted, 300 vulnerable people including 200 males and 100 females were reached with fire preparedness and response messages through a Fire safety drill in camp 8E. As there were strong winds in March and April, only one drill in Camp 8E was organised in collaboration with the site management agency to avoid the threat of fire spreading during the drill.

### ***Risk reduction***

- **Disaster risk reduction in host communities:** One access road was constructed in Rajapalong union of Ukhiya sub-district through engaging community people with 'Cash for Work' approach. Post-construction visits found that this would help more than 2,000 local inhabitants living in that catchment area to take emergency evacuation during any disaster situation. One canal protection scheme was constructed in Rajapalong union aiming to ensure the protection of croplands and around 5,000 inhabitants of the catchment community from the overflow of the stream water during the monsoon season.
- In collaboration with UNHCR, IOM, BBC Media Action, and Translators without Border (TwB) and under the guidance of the RRRC office, and ISCG, **Fire Safety Campaigns** were conducted across 33 camps; 86,257 camp people (48,223 males and 38,298 females) received fire preparedness and response communication messages by participating in sessions of the campaign conducted by trained volunteers who also visited door to door. This collective campaign from February to March covered 130,000 people in the camp settlement.
- **Household level mitigation:** 75 volunteers of vulnerable households were supported with the cash for work (CfW) mechanism and utilized the cash to strengthen their shelter in the camp.

- **Risk mitigation and DRM-linked livelihood support:** 1,063 households of 5,315 people in camps received disaster risk mitigation support (construction of 313 schemes), and 1,061 households of 5,305 people in camps received livelihood support under the CfW approach.
- **DRR linked skills development:** 1,362 host community families from Garjania and Kachhaphia union of Ramu subdistrict received skill development training on farming and off-farming activities aiming to create the opportunity to diversify livelihood options of the beneficiaries who received conditional cash grants.



Rallies brought out in camp settlement to observe the national disaster preparedness and built mass awareness. (Photo: IFRC)



CPP Camp volunteers participated in a preparedness training on early warning and anticipatory action who have been mobilised to disseminate key messages for camp population. (Photo: BDRCS)

## Response

- **Emergency Fire Response in Camp 11:** As part of the response to the fire incident that broke out on 5 March, around 15,000 people received emergency lifesaving support. BDRCS, in coordination with the RRRC office, ISCG and IOM, mobilized sector staff, community volunteers and Red Crescent Youth from the local branch to distribute emergency shelter materials, non-food items, dry food parcels, emergency health assistance along with restoring basic facilities like water supply system and latrines/bathing cubicles.

## 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.

*With external actors:* BDRCS serves as chair of the Technical Working Group on Cyclone Preparedness - this committee sits under the umbrella of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Communications with Communities (CwC) working group. In addition, IFRC/BDRCS continue to collaborate with various humanitarian organizations such as IOM, UNHCR and UNDP on various initiatives. The most significant collaboration has been undertaken during orientation of the guideline for DMC for camp settlement, fire safety campaign, observing national disaster preparedness day and fire response in Camp 11. In this regard, BDRCS/IFRC worked jointly with EPRWG-ISCG, IOM, UNHCR and RRRC office.



A training on fire preparedness with government, UN and other national/international organisations was conducted just prior to the big fire incident occurred on 5 March in Camp 11. (Photo:

**SOCIAL MEDIA LINK:**

Efficient Early warning system in Cox's Bazar:


- <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1614822065986744320>
- <https://ifrc.exposure.co/we-need-each-other-to-stay-alive>
- <https://twitter.com/Xcastel/status/1635570498275885059>

BBC interview on fire response on 6 March:

- <https://twitter.com/ifrcasiapacific/status/1632602999704150017>

Cyclone Preparedness with the local government and community people:

- <https://twitter.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1625750605154365440>

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People targeted	400,000
		People reached	325,642
<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 (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of people in camps and host communities reduced health risk by receiving medical management of injuries and diseases, and health messages</i>	Camp: 262,681 Host: 62,961	Camp: 300,000 Host: 100,000
	<i># of people who have accessed medical services at BDRCS healthcare facilities in camp and host communities</i>	Camp: 58,095 Host: 14,545	Camp: 12,000 Host: 1,200
	<i># of people in camp and host communities who have accessed Community-Based Health and First Aid services (CBHFA)</i>	Camp: 204,586 Host: 48,416	Camp: 300,000 Host: 200,000
Note: People reached from March 2017 to December 2021: <b>370,035</b> (camp & host communities)			

A total of 138,030 people in camps (262,681) and host communities (62,961) were reached between January and April 2023 through the field hospital operation, Mother and Child Health Care (MCHC) centre service and the Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) outreach activities. CBHFA community volunteers continue to visit target households across 13 camps and three host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-district. As such, 325,642 people in camps and Ukhiya host communities were cumulatively reached as of 30 April 2023 in the new phase of operation.

#### *Field Hospital*

A total of 21,434 patients, the majority from Camp 7 (18,661) and adjacent host community (2,773) 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, an outpatient department, 10-bed inpatient, sexual and reproductive health service (including delivery), blood services, laboratory, and X-ray. During this period, 135 patients were admitted to the hospital with various conditions – this included 51 women who were admitted to the maternity ward for normal delivery.



### *MCH Centre*

3,441 women and children were treated at the Mother and Child Health (MCH) centre located in Teknaf Sadar. Beginning September 2022, the centre with a five-bed capacity continued its operation on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week, mainly catering maternity services for Teknaf Sadar host community people. An average of 30 cases have been treated during this period, including outpatient, inpatient child delivery support, antenatal and post-natal care, outpatient care, and family planning. While operating this newly built MCH centre, a Primary Healthcare (PHC) centre, supported by IFRC, was opened on dry run mode on 27 April 2023 and has been operational since then. The facility is operated in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and IOM. It is a 10-bed capacity centre to serve Ukhiya host communities with the MoHFW standard primary healthcare services.

### *CBHFA outreach*

In the reporting period, 113,155 people in camps (80,438) and host communities (32,717) were provided with key health messages through the provision of CBHFA outreach service. This service aims at complementing the healthcare service provided at the Field Hospital, MCH and other BDRCS health facilities and general health awareness for the affected people, CBHFA service has been provided through regular household visits in 13 camps (2E, 5, 6, 7, 8E, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 & 20 Ext.), and Ukhiya and Teknaf host communities - includes mainly general health education, recreational activities and Psychological First Aid (PFA) for the target people. During this period, 60,092 people in these camps were newly reached and others were followed up. As of 30 April 2023, cumulatively 253,002 people representing around 50,000 households were reached through this service.



(Left) Amid the Cholera outbreak in the camp settlement, CBHFA community volunteers sharing key health messages in Teknaf host community - the catchment area of the Mother and Child Healthcare (MCH) centre. (Right) A woman was about to undergo X-ray examination at the BDRCS Field Hospital in Camp 7 (right). (Photo: IFRC)

**Health facilities supported by IFRC member societies:** It should be noted that apart from the BDRCS Field Hospital, jointly supported by IFRC and Qatar Red Crescent at present, there are 11 other health facilities in the camp run by BDRCS with the support of IFRC member societies, comprising five Primary Health Care (PHC) centres supported by the Swiss Red Cross (in camps 2E, 6, 13 and 15) and Turkish Red Crescent (in Camp 20 Ext) while six Health Posts supported by Japanese Red Cross (in Camp 12), Qatar Red Crescent (in camps 8E & 19) and Turkish Red Crescent (in camps 5, 17 and 22). It is noted that PHC in Camp 11 was destroyed by the fire incident, that occurred on 5 March and it will not be reconstructed, and before the fire, this facility was agreed to be decommissioned as per the recommendation of the rationalization process led by WHO, considering the similar type of health facility, supported by International Rescue Committee (IRC) in place that already serves the catchment population. A daily average of 728 patients were treated during the reporting period.

### **Collaboration with various actors**

*With IFRC member societies:* Within PMO, there is a health-sector coordination group comprising BDRCS, IFRC and IFRC member societies (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.

Regular sector meeting on agenda of common interest is undertaken to resolve issues like share funding, handover process, ongoing staff development and attending WHO/Government requirement of collective health service data sharing on WHO Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) and Government' DHIS2 database.

*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.

#### **SOCIAL MEDIA LINK:**

Safe sanitary practice awareness:

- [HTTPS://TWITTER.COM/IFRCASIAPACIFIC/STATUS/1649277357042335744](https://twitter.com/IFRCASIAPACIFIC/STATUS/1649277357042335744)

Awareness and action during the heatwave in Bangladesh:

- [HTTPS://TWITTER.COM/IFRCASIAPACIFIC/STATUS/1648511343404941313](https://twitter.com/IFRCASIAPACIFIC/STATUS/1648511343404941313)

 <b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>		People targeted	155,000
		People reached	45,340
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The safety and well-being of communities are strengthened through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)	Target
	<i># of people in the camp and host communities provided with shelter and settlement solutions and strengthen their safety and well-being</i>	Camp: 41,065 Host: 1,565	Camp: 120,000 Host: 35,000
	<i># of shelter and settlement solutions (such as alternative construction materials, transitional shelter materials, mid-term shelters etc.) provided for the camp people</i>	Camp: 8,213 Host: 318	Camp: 24,000 Host: 7,000
	<i># of community structures (such as health centre, distribution point, community safe space, roads, bridges etc.) constructed (new) and improved (existing) in the camp settlement</i>	Camp: 8 Host: 2	Camp: 6 Host: 2
	<i># of people in the camp increased knowledge and awareness on safe shelter</i>	Camp: 1,000 Host: 1,470	Camp: TBC Host: 12,075
Note: People reached from March 2017 to December 2021: <b>372,802</b> (camp & host communities)			

A total of 10,095 people in camp and host communities were reached between January and March 2023 period through various shelter interventions provided by BDRCS with the support of IFRC. For the camps, the interventions were the construction of Mid-term shelters, site development works, and construction or renovation support of community structures (i.e., distribution centre, DAPS centre) covering 2,458 households in camps 11 and 13.

**Mid-term Shelter (MTS):** 1,000 households in Camp 11 were supported with Mid-term shelter (MTS) assistance. The main material of MTS includes treated bamboo, metal footing, and tarpaulins in a 10X15 square feet space. Given government restrictions on permanent concrete shelter, the MTS has been the standard shelter solution approved by the camp authority and constructed in collaboration with the site management and site development agency in Camp 11. Note that these 1,000 households were burnt out during the fire incident that occurred on 5 March.

**Site Development and durable shelter:** In Cox's Bazar Sadar host community, 19 households were provided with durable shelters and necessary site development works, such as slope protection, pathways, stairs, and access road. Following the findings of the vulnerability assessment in Teknaf host community, 24 households will be selected and provided with durable shelters. These durable shelters will have concrete structures with two rooms, a verandah and CGI roof following government standards and specifications.

**Care and Maintenance:** In Camp 12, those households who received the MTS support in 2022 will be assessed for care and maintenance assistance, including repair of main components through the distribution of materials and providing labour and porter support to install for the Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs).

**Community structure (Construction support):**

A DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) centre in Camp 13 was constructed which has been used as a community centre to cater training and awareness sessions on protection-related topics (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), domestic violence, woman and child protection) and skills training for women. Another community structure called 'Community Meeting Place' in Camp 19 was constructed during this period to attend women and children to participate in recreational and learning activities. These two facilities will benefit around 2,000 households in these camps.

**Fire response in Camp 11**

A total of 2,695 households received emergency shelter kits, distributed to urgently build makeshift shelter after the fire incident. Each of the shelter kits includes bamboo (muli), ropes (3mm and 6mm) and tarpaulins – based on Rapid Damage Verification categorizing in minor, moderate and severe levels of damage. The purchase of tarpaulins is under an international procurement process with a tender launched; 300 households were supported with the reconstruction of MTS that were burnt out during the fire incident.

**Collaboration with various actors**

*With IFRC member societies:* Coordination with the German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Turkish Red Crescent continues, so as to align or complement the support extended to BDRCS.

*With external actors:* The camp authorities, such as the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), and Camp-in-Charges (CiCs); and Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), and Site Management Support (SMS) agencies of the camps (11, 13 and 19), 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. The partnership with IOM for a bamboo treatment facility has been continued and strengthened the sector's coordination and quality benchmark.

**SOCIAL MEDIA LINK:**

Shelter rebuilding after fire in Camp 11 on 5 March 2023:

- <https://twitter.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1637331360007467008>

Shelter in the host community in Cox's Bazar.

- <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1631459501844074496>

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	People targeted	150,000
		People reached	140,076
Objective:	Communities experience reduced risk of waterborne and water-related diseases, and as such, enjoy improved wellbeing		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)	Target
	# of people reached in the camp and host communities who experience reduced risk of waterborne and water-related diseases	Camp: 89,582 Host: 50,494	Camp: 115,000 Host: 35,000
	# of households with access to safe water sourced through climate-smart, nature-based solutions	Camp: 36,414 Host: 1,840	Camp: 36,000 Host: 10,750
	# of households benefiting from environment-friendly, innovative sanitation services	Camp: 3,175 Host: 7,025	Camp: 23,500 Host: 25,000
	# of households practicing improved hygiene	Camp: 78,107 Host: 50,494	Camp: 55,500 Host: 30,000
Note: People reached from March 2017 to December 2021:156,025 (camp community); 37,016 (host community)			

A total of 96,014 people (including 32,321 new beneficiaries) in camps (11, 13, 18 and 19: 79,110 people) and host community (Ukhiya: 16,904) were supported between January and April 2023, while cumulatively, 140,076 people were reached from Jan 2022 – Apr 2023 with recurrent operation of seven water networks, 11 solid waste management plants, repair of latrines and bathing cubicles and hygiene promotion with kit distributions (hygiene and menstrual hygiene management) in the targeted areas. Highlights are as follows:

**Water supply system:** 36,414 people in camps 11 and 19 continue to have access to safe chlorinated water for drinking and domestic use – the water is supplied through eight water network systems comprising seven in Camp 11 and one in Camp 19. On average, 13,270 cubic meters of water have been supplied after extraction and chlorination of the ground water. All water supply networks used nature-based solutions, installing solar power generation to operate the motor. In camp 18, there are two water supply systems, constructed with the support

of IFRC and handed over to the Swedish Red cross, that continue to provide 4,066 people with safe chlorinated water. As part of regular maintenance, 239 tap stands of water networks and 167 pipelines in camp 11 and 161 tube-wells in Camp 19 were repaired during this period.



Community volunteers of FSM plan in Camp 19 collecting faecal sludge from communal latrines for processing in the plant (Photo: IFRC)



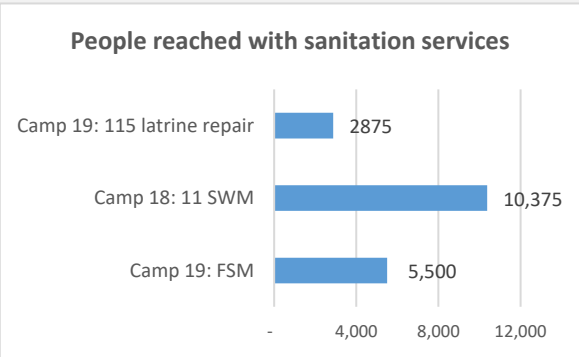
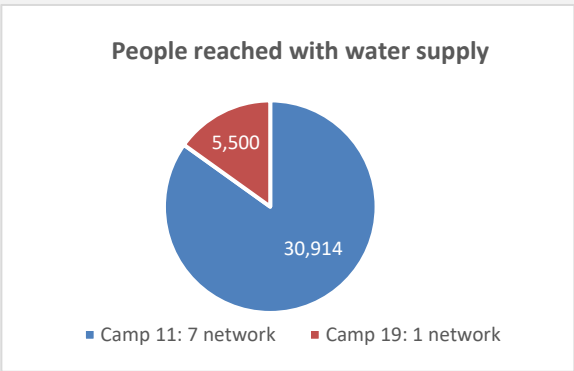
Households in Camp 11 collecting water for drinking from nearby tap stand (Photo: IFRC)

Under host community intervention, 368 households (1,840 people) in Ukhiya host community continue to collect safe water conveniently from 38 deep tube wells near their households, which were constructed in 2020 and 2021. The facilities in camps have the capacity to supply more than 12,000 cubic metres of water per month. Regular water quality monitoring for the camps is conducted to ensure that people consume safe water free from E. Coli. Samples were collected from the water chain on a regular basis, such as at the source, distribution points, and household storage. Critical parameters being monitored include pH, total dissolved solids, E. Coli, iron, turbidity, nitrates, fluoride, arsenic etc.

**Sanitation:** 15,875 people from 3,175 households have been provided with various sanitation services in camps 18 and 19. These services comprise the Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) plant in Camp 19 and 11 Solid Waste Management (SWM) plants in Camp 18.

Moreover, 5,500 people were continually served with the ongoing operation of the **FSM plant in Camp 19 (D block)**, where the faecal sludge of 218 latrines was treated and decontaminated before discharging to the drainage system. At the same time, 2,875 people (575 households) were also provided with repair of 115 shared latrines and bathing facilities in this camp. An FSM lab continues to test the liquid sludge waste before being discharged to the drainage system. This plant ensures climate-friendly FSM service that includes sludge collection, processing, filtration, and producing outputs of biogas and fertilizer.

Also, 10,375 people from 24 sub-blocks in Camp 18 were continually served with the ongoing operation of **11 SWM plants** located at block level in the camp, where approximately 34,714 kg of solid waste from households





was collected. The collected wastes have been segregated into organic and inorganic as well as processed the organic waste to produce fertilizer.

**Hygiene promotion:** 49,225 people in camps 11, 13, 18 and 19 and Ratna Palong (Ukhiya sub-district) host community have been made aware of proper hygiene practice through participating in hygiene promotion sessions, receiving hygiene full and top-up kits (kits for camps only). This has helped improve their knowledge of the importance of hand washing with soap and other aspects of personal and household hygiene. 20,616 hygiene top-up kits (consumable) were distributed in camps 13, 18, and 19, as well as 4,049 full hygiene kits (non-consumable) were distributed. While hygiene top-up kits were distributed in camps for the same beneficiaries, 32,321 people in camps 11, 13, 17 and 19, and 16,904 people in Ukhiya host community participated in hygiene promotion sessions. In addition, 1,946 women and adolescent girls were provided with Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits in the target camps who also participated in sessions on safe menstrual hygiene management – an integral part of hygiene session

**Fire response in March:** Due to the fire incident in Camp 11, three out of seven networks were completely damaged. As part of the fire response, emergency repair and maintenance were conducted for 239 tap stands and 167 pipelines benefiting around 15,000 people in the camp.

### Collaboration with various actors

*With IFRC member societies:* 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. Under the sanitation programme in Camp 18, German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross have been jointly supporting with IFRC to continue the solid waste management in 11 block-level plants. IFRC continues to support drinking water quality and faecal sludge testing lab and all Red Cross and Red Crescent WASH partners make use of it. IFRC also continues to support hygiene promotion sessions, the distribution of hygiene top-up kits in camps 13, 18 and 19 where other partners bilaterally support BDRCS.

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

### SOCIAL MEDIA LINK:

Toilet facilities in host community:

- <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1608626337891352576>



### Livelihoods

People targeted	70,000
People reached	45,815

**Objective:** *The livelihoods of communities are restored and strengthened*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)	Target
	# of people in the camp and host communities reached by restoring and strengthening their livelihoods	Camp: 7,665 Host: 38,150	Camp: 20,000 Host: 50,000
	# of people in camp and host communities provided with cash and voucher assistance (CVA)	Camp: 7,665 Host: 38,150	Camp: 20,000 Host: 50,500

# of people in camp and host communities provided with skills development opportunities	Host: 2,670	Camp: 10,000 Host: 10,000
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Note: People reached from March 2017 to December 2021: **205,755** (camp & host communities)

A total of 30,460 people from 6,092 households in Ramu, Ukhiya and Teknaf Sub-district host communities of Cox’s Bazar were reached between January and April 2023, with conditional cash grants as a major intervention. It is noted that the government of Bangladesh restricted livelihood assistance for the displaced people from Myanmar in the camp settlement. However, there is a skill development framework, approved recently, that can be a future scope to catering services to improve the skills of displaced people so that when they return to Myanmar, they would be able to use the skills for livelihood. Highlights as follows:

### Conditional cash grants for host community:

#### General Livelihood

A total of 444 households (2,220 people) in Ramu (Kossopia) host community were provided with the second instalment of BDT 10,000 (CHF 100) during this reporting period, as part of their conditional cash grant who had received the first instalment of BDT 20,000 (CHF 200) received in October 2022. Upon ongoing assessment of cash utilization of 534 households – the recipient of the first instalment, the selected households, who were found to continue their planned income-generating project, received the second instalment to provide top-up financing for their initiatives.

#### DRR-Linked Livelihood

In addition, 710 households (3,550 people) in Ramu (Gorgonia) host community received a second instalment in this period which followed the first instalment of conditional cash grant in November 2022 for their DRR-linked livelihood and mitigation support. For the same purpose, 363 households (1,815 people) in Teknaf and Ukiya received the first instalment and out of them, 336 households received the second instalment based on the assessment report on the status of fund utilization.

#### Household Selection

To select the most vulnerable households, inclusion and exclusion criteria have been developed based on consultations with the target community people, wealthy groups, government authorities, and relevant agencies (Agriculture, Livestock, etc.). Area-wise community Livelihood Committees have also been formed to ensure that communities are guided and included in the overall process. In this process, 10 FGDs and 4 KIIs were conducted in each target area by deploying 10 Red Crescent volunteers, two National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, five DRR officers, and three CEA staff members. Before distributing the first instalment, livelihood training was conducted in batches for the selected household representatives to improve their knowledge and skills on costing, books of accounts, supply chain, planning and analysis.

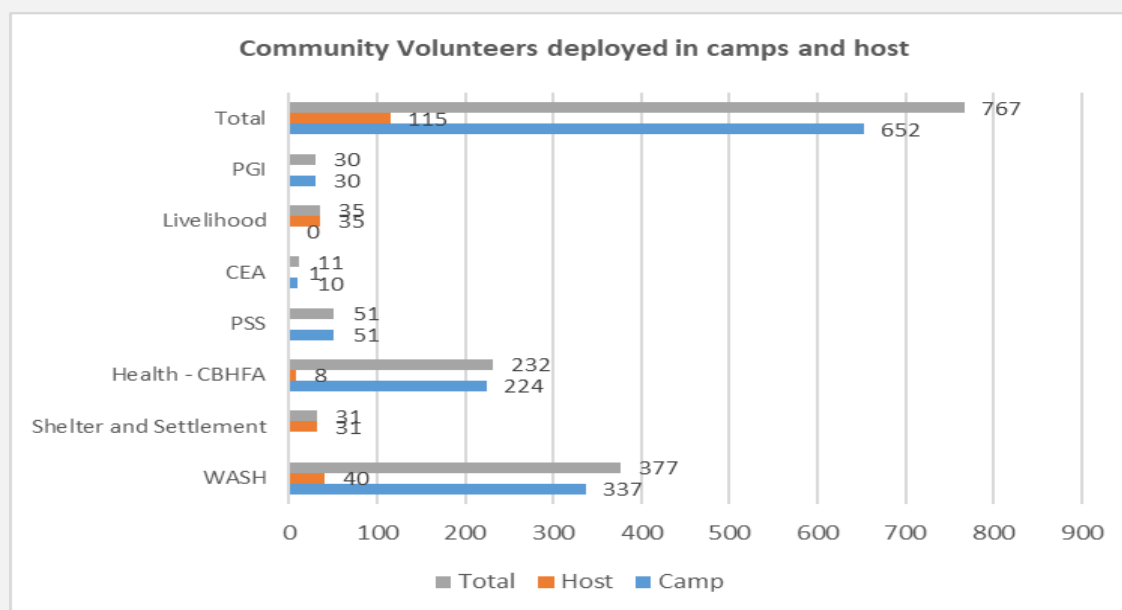
### Unconditional cash grant for host community:

A total of 4,575 households (22,875 people) including households of 1,150 students in Ukhiya host community each received an unconditional cash grant of BDT 4,500 (CHF 45). This unconditional cash grant aims in supporting the immediate household needs of the target vulnerable families including the education expense of their children.

### Cash for Work (CfW)

In addition to the direct cash grant, 767 individuals from camps (683) and host (84) communities, as ‘Community Volunteer’, comprising 594 males and 173 females, were provided with livelihood assistance through various CfW modalities. Trained community volunteers from camp and host communities were engaged across the programme sectors with various roles including fecal sludge collectors, solid waste collectors, CBHFA message disseminators, household-level hygiene promoters, community feedback collectors/communicators, protection

message disseminators, construction workers, daily labours, night guards, supervising. Although direct cash grant support is not allowed for camp communities, the 'CfW' modality creates a scope for the community to get an income and take part in sectoral activities (*see the chart below*).



Dashboard link for details: [Camp & host Community Volunteers deployment](#)

### Collaboration with various actors

*With IFRC member societies:* 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 (on the e-voucher modality of meeting household needs in the camp) 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 Transfers Working Group and Shelter/ Non-Food Items (NFI) Sectors of humanitarian actors, the Camp-in-Charge of individual camps, and Site Management Support (SMS) agencies, for direct or indirect livelihood opportunities.

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	People targeted	115,000
		People reached	51,897
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Vulnerable and marginalised individuals and groups are supported and empowered</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of people provided with essential PGI services (camp community)</i>	Camp: 51,897	Camp: 115,000

# of referrals made to protection case management actors (camp community)	561	As necessary
% of PGI mainstreaming checklist updated for each pro gramme sector	In progress <sup>8</sup>	75% Annually

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

A total of 23,015 people including 786 persons with disabilities (PWDs) in camps 11, 12, 13, 14, and 19 were reached through different PGI essential services. 2,882 people during this period were newly reached through household visits for PGI awareness and assistive device service while other people participated in the centre-based activities on a regular basis. The following highlights are given on the major activities and accomplishments:

**Recreational skills training:** 20,133 people from camps 13, 14 and 19 attended various recreation activities which regularly trained them to learn essential life skills at the Dignity, Access, Participation (DAPS) centres located in each of the camps. The training included origami work, fish net making, jute bag making, hand-made plastic floor mat weaving, making ornaments, hand embroidery, and informal education. In these activities, 786 PWDs participated alongside adolescent girls and elderly people.

**Awareness on PGI:** 2,882 people in the catchment camp areas attended awareness visits of PGI staff and community volunteers. During their visit, they conducted household-level sessions on various PGI topics which deemed relevant in the camp context. Participating in these sessions, household representatives became aware of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and its reporting, ways to empower women, prevention of child marriage, and woman/child trafficking.

**Disability Assessment and assistive device distribution:** Under protection support activity, 5,000 households in Camp 11 and 12 were assessed between September and October 2022, to identify specific types of disability and the need for assistive devices. Based on the assessment report, around 300 people were in need of assistive devices for their independent daily living activities. As part of this initiative, 120 persons with disabilities received assistive devices in February 2023 in collaboration with Camp-in-Charge (CiC) and CBM.



Children from Camp 13 are playing ludu (a board game) to have recreation and learn counting. (Photo: IFRC)



Elderly people at a DAPS centre in Camp 13 are weaving plastic floor mat which is new skills learning as well as a fun activity- for them. (Photo: IFRC)

**Referrals:** 293 people in these three camps were referred to various protection case management actors. Among this number were 193 adolescent girls, boys and children (see the table below).

<sup>8</sup> The sector team maintained the last update in 2021. PGI team accumulated some observations on it which will be revised by each of the sector in 2023.



Protection referrals						
Referral types	January to April 2023			January 2017 - April 2023		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>SGBV</b>	109		109	498	0	498
<b>Child Protection</b>	45	39	84	193	164	357
<b>Trafficking</b>	34	22	56	80	55	135
<b>Restoring Family Links</b>	12	32	44	93	135	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1,218</b>
<i><b>Note:</b> Major protection case management organisations are Technical Assistance Inc. (TAI), Save the Children Bangladesh, IOM, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA) and Care Bangladesh.</i>						

**PGI mainstreaming:** Programme sectors continue to mainstream PGI standards following the sector-specific indicators regarding the Dignity, Access, Protection and Safety (DAPS) approach. During the reporting period, the following mainstreaming initiatives were undertaken, which supported around 2,000 vulnerable individuals in camps and host communities.

Sector	Mainstreaming initiatives undertaken by programme sector
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of low slop entrance of shelters in Camp 11 and 12 with family members who have disabilities or elderly health issues.</li> <li>Construction of a community centre called 'DAPS centre' in Camp 13 with rail, ramps and demarcation for male and female toilet.</li> </ul>
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tap stands repaired with frictions floor material to protect fall over on wet floor.</li> <li>Construction of grab rails, low height stairs at household latrines, to improve accessibility.</li> <li>Inclusion of women with disabilities in hygiene promotion sessions.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BDRCS health team continue to collaborate 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>The selection criteria of the conditional cash grant included the most vulnerable families that have members with persons with disabilities, elderly, woman/child-headed households, pregnant women etc.</li> <li>The response team continues to use a designated waiting or rest area for priority individuals such as the elderly, lactating women, and persons with disabilities.</li> <li>The distribution centres continue to maintain breastfeeding corners at the centres.</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>Disaster management training package incorporates PGI minimum standard selecting female, elderly, PWD as the participants.</li> <li>Maintain contingency stock of protection items (solar lights and dignity kits) for use in emergency response.</li> </ul>

### Collaboration with various actors

*With IFRC member societies:* Coordination continues with the Swedish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and ICRC. One of the highlighted collaborations with ICRC was to assist five camp individuals with disabilities to travel outside the camp with CiC permission, to a centre located in Chittagong City for customized artificial limbs and orthotics. Trainings and workshops are conducted on a regular interval for staff and volunteers of sectors supported by Red Cross Red Crescent partners to increase awareness on PGI mainstreaming maintaining the minimum standard of Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety approach.

*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 for disability assessment to identify the needs of specific assistive devices has also been undertaken with disability case management actors the Christian Blind Mission (CBM), Handicap International and the Centre for Rehabilitation of the Paralysed (CRP). 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 groups are sources of technical support and training.

#### SOCIAL MEDIA LINK:

The Kite Festival in Cox's Bazar was held in cooperation with other humanitarian agencies to bring together children and adults remembering the refugee children in Cox's Bazar. #Behumankind #withrefugees

- <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1642394996514131971>

## Enabling approaches

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	People targeted	400,000
		People reached	169,337
<b>Objective:</b>	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		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people reached through community consultations/outreach - Camp community - Host community	Camp: 132,550 Host: 36,787	Camp: 300,000 Host: 100,000
	# of pieces of feedback received - Camp community - Host community	Camp: 12,161 Host: 860	As received
	% of feedback acted upon	40% <sup>9</sup> (within 48 hrs.) 70% <sup>10</sup> (within 1 week)	100%
Note: People reached from March 2017 to December 2021: <b>170,400</b> (camp community); <b>13,745</b> (host community)			

A total of 20,181 people in camps (19,877) 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19, and Cox's Bazar Sadar and Teknaf host (304) communities were reached during this reporting period through community consultation, household visits, campaign and other forms of feedback collection and information sharing. Highlights as follows:

**Feedback channel:** Seven community feedback channels in camps continue to be functional for target people in camps 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19 that include household visits, community consultation, radio listening program (RLP), information and feedback box, desk, hub and hotline. In the host community, a dedicated hotline - a

<sup>9</sup> Sensitive feedback and provide answer for frequently asked question on service-related information also.

<sup>10</sup> Service related to non-sensitive feedback.

community feedback channel, has been functional from 9 am – 5 pm during weekdays, while the information desk has been set, only during sectoral activities in Ukhiya and Teknaf.

**Consultation with Majhi and religious leaders:** 434 Muslim religious leaders (*imam*) and Majhi (community Leaders) in the camps were engaged for the dissemination of key messages and collection of feedback among the wider camp population through 19 community meetings.

**Radio listening programme:** 176 community radio listening programmes were conducted that reached 2,899 people in various camps. At the same sessions, key messages were shared with participants who also provided feedback and concerns on services and the overall situation of the camp settlement.

**Capturing feedback, complaints, and response:** A total of 3,417 pieces of non-sensitive feedback were collected during this reporting period from 14 camps as well as from the field hospital through various feedback collection channels such as feedback box, desk, hub, hotline, and outreach activities (where BDRCS services are available). Among them, 1789 pieces of non-sensitive feedback related to programming such as shelter, health, WASH, and relief distributions have been responded to through the sectors. Nevertheless, 768 community feedback were responded to on the spot using Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ). In the host community, 171 community feedbacks were collected and acted upon during the beneficiary selection and implementation process using a hotline number while some feedback was responded to through the feedback desk during the service period.

**Fire response:** After the fire incident in March, 12 staff and community volunteers were deployed to operate two help desks, one info-hub and visited households to disseminate information on ongoing emergency assistance. In this process, 376 feedback were captured from the affected households. The feedback was acted upon in coordination with site management on the spot. Requirements of necessary support (i.e. installation of shelter, carrying NFI kits) for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI) were communicated with the shelter and WASH team. 5 children were identified and referred to a team to support restoring family link.

### **Collaboration with various actors**

*With IFRC member societies:* The CEA team has continued to share community feedback reports with in-country IFRC member societies so that matters are addressed promptly, and community consultation is arranged to provide sectoral information. Additional technical support being provided to IFRC member societies, along with collaborative efforts, are based on needs articulated at a coordination and planning meeting in February 2023.

*With external actors:* IFRC and BDRCS continue to consult with Camp-in-Charge (CiC), attend the ISCG Communications with Communities (CwC) working group, share monthly updates, and take support from BBC Media Action providing Key informative messages through Audio recording, and Translation with Broader (TWB) for translation in the Burmese language on banners, community booklets, leaflet for Livelihoods, health, WASH and Shelter sector for developing 25 IEC materials as a tool of social behavioral change communication in this reporting period.

### **SOCIAL MEDIA LINK:**

Fire response is supported by EU-ECHO and community engagement:

- <https://twitter.com/sanjeevkafley/status/1640299939187269634>

Interactive group discussion with various stakeholders:

- <https://twitter.com/AnsariSazzad1/status/1642554451025338369>



## 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 (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on search and rescue, first aid, disaster preparedness, early warning and anticipatory actions</i>	542	1,500 volunteers and staff

During the reporting period, key personnel of unit office (branch) of BDRCS participated in a movement wide coordination meeting with all movement partners active in Cox's Bazar including ICRC, where the development of the unit was widely discussed as a matter of BDRCS district level development. In the discussion following recommendations were made:

- Enhance unit capacity to a level that can manage humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazar.
- Explore/diversify partnerships and collaboration to widen the scope of humanitarian response.
- Red Cross Red Crescent partners to work on humanitarian diplomacy to accelerate the repatriation of displaced people from Myanmar.
- Capacity development for staff and volunteers as well as infrastructure development of the unit office/facility.



## 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 (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>The One Window Framework (OWF) Plan of Action is updated regularly</i>	-	Yes

This reporting period saw two movement coordination meetings (in February and April) with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Partners where future strategies of the PMO were discussed and worked out ways to continue the support for camps and host community people addressing the changing need and encountering funding challenges. From the meeting discussion, major recommendations for the future strategic direction of the PMO includes as follows:

- IFRC to initiate a rationalization exercise in collaboration with all in-country movement partners.
- Continue humanitarian actions ensuring quality and accountability.
- Improvement of PMO-HQ collaboration and coordination by BDRCS.



- Update the operational MEAL framework and conduct yearly need assessments.
- Governance engagement and support senior management.
- Promote innovation lab that can initiate nature-based solutions, green response etc.
- Explore future partnerships (internal and external) for resource mobilizations for the PMO in protracted crisis.
- IFRC and BDRCS security focal will ensure clear information dissemination on security matters and conduct a security risk management workshop using a risk register inviting international and national staff, as deterioration of the security situation was reported in terms of frequency and number of incidents.
- In the future strategic direction, CMR guidance is recommended to be mainstreamed through conducting a security risk management workshop at PMO with facilitation support from CMR Coordinator.



## Secretariat Services

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To provide a high range of quality support services to in-country IFRC member societies with the aim of saving costs and improving efficiency</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual (Jan – Dec 2022)	Target
	<i># of existing integrated and service agreements with respective in-country IFRC member societies are renewed</i>	8	10

Among the nine in-country Participating National Societies with a presence in Cox's Bazar, eight have entered into integrated agreements or service agreements with IFRC. From January onward, the Canadian Red Cross closed its delegation in Bangladesh.



## Support for the displaced community on Bhashan Char Island

Displaced community	17,994
People reached	9,398

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To enable the displaced community on the island to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual (Jan 2022 – Apr 2023)	Target
	<i># of displaced community, relocated on the island are enabled to be disaster-ready and benefit from improved health</i>	12,309	17,994

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

A total of 9,398 displaced people were reached during this reporting period, who were relocated to Bhashan Char from the Cox's Bazar camp settlement. Since January 2022, cumulatively 9,398 people were reached with various intervention including cyclone preparedness, WASH, health services, site management, emergency response.

Bhashan Char (island) is located on the Bay of Bengal, in Hatiya sub-district of Noakhali district in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) aims to relocate 100,000 people displaced from Rakhine state in Myanmar into Cox's Bazar camp settlement to Bhashan Char. Following that, in different batches, 29,501 people have been relocated as of 30 April 2023, according to the latest registration and verification exercise carried out by UNHCR. On 9 October 2021, the GoB 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 response on the island.

BDRCS, being an auxiliary to the government in humanitarian aspects and upon request of the GoB, has been providing humanitarian assistance to the relocated people since the first phase of their relocation to Bhashan Char Island in December 2020. The IFRC extends necessary technical support to BDRCS to carry out its operation on the island. Currently, BDRCS is working in partnership with UNHCR for (a) Site Management, (b) Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), (c) Shelter, (d) Household items distribution and (e) Registration.



BDRCS SMS/EPR volunteers supporting the refugees in the relocation from CXB to BC **(Photo: BDRCS)**



BDRCS organized a simulation drill on early warning and early action to improve emergency response capacity. **(Photo: BDRCS)**

Support for the displaced community on the island is included in the IFRC's revised appeal with a specific funding ask of CHF 6 million for Bhashan Char. So far, CHF 378,554 raised only - a grant, used for purchasing non-food items<sup>11</sup> (NFIs) to meet the immediate needs of the newly relocated households. So far, the Swiss Red Cross and Kuwait Red Crescent in collaboration with UNHCR and the government authorities, BDRCS provided various support to the displaced people. At the same time, with grant support from Kuwait Red Crescent, the IFRC country delegation purchased 4,500 mosquito nets and delivered them to Bhashan Char in April. Highlights of the key activities are as follows:

### **Cyclone preparedness**

More than 2,000 displaced people at cluster 61 observed a simulation drill on Early Warning Early Action, organized by 70 community volunteers, and came to know key cyclone preparedness information amid the cyclone season. A cyclone shelter mapping exercise was conducted at the island. They also collected the information from every household. UNHCR and BDRCS IM team clean the data and prepare an updated file.

<sup>11</sup> plastic floor mat (1000 pcs), toshok/mattress/bedding item (1,480 pcs), pillows (3,700 pcs), bed sheets (1,480 pcs), bucket with lid (1,000 pcs), kitchen sets (1,000 pcs), lpg cylinders with gas (2,000 pcs)

## **WASH support**

An inspection of all the houses in January 2023 was conducted where freshly relocated people - 320 individuals (111 households) started residing. WASH volunteers and the Community Maintenance Team were deployed after evaluating the WASH facilities and electricity lines to address all of the non-functional WASH and electricity concerns. Also, during this reporting period, the WASH sector completed a mass data collection exercise for the relocated people who have symptoms of scabies.

WASH activities implemented during this time included drainage management, household-level solid waste management, wash infrastructure maintenance and disinfection activity for mosquitos. In collaboration with other actors, BDRCS distributed 1,234,318 pcs of aqua tabs, 229,428 pcs of bath soaps, 112,350 pcs of laundry soaps, 13,837 pcs of jute begs, 246 pcs and 458 pcs of 500 gm and 1kg detergent powder packs among the relocated people. On 30 March WASH sector of Bhashan Char celebrated World Water days and all the WASH actors participated including the BDRCS SMS team.

## **Health Support**

The health sector of Bhashan Char completed both phases of Oral Cholera vaccines (OCV) in February and March, whereas 28,138 individuals (27,364 relocated people and 774 Bangladeshi nationals) received both doses of OCV. BDRCS SMS/EPR volunteers disseminated information and mobilized the community to receive the OCV.

With the support of the IFRC and Kuwait Red Crescent, BDRCS organised psychosocial support (PSS) training for BDRCS staff on the island in February. In two batches, a total of 55 staff and volunteers joined. Topics, such as understanding PSS, understanding stress, identifying stressors, coping strategies, communication and active listening to each other, self-care, etc. were covered. BDRCS PSS Manager was deployed for conducting the training with a trained and experienced RCY PSS volunteer.

## **Site Management**

In December 2022, the BDRCS team managed to identify 250 functional biogas extensions for producing gas for cooking. This initiative was taken by the UNHCR Energy team and BDRCS is supporting it. Following that during this reporting report, where biogas will be operational and stoves will be installed, BDRCS supervised the installation of the 216 shared kitchen door, theft protection grill, and high window grill. The SMS/EPR community volunteers, WASH hygiene promotion community volunteers, and BDRCS and BRAC volunteers' teams were used by BDRCS to prepare the beneficiary list for the biogas.

BDRCS trained 105 SMS//EPR volunteers of BDRCS, 22 nutrition volunteers of Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV), 5 stove repairing volunteers of Qatar Charity and 95 hygiene promotion volunteers on safe cooking, the use of pressure cookers, and biogas. All these trained volunteers from the relocated community received a pressure cooker, new LPG regulator, new hosepipe, and hose clamp.

BDRCS now moving to the community level to mainstream the use of pressure cookers in an effort to reduce the pressure on the use of LPG. A total of 333 relocated people completed the training and received pressure cookers. Also, the SMS team started conducting awareness sessions for the cluster-level CPP community volunteers. Awareness messages on drowning, fire safety, CFRM, and other Bhashan Char-related concerns are being shared on a regular basis. So far 651 relocated people from 33 clusters have reached during this reporting period.

BDRCS completed the assessment of all 1,057 solar streetlights (SSLs) on the island to understand the functionality of the existing SSLs. Among these 1,057 SSLs, 560 were found fully functional, 56 partially functional, 233 non-functional and 208 missing or stolen. Also, the Installation of the iron fencing for the 7 children's playground is completed by BDRCS.

## Emergency Preparedness and Response (ERP)

BDRCS started the placement of fire extinguishers at the community level. After ensuring training for the custodians, BDRCS placed the fire extinguishers. Some 2,280 relocated people from 95 clusters are identified as custodians and they received training to ensure proper and timely response during any fire incident. During the placement and after placement, the BDRCS EPR team and volunteers conducted awareness activities of the use of it and to prevent theft incidents. In March, BDRCS provided training to 15 participants on basic fire response.

## Support to newly relocated families

Some 550 displaced people in 2 slots were relocated from Cox's Bazar to Bhashan Char during this reporting period. Being the Site Management lead, BDRCS provided immediate support to them at their allocated houses. About 1,688 household items were distributed among the relocated families on the day of their relocation to the island, which includes jerry can, buckets, mosquito nets, pillows, mattresses, and kitchen sets.

## Community engagement

The second phase of the Community-Led Project (CLP) for the year 2022 in Bhasan Char was successfully implemented by BDRCS by employing the Rahinga people as CfW. Using brick and sand, 30 damaged parts of the internal roads in the refugee communities were rebuilt. Besides, the third playground for kids was kind of full of large concrete and brick fragments that imposed risks on the kids. With technical support from UNHCR, BDRCS arranged some CfW to remove the brick from the playground, making it safe and usable for the kids. Also, the second phase's completion and feedback session with the community has been finished.

BDRCS continuously shared pressure cooker use and safe cooking practices with the safe uses instruction cards with the relocated community. BDRCS also provide training on safe uses to 5377 relocated people throughout 49 clusters. The trained people receive pressure cookers in addition to BDRCS replacing their manual and poorly maintained cooking stoves. BDRCS replaced all of the regulators and hosepipes to prevent LPG-related fire occurrences. These activities were supported by UNHCR.



BDRCS staff and volunteers involved in Bhashan Char operation and stationed at the island participating in the group activities during the PSS training conducted in February 2023. **(Photos: BDRCS)**

During the cluster-level service monitoring conducted by the SMS employees and volunteers between January to April, BDRCS received a total of 729 WASH, protection, health, and shelter-related concerns as part of the Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) activity at Bhashan Char. All of the cases were shared with the relevant actors or sectors for their consideration.



### **Coordination and others**

In April Assistant Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (ARRRC) organized an ad-hoc meeting with the Officer in Charge of the Navy and representatives of the organizations working on repair and maintenance. Understanding the actors' organizational capabilities for maintaining infrastructure was the goal of the meeting. Following the request of the ARRC and NAVY, the BDRCS SMS team assessed the shattered doors and windows of the houses where relocated people are staying, and the assessment report was shared with ARRC.

The SMS team in coordination with CiC called a DMC meeting to ensure proper sectoral preparedness during the Eid holidays in April. In this meeting, every sector focal presented their preparedness and action plan with the list of partner staff who will stay on the island during the holidays.

BDRCS regularly coordinate with the other agencies who are working on the island.

## **D. FUNDING**

Up to 30 April 2023, the appeal coverage is 55 per cent funded for Cox's Bazar operations, while Bhashan Char operations is 0.06 per cent funded. For more details on the income and expenditure, refer to the financial report attached at 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 1811458500; email: [secretarygeneral@bdracs.org](mailto:secretarygeneral@bdracs.org)
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### In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Cessie Petchi, Strategic Engagement and Partnership; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

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

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: [mursidi.unir@ifrc.org](mailto:mursidi.unir@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents



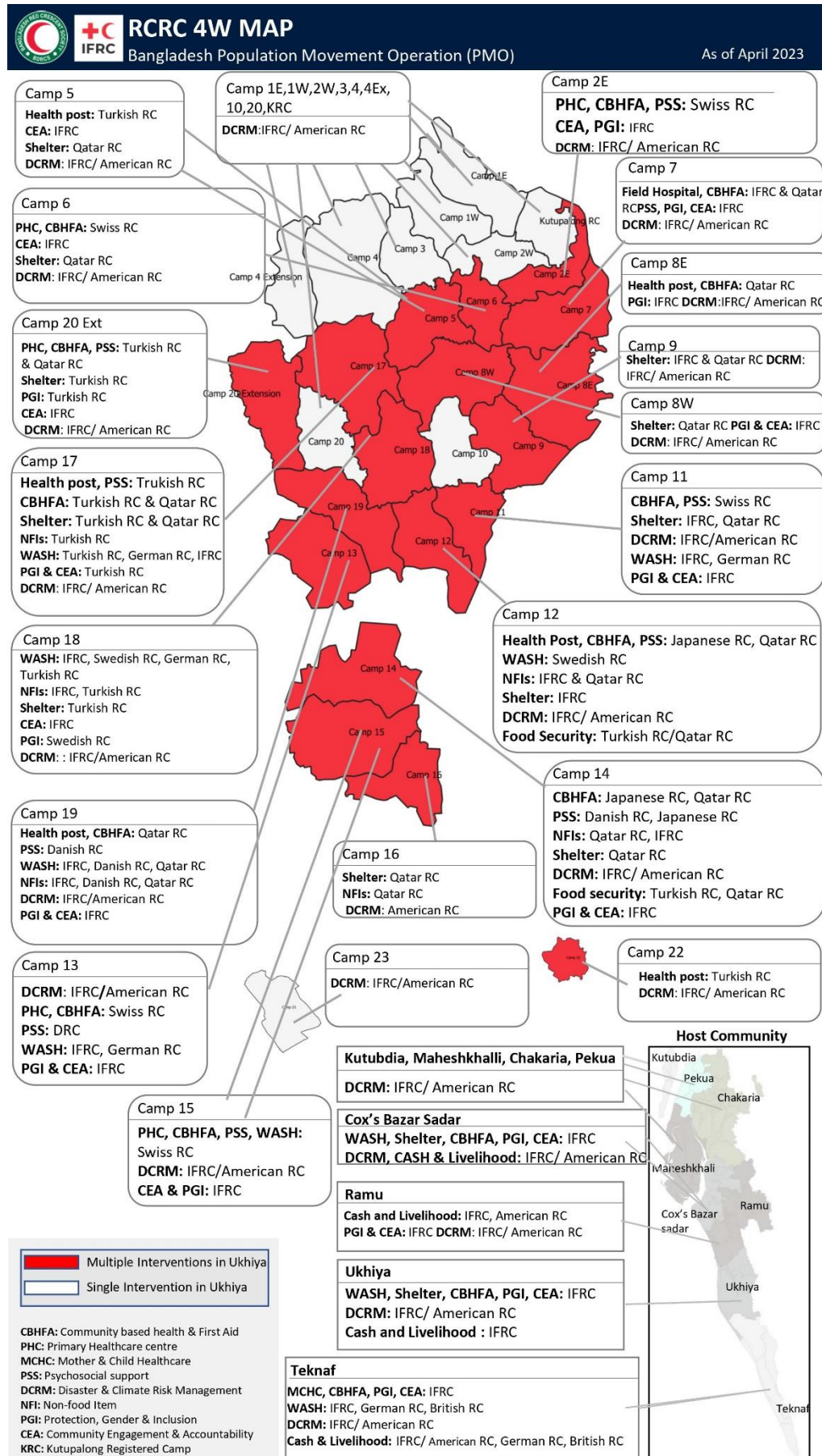
Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

## 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.

## Annex 1: 4W map of PMO



# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2023/4	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2024/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05 Jun 2023

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	28,748,000
AOF2 - Shelter	36,803,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	6,375,000
AOF4 - Health	18,065,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	22,201,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	5,054,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,734,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	14,252,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>133,232,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 05 Jun 2023</b>	<b>73,282,219</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>55.00%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	920,776	1,139,156	-218,379
AOF2 - Shelter	17,057,140	15,144,563	1,912,576
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,337,231	2,175,686	161,545
AOF4 - Health	7,430,220	5,302,059	2,128,161
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	9,405,439	8,535,187	870,252
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	4,103,983	3,079,649	1,024,334
AOF7 - Migration	10,702,404	7,711,518	2,990,885
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	18,804,676	16,630,011	2,174,666
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,385,157	1,378,710	6,446
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	11,679	13,482	-1,803
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,159,618	1,160,404	-787
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>73,318,322</b>	<b>62,270,425</b>	<b>11,047,897</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/04

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	67,748,159
Expenditure	-62,270,425
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>5,477,734</b>
Deferred Income	5,750,347
Funds Available	11,228,081

## 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	2017/1-2023/4	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2024/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05 Jun 2023

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						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	179,521	77,691	0		257,212	
Australian Red Cross	938,649		377,515		1,316,164	
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	109,476		2,788,396	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,565,312				2,565,312	
British Red Cross (from mittee*)	269,459				269,459	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	250				250	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	147,500				147,500	
DREF Response Pillar				321,246	321,246	
European Commission - DG ECHO	165,896				165,896	
Finnish Red Cross	16,483				16,483	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	120,678				120,678	
German Red Cross	23,908				23,908	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	228,313	131,521			359,833	
IFRC at the UN Inc	977				977	
Irish Red Cross Society	16,304				16,304	
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	7,062,792				7,062,792	704,442
Italian Red Cross	117,332				117,332	
Japanese Red Cross Society	561,805		127,729		689,534	
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	183,344				183,344	
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	1,140				1,140	
Other	100,784				100,784	
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	2,321,429				2,321,429	
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	656,873		30,874		687,747	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	33,051				33,051	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	201,183	210,382	55,300		466,866	
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	

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/1-2023/4	Operation	MDRBD018
Budget Timeframe	2017/1-2024/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 05 Jun 2023

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

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The Republic of the Philippines	150,530				150,530	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	496,993				496,993	
United States Government - PRM	33,023,800				33,023,800	5,045,905
United States - Private Donors	95				95	
Write off & provisions				-2,033	-2,033	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>65,946,642</b>	<b>687,491</b>	<b>746,445</b>	<b>367,581</b>	<b>67,748,159</b>	<b>5,750,347</b>
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>67,748,159</b>	<b>5,750,347</b>