



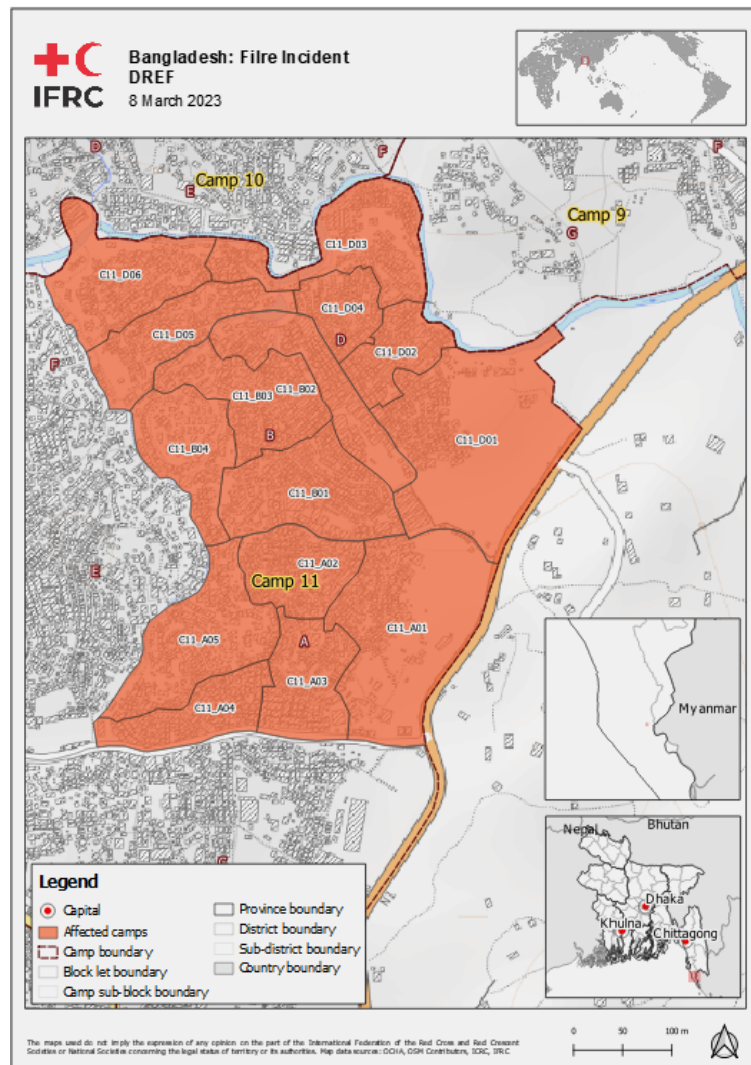
Fire Incident: Emergency Response for Displaced People from Rakhine in Camp 11



A massive fire broke in Camp 11, Cox's Bazar, affecting thousands of camp population (Photo Credit: Abdullah - photographer)

Appeal: MDRBD029	DREF Allocated: CHF 500,000	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Fire
Glide Number: FR-2023-000031-BGD	People Affected: 15,000 people	People Targeted: 15,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2023-03-10	Operation End Date: 2023-09-30	Operation Timeframe: 6 months
	Targeted Areas:	Chittagong	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

A massive and devastating fire broke out in one of the Kutupalong Refugee Camps in Cox's Bazar on the afternoon of 5 March 2023, where the flames blazed for some three hours in Camp 11. It is initially ignited from block D of camp 11 around 2:45 PM and immediately spread across 15 sub-blocks (A1-A5, B1-B4, D1-D6), leaving nearly 3,000 shelters and critical infrastructures including community centers, water networks, learning centers and health facilities either fully or partly damaged. (Reference: ISCG Situational Report as of 6 March 2023). Camp 11 is located on hilly terrain and is one of the 33 Camps in Cox's Bazar.

Although the cause of the fire incident remains unknown as no official reports have been released by the government, however, the current season, wind intensity and direction as well as the type of materials used for the settlement and density of shelters, have been key contributing factors as to why the fire had spread rapidly and engulfed its surrounding areas.

The Government of Bangladesh immediately mobilized its Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) units from Ukhiya and Cox's Bazar to suppress the fire, while the CPP trained Disaster Management Unit (DMU) volunteers in Camp 11 and from its adjacent camps also supported in managing the fire as well as assisting the relocation of affected individuals to temporary safe spaces. This was proven to be a difficult tasks as Camp 11 is accessible to vehicles on its perimeter using a ring road, however, to enter the epicenter of the area requires maneuvering through smaller lane and alleyways. Firefighters and the supporting community members had to use additional water piping and sand to support the fire fighting in these harder-to-reach areas.

Being the lead Area of Responsibility (AoR) of Camp 11, IOM also immediately responded by mobilizing its trained

response teams and disaster management units/ trained CPP volunteers to create fire breaks in its attempt to control the fire in coordination with the FSCD. (Reference: IOM situation Report as of 6 March 2023).

With all these efforts, the fire was reported under control and the fire was officially declared extinguished at 5:00 PM of the same day. At present, affected families who lost their shelters are temporarily staying with their relatives and neighbors within Camp 11 and in the adjacent camps.

The following pictures depict the devastation caused by the massive fire (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC PMO Communications Team).



Scope and Scale

Based on situation reports dated 6 March 2023, more than 3,000 households or more than 15,000 individuals have been affected, with more than 5,000 individuals displaced.

More than 2,800 shelters have been damaged (2,664 fully damaged; 141 partially damaged) including their household belongings such as blankets, sleeping mats, clothing, cooking materials, mosquito nets and hygiene related items. More than 1,000 WASH infrastructures were destroyed including three water networks, four Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) Treatment plants, one Material Recovery Facility (MRF), 153 bathing cubicles, 538 latrine doors, and 351 tube-wells with hand pumps.

Moreover, three Health facilities were destroyed, including one Health Post (HP) and two Primary Health Centers (PHCs). Although there are two health facilities that remain functional in Camp 11 with 19 facilities augmenting from adjacent camps, there is a significant reduction on the available services being provided by these facilities particularly on the provision of basic emergency care, outpatient services, minor trauma management, short hospitalization capacity, and in-patient bed capacity availability. (WHO Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) Report).

Moreover, 155 critical infrastructures such as learning centers, Women Friendly Spaces, women-led community center, child friendly space, maktubs/mosques, have been reported to be destroyed including their equipment and materials being used. Because of these damages, access to educational, social and religious activities have been disrupted especially for children, adolescents, and women which may cause impact to the psychosocial well-being among these groups.

Considering all these impacts, children, women, elderly, persons with disability including pregnant and lactating women, are considered highly vulnerable due to limited access to services that are specific to their needs.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	

Lessons learned

In the last two years (2021-2022), BDRCS through the support of IFRC together with RCRC Movement Partners have responded to three major fire incidents that occurred in Camps 9, 8w, 8E, 16, and 5, with more than 100,000 people reached with emergency life-saving interventions, including the provision of dry food packages, emergency household items, WASH kits, and installation of emergency latrines and tents.

Reflecting on these experiences both the best practices as well as challenges encountered, it has significantly contributed to assessing the overall level of response readiness capacity of BDRCS in Cox's Bazar and in continuously enhancing its institutional readiness to respond. These includes the creation of trained emergency response teams composed of camp-based volunteers within the BDRCS priority camps, including Camp 11 as well as selected BDRCS staff based in Ukhiya sub-distict office adjacent to the camps to ensure the quick mobilization of responders and management of logistical assets are deployed.

Additionally, the operationalization of the Emergency Operation Cell (EOC) in PMO, especially when it is activated, has contributed to ensuring a centralized situation monitoring and internal coordination among sectors and RCRC partners, effective resource mobilization, and timely development and sharing of situation reports and bulletins.

As BDRCS and IFRC are recognized key players in the Disaster Risk Management portfolio across the 33 camps, together with other key humanitarian agencies, initiated the fire preparedness awareness campaign that has been identified as one of the profound gaps during the last fire incidents in the camp settlements which began in February 2023. This software engagement aims to complement the ongoing capacity building efforts on Fire preparedness and response in camps.

BDRCS and IFRC continue to enhance its coordination with the government and humanitarian community through the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) office and Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) by ensuring active engagement and participation in different existing coordination platforms both in Cox's Bazar and in camps.

Lastly, framework agreements on response items that are critical in the first 72 hours such as bamboos (mul and borak) are already in place to ensuring timely and effective response.

All these mechanisms and response capacities built are significantly contributing to the ongoing fire response in camp 11. Internal reflection/ lessons learned workshops shall be organized to ensure that best practices and areas for improvement in this ongoing response are continuously captured for future response readiness enhancement for BDRCS.

Current National Society Actions

Assessment	BDRCS mobilized staff and volunteers jointly with the site management lead agency in validating affected households in Camp 11 and identify the most prioritized needs. Sectoral teams have also been mobilized to conduct rapid assessment to identify the extent of damages on the BDRCS facilities.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>In coordination with the Food Security Sector in Cox's Bazar, BDRCS provided emergency dry food package composed of bread, puffed rice, molasses, biscuits, and peanuts to complement the ongoing hot meal support being provided by FSS partners in Camp 11.</p> <p>BDRCS engaged 116 individuals in camp 11 through cash for work to support in the repacking of household items, porter support to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs), and crowd control management during the relief distribution.</p>
National Society Readiness	BDRCS Activated its emergency contingency stocks prepositioned as well as the trained Emergency Response Teams (ERT) within Cox's Bazar. Emergency Operations Fund have been activated to support in the mobilization of resources as well as emergency procurement of dry food items.
Community Engagement And Accountability	BDRCS activated their Information hub and desks and mobilized staff and volunteers in setting up complaints and feedback mechanism during the distribution. Awareness dissemination on the basic information related to the assistance that will be provided by BDRCS have been provided to the targeted beneficiaries.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	BDRCS PGI team mobilized staff and volunteers to ensure the needs of the EVIs among the affected population are addressed. BDRCS' PGI efforts is part of a wider coordination group focusing on General Protection of vulnerable persons and contribute to maintaining referral pathways for different protection related services in close coordination with different sector lead agencies in Camp 11 such as IOM (Site Management lead), UNHCR (Registration, documentation, and Case Management), BLAST (legal assistance), Mukti CXB (GBV), Save the Children (Child Protection), HelpAge and CDD (Physiotherapy/rehabilitation), and RRRC through the Camp in Charge (Safety and Security).
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	In coordination with WASH Sector in camp 11, BDRCS is currently installing emergency water points in the fire-affected sub-blocks to facilitate temporary water supply for the affected people while the restoration of water networks is still underway.
Health	Health team of BDRCS and IFRC mobilized Mobile Medical Team (MMT) to provide emergency medical services and community health volunteers to facilitate emergency First Aid and Psychosocial First Aid to the fire affected population. In addition, 3 ambulances (2 in Field Hospital;1 in 2E PHC) remain standby to extend support to Cox's Bazar Health Sector and casualty/patient transportation to BDRCS field hospital.
	Shelter team of BDRCS/IFRC facilitated the distribution of emergency shelters kits composed of tarpaulins, muli bamboos, and ropes (6mm and 3mm) following the primary damage information from site management agency.

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>In addition, trained shelter volunteers of BDRCS together with shelter sector member agencies have been mobilized to provide technical support in the installation of temporary shelters to families who received the emergency shelter items.</p> <p>Also, jointly with IOM, BDRCS/IFRC has also provided emergency household items, such as blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and solar lights to 2,872 fire affected families.</p> <p>BDRCS and IFRC, being the Shelter and non-food items (NFI) sector lead agency in Camp 11, together with IOM as Site Management focal, is currently organizing coordination meeting in the camp level to jointly plan on the next phase of the shelter intervention particularly on the construction of mid-term shelters among sector member agencies.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>BDRCS activated EOC immediately after the Fire incident (from 06.00 PM of 5 March 2023) to collect/compile relevant information and mobilize resources for effective and efficient response.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>BDRCS and IFRC activated its Multi-Hazard Response Plan (MHRP) which includes its emergency contingency stocks as well as its trained Emergency Response Teams such as the Quick Response Team (QRT), Rapid Response Team (RRT) and Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) to take part in emergency response activities jointly with Site Management Agency and key partners/stakeholders.</p>
Coordination	<p>Coordination Meeting among RCRC Partners have been conducted and presided by BDRCS and IFRC Management to provide progress update of situation on the ground. In parallel, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) team led by the Emergency Response organized an emergency meeting among sector team leads to identify existing capacities of BDRCS and collectively determine initial response actions.</p>

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	<p>IFRC Sector Leads such as Shelter, WASH, and CEA have worked closely with their BDRCS counterparts to ensure that the quality of response is provided. IFRC also extended its logistical support through activating its logistics hub and manpower as well as fleet in ensuring that the emergency stocks prepositioned are dispatched on a timely basis.</p> <p>IFRC supported BDRCS in organizing RCRC Movement Partners Meeting in Cox's Bazar to provide periodic update of situation and activities related to the ongoing operation.</p>
ICRC	<p>ICRC is on standby to provide any possible support related to Restoring Family Link (RFL) through the BDRCS local Cox's Bazar unit (equivalent to a branch).</p>
	<p>American Red Cross/IFRC mobilized its existing staff from DRM (DRR, ER, CPP) to support in the ongoing response of BDRCS in Camp 11. In addition, the Emergency Operations fund allocated from the DRM readiness budget have been activated for quick response from PMO.</p>

Participating National Societies	Danish Red Cross is currently providing technical support to BDRCS on the ongoing planning for implementation of Psychosocial support activities in Cox's Bazar and camp level.
	Swiss Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross are engaged with BDRCS health sector in identifying needs and gaps related to the provision of health services.
	German Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross are providing technical support to BDRCS WASH team in identifying additional needs and gaps on water and sanitation, solid waste and fecal sludge management.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Government of Bangladesh dispatched the Firefighting units from Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD) to suppress the ongoing fire while Law Enforcement Agencies (APBN) are on the ground ensure law and order in the affected camp.
UN or other actors	<p>IOM: As Site Management Sector Agency, leads the sector lead agencies in camp 11 in the overall coordination as well as conducting Joint Needs Assessment (JNA). As WASH Sector Focal agency in the camp, IOM shall lead in restoring WASH facilities supported by other WASH sector member agencies.</p> <p>WFP: as Food Security Lead in the camps have provided hot meals to affected population. Norwegian Refugee Council: plans to augment in providing NFI's such as kitchen set and WaSH item along with installation of emergency latrine.</p> <p>IRC, Action Aid and Dan Charch Aid: plans to provide dignity kits.</p> <p>Save the Children: plans to provide standard clothing items.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

BDRCS and IFRC are following the existing coordination mechanism with the humanitarian partners in Cox's Bazar established by Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) office and Guided by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). BDRCS and IFRC field teams are engaged with camp administration authority and partners to continuously update Red Cross efforts in the coordination meetings organized by Camp in Charge Office. In Cox's Bazar, the Heads of Sub-Offices (HoSDs) of BDRCS and IFRC are continuously in touch with RRRC office and ISCG for progress sharing and cascading the key guidance to the wider teams working on the ground. This coordination mechanism is also helping us to allocate resources efficiently, avoiding duplication and collectively achieve the overall humanitarian imperatives.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Through information and assessments gathered and participated by IOM and BDRCS (ISCG and BDRCS Situation Reports), it is identified that 2,805 shelters have been damaged (2,664 fully damaged; 141 partially damaged). The damage extends to their household belongings, equipment and basic items such as blankets, sleeping mats, clothing, cooking materials, mosquito nets and hygiene related items. It is also identified that currently at least 591 burnt/damaged LPG canisters have been collected from affected households.

Although at least 2,562 affected households have received emergency shelter packages and technical support, the need for new cooking stoves and kitchen sets has been identified as key priorities which has been committed to be provided by IOM.

There is currently an ongoing plan for the construction of Mid-term shelters in Camp 11, and with that, a need to immediately clear the area of debris to allow safe mobility, restore water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, establish makeshift distribution points for food and non-food items, temporary structure for medical services and deployment of water bladders for drinking water. IOM, as the Site Development lead agency in Camp 11, together with WFP and SMEP has already begun with the said clearing of debris. As soon as debris clearing is completed, site planning shall commence by which the same agencies shall take responsibility.

For families whose shelters have been destroyed (fully and partially), emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins, muli bamboos, and ropes will be needed to be used as temporary shelters and essential household items such as blankets, plastic mats, mosquito nets and solar lights are of dire necessity.



Health

According to the WHO Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) Report, 1 Health Post (HP) and 2 Primary Health Centers (PHCs) were destroyed in Camp 11. Due to this, there is a significant reduction in available health services accessible to those affected in. Aside from that, the closest large hospital, a government facility in Cox's Bazar town, is around 1.5 hours drive away and pose a risk to patients who require immediate attention and needs. With this significant reduction of services being provided in the medical facilities, it may also pose possible occurrence of secondary health risks especially to extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI). And although the BDRCS' Primary Health Center was one of health facilities destroyed by the incident, however, due to the recent health facility rationalization exercise across the 33 camps where the said facility has been recommended to be decommissioned due to the re-categorization of health service facility coverage especially in camp 11, the need to reconstruct the facility is no longer required.

As these affected people living near the damaged facilities may also have restricted mobility to seek assistance, it is most likely that their condition could worsen if not managed. In this case, it is essential that these kinds of basic first aid services must be brought accessible to them through the community-based approach.

Additionally, as the affected population may be undergoing some level of fear, stress, and anxiety due to the traumatic event brought by the incident, psychological first aid and psychosocial support both for the affected people and first responders such staff and volunteers are needed.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The situation update based on joint assessment done through ISCG has identified that there was significant damage to 1,050 WASH infrastructures such as water networks, fecal sludge treatment plants, material recovery facility, bathing cubicles, latrines and tube-wells with hand pumps.

Due to the extensive damage, access to safe and potable water was disrupted and has been one of the most essential needs in the camps. Because of the incident, there are several households that have been affected due to damages to the existing water supply facilities and networks. Continuation of this situation may lead to a degradation of safe sanitation practices, leading to potential health risk and will also create strain on the WASH facilities of the neighboring camps.

Although there are temporary water points that were presently installed, the restoration of the damaged water networks is essential to ensure the adequacy and sufficiency of safe water supply in the camp.

IOM is the lead agency for WASH response in Camp 11, along with partners such as BRAC, SHED, ACF, Shushillan, DSK, MSF and BDRCS (water system installation).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Based on available information, 155 critical infrastructures such as learning centers, safe spaces for women, child friendly space and maktubs/mosques, have been reported to be destroyed. This include two UNFPA-supported facilities - one Women Friendly Space (WFS) and one Women-Led Community Centre (WLCC) which was destroyed in Camp 11 Block D.

There is concern where some women were unable to receive aid as they lack proper clothing (burqa, hijab, orni) to move out to open spaces. There is also greater risk for some women to be targeted by their partners due to aggravated tensions, and also risk of losing dignity due to overcrowding of temporary shelters, which will also include girls and gender diverse people. Currently there is coordination between CARE, Mukti Cox's Bazar, ActionAid, DCA, IOM, GUK, IRC and UNFPA to ensure the protection of these needs.

Children are also a vulnerable group that has been heavily affected by this disaster. There is an urgent need for care arrangements as many of their parents are busy rebuilding the household and also clothing as their clothes have been burnt by the fire. Awareness raising and essential support through door-to-door visits are also identified as crucial needs. Currently, there is coordination between UNICEF, DSS, BRAC, CODEC, COAST and SCI to oversee these needs.

Because of the fire, many affected individuals have also lost important documents especially their WFP Scope cards that are essential for the identification purpose and to facilitate access to assistance and services in the camps. On top of that, many affected families have also dispersed into other camps, leaving some difficulty with regards to tracking and supporting these affected groups. IOM, UNHCR (CBP initiative with community members), Tdh, DSS, IRC, BRAC, ActionAid, Save the Children International and DRC are able to coordinate and support these general protection activities. Although BDRCS is not mapped as one of protection key agencies in Camp 11, BDRCS can contribute through maintaining a functional referral pathway for different protection services provided by different agencies and ensuring that BDRCS facilities in camps has the capacity to provide access to receiving protection related cases and make appropriate referrals.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

It is noted through the joint assessments that 1 integrated nutrition facility was completely burnt, including all its nutrition equipment and supplies. Aside from that, as all shelters including cooking and kitchen materials were destroyed due to the fire, there is an urgent need to provide access to emergency food assistance especially within the first 72-hours, and especially to the most vulnerable groups with regards to nutrition such as young

children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly.

As Food Security Sector (FSS) agencies led by WFP is currently providing hot meals in camp 11 and mobilizing community volunteers, augmentation on the provision of dry food packages is identified as one of the current gaps from the FSS.



Community Engagement And Accountability

As the availability of communication channels are already considered limited even before the fire incident occurred, and with some of the information hub facilities currently damaged, ensuring access to life-saving and practical information on what type of services and where they can seek the assistance are one of the important infrastructures that need to be restored and enhanced. And at the same time, ensuring that community people's involvement and giving access to hearing their perceived needs especially in determining the most appropriate assistance will be crucial in order for the sectoral interventions to be provided in this emergency will be found acceptable and appropriate by the people where particular assistance will be provided.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this operation is to provide immediate needs such as in the shelter, WASH, Health, CEA and PGI sectors for the fire affected population through life-saving interventions and restoration of basic services in Camp 11, Kutupalong Refugee Camp in Cox's Bazar.

Operation strategy rationale

The implementation of activities proposed in this DREF operation is expected to be completed within six months period based on the following considering factors:

1. The timeline on the procurement process of the items on shelter (replenishment) and WASH may require a minimum of at least 3-4 months.
2. The consideration of time required to secure approval process from the camp authorities before the activities can be implemented particularly on the installation of water supply networks.
3. As cyclone (April- May) and monsoon (June to August) seasons are approaching in Bangladesh, this may have potential effect on the implementation and completion of the said activities.

Concurrently, there is an ongoing Emergency Appeal for the Population Movement Operation by BDRCS that is active in Cox's Bazar. However, due to earmarking and unavailability of funds for the specific activities that are required and proposed for this response, BDRCS has put forward its proposal to launch a DREF operation to ensure these lifesaving activities can be carried out immediately. Additionally, the anticipated funding coverage for the PMO Emergency Appeal for year 2023 currently stands at 14 per cent.

SECTORAL INTERVENTION RATIONALE

a) Shelter and Household Items:

BDRCS is the shelter focal agency in Camp 11. Therefore, it has the overall responsibility to ensure the immediate shelter and household item needs are provided on a timely and efficient manner. The immediate and highly essential needs that were identified to ensure the affected households are able to repair their existing houses or erect temporary shelters to relief the congestion were emergency shelter kits which include the tarpaulin, muli bamboo

and ropes (6mm and 3mm) for fully and partially damaged shelters, and emergency household items such as blankets, floor mats, mosquito nets and solar lamps. In this assistance, IOM will be providing ropes and solar lights as part of collaborative efforts.

Technical volunteers will simultaneously conduct awareness raising through their work within the community in fire safety, prevention and protection.

b) WASH:

BDRCS is recognized as one of the leading partner agencies providing safe and potable water supply in Camp 11 covering more than 6,000 households/ 30,000 people through its 6 water networks. As 3 of which have been fully damaged due to the incident, 3,000 households/15,000 people are directly affected. The focus of BDRCS is to ensure the water system is restored as soon as possible to provide relief quickly through safe, clean and potable water. BDRCS WASH technical experts has advised that in the DREF timeline of 6 months, 2 water systems will be able to be installed.

c) Health:

BDRCS through its Community Health Volunteers is continuously conducting health assessment in identifying community-based health needs as a secondary impact of fire and providing basic first aid management in the affected sub-blocks. Ensuring available and sufficient supplies of first aid materials for the volunteers will support in such activities.

The volunteers will also be conducting Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Psycho-Social Support (PSS) to affected communities. Meanwhile, Mental Health and Psychosocial support sessions shall also be provided to its volunteers and staff as needed whose cost shall be covered through the sector's regular activity budget.

d) Livelihoods and Basic Need:

BDRCS has already started mobilizing the dry food distribution in coordination with the Food Security Sector (FSS) and other relevant stakeholders including site management and camp in charge office. This effort aims to address the gaps from the Food Security Sector (FSS) and to complement with the provision of hot meals led by the FSS partners.

The dry food packages to continue to be distributed includes bread, puffed rice, molasses, biscuits, and peanuts following the Emergency Food Assistance Guidelines in Camp settlements by FSS. The distribution will coincide with the distribution of the emergency shelter and hence the volunteer cost will be absorbed by the shelter sector allocation.

e) CEA and PGI Mainstreaming:

Understanding and identifying the needs of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI) and/or Persons with specific needs through community engagement and consultation are essential in ensuring that the humanitarian intervention being provided is holistic, integrated and participatory. BDRCS will support this through the installation of feedback boxes in strategic locations and maintaining the functionality of the existing information hub facility within camp for the timely collection and addressing of feedbacks from the affected community. All these efforts shall be facilitated by the existing trained camp volunteers in both CEA and PGI.

BDRCS will also mainstream PGI principles and ensure it is integrated across all sectoral programmes delivered in the targeted communities. Aside from its own activities, BDRCS will be contributing to PGI support through maintaining a functional referral pathway for different protection services provided by different agencies. This is through ensuring that BDRCS facilities in camps have the capacity to provide access to receiving protection related cases and make appropriate referrals.

f) Volunteers:

BDRCS and IFRC have been mobilizing existing trained volunteers from the local Cox's Bazar unit (equivalent to branch) as well as community volunteers who are currently active in the field for all sectors of this response (shelter, WASH, health - FA/PFA/PSS, CEA, PGI). Refresher or additional training is not necessary and if needed, will be addressed and trained simultaneously with an experienced trainer / volunteer on-site. As such, visibility and training materials are already available and would not be required for this DREF request.

g) Multi-purpose Cash Assistance:

Since 2021, the Government of Bangladesh through the RRRC has restricted all humanitarian actors in providing unconditional cash assistance across the camp settlements. Although BDRCS and IFRC have the existing capacity, this modality of intervention has not been considered to be proposed in this DREF.

h) Post Distribution Monitoring and Lessons Learnt:

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) shall be conducted to all emergency relief distribution activities particularly in the provision of emergency shelter packages and as well as provision of dry food packages. This aims at capturing the overall satisfaction of beneficiaries who have been provided with emergency assistance by BDRCS that will also help in continuously improving the quality-of-service delivery of BDRCS in future emergencies.

Similarly, by the end of this operation, a lessons learnt/ reflection workshop shall also be organized in order to capture the best practices, document challenges and collectively identify recommendations on how BDRCS and IFRC can enhance its overall response readiness capacity in Cox's Bazar.

i) BDRCS Implementation of ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) Project in Cox's Bazar:-

BDRCS, under the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) in Bangladesh, is currently implementing disaster risk management and risk communication related activities in camps 21, 22, 24, and 25 as well as its adjacent host communities namely Whykong, Hnila, Subrang, St Martin unions and Teknaf Pourashava.

All these areas are located in Teknaf sub-district of Cox's Bazar, and along with the type of activities, are not overlapping with this DREF operational plan and activities.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The activities proposed in this DREF application aims to meet the needs of up to 3,000 families and 15,000 individuals who are affected by the fire incident in Camp 11.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Families or households whose shelters have been damaged both fully and partially that are identified and validated through joint needs assessment.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	4,360	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	3,640	%	%
Men:	3,660	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	3,340	12.00 %	
Total targeted population:	15,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions


Risk	Mitigation action
Potential occurrence of natural hazards affecting the camp settlements	Ensuring available alert and early warning system in place and continuous response readiness capacity enhancement


Threats and Mitigation measures identified in the SRR for camps.	IFRC Sub-Delegation to ensure fire incident awareness and preparedness among staff and volunteers are at acceptable level.
Internal security situation in camps is unpredictable	Adherence to UNDSS alerts and existing IFRC Security protocols.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation


As the fire affected camp is situated in an area that is fully occupied by the displaced people from Rakhine where no host Bangladeshis co-exist, the potential risk for increasing social tension between the host and camp communities that may be associated to the possible disproportion of allocation of support by humanitarian community related to the fire response may not be significant compared to the other camps. However, BDRCS in all activities have strongly considered this in the development and planning of any operational planning within the camps they operate in, including Camp 11.

Planned Intervention

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 280,521
		Targeted Persons	15000
Indicators		Target	
# of households provided with technical support on shelter		3000	
# of households provided with household items that support the restoration and maintenance of health, dignity and safety and the undertaking of daily domestic activities in and around the home		3000	
# of households received emergency shelter kits		3000	
Priority Actions:		1. Coordination with relevant stakeholders including shelter sector, site management agency, and camp-in-charge office. 2. Mobilization of 10 trained volunteers on the conduct of assessment, verification, and validation jointly with Site Management. 3. Distribution of emergency shelter kits composed of tarpaulins, Muli Bamboos and ropes (6mm and 3mm) and household items, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and solar lamps. In this assistance, IOM will be providing ropes and solar lights as part of collaborative efforts. 4. Mobilization of skilled volunteers to provide technical support to install the emergency shelter. 5. Skilled volunteers to provide overall awareness raising in fire safety, prevention and protection. 6. Conduct PDM. As budget to conduct PDM only requires volunteer mobilization cost, no additional budget is allocated.	

	Health	Budget	CHF 9,159
		Targeted Persons	1045
Indicators		Target	
# of staff and volunteers participated in the MHPSS activities		30	
# of people reached through first aid, psychological first aid, and health education sessions		1000	
		15	

# of community health volunteer mobilized as first aider	
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement and distribution of First Aid Kits to Community Health Volunteers in Camp 11. 2. Mobilization of trained community health volunteers to conduct community-based health assessment, health and hygiene promotion, follow-up and health referrals. 3. Mobilize trained community health volunteers on the conduct of community based psychological first aid (PFA). 4. Organize Mental Health and Stress Management sessions for staff and volunteers. (Budget for the conduct of this activity shall be charged to the regular PSS activities of BDRCS/IFRC under PMO)


	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 30,353
		Targeted Persons	15000
Indicators		Target	
# of households provided with dry food packages		3000	
Priority Actions:		1. Coordination with Food Security Sector (FSS) and other relevant stakeholders including site management and camp in charge of-fice. 2. Procurement of dry food packages which includes bread, puffed rice, molasses, biscuits, and peanuts following the Emergency Food Assistance Guidelines in Camp settlements by FSS. 3. Distribution of dry food packages to affected families (As this distribution coincides with the distribution of the emergency shelter kits, budget for mobilization cost is no longer required). 4. Conduct PDM. As budget to conduct PDM only requires volunteer mobilization cost, no additional budget is allocated.	


	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 95,211
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
# of households reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period		2000	
# of people who have been supplied by RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards)		10000	
		2	

# of water sources constructed or rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration)	
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination with relevant stakeholders including WASH sector, site management, and camp-in-charge office. 2. Procurement of water supply network materials which include water tank, tap stand, pipe network, and solar panel. 3. Transportation and installation of water supply networks in pre-identified areas within the camp. (Transportation Cost for the delivery of materials to the site is anticipated to be shouldered by the contracted supplier/service provider. Therefore, budget cost is no longer required) 4. Orientation and mobilization of trained WASH volunteers on WASH promotion. 5. Continuous monitoring of water quality produced from the installed water networks before, during and after installation.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 8,183
		Targeted Persons	40
Indicators	Target		
# of communication materials (Videos, stories, etc.) produced	3		
# of workshop organized to capture best practices and lessons learnt	1		
Priority Actions:	1. Organize and conduct reflection and lessons learnt workshops among volunteers and staff mobilized in the operation to capture best practices and challenges and identify recommendations to continuously enhance the readiness capacity to respond for future emergencies in Cox's Bazar. 2. Produce communication materials to document the impact of assistance to the beneficiaries.		

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 58,682
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures		100	
Priority Actions:		1. Support dedicated staff cost, including technical advisory, management, and monitoring. (note: the budget included here for the Secretariat Services section has also included the budget for the Coordination and Partnership section.	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 8,946
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached with basic PGI services		2000	
# of volunteers and staff mobilized on PGI related activities		10	
Priority Actions:		1. Orientation of trained community volunteers on PGI minimum standards. 2. Conduct child safeguarding risk analysis (Cost for the said activity shall be covered under the sector's regular program budget) 3. Mobilization of trained volunteers in the collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (SADD). 4. Contribute to maintaining the functionality of the existing referral pathways according to existing role of BDRCs in the protection sector.	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 8,946
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators		Target	
# of complaint and feedback boxes installed		2	
# of community volunteers and staff mobilized on CEA Activities		10	
Priority Actions:		1. Orientation of staff and volunteers on CEA activities such as awareness raising to cascade the available services that are being provided to fire affected communities and how and where it can be accessed. 2. Installation of feedback boxes in strategic location within the affected camps. 3. Mobilization of volunteers for the timely monitoring, collection and addressing of feedbacks from boxes installed. 4. Mobilization of trained community volunteers in maintaining the functionality of the BDRCS information hub.	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Camp 11 is one of the priority camps of BDRCS and IFRC, being the shelter lead focal agency and recognized as one of the lead agencies in providing water supply for the past 4 years. In consideration of the existing coordination mechanism in the camp settlement among humanitarian sectors and local authority, as well as the acknowledgment and acceptance of these stakeholders with the existing representatives of BDRCS and IFRC, it is crucial and significantly more efficient for the activities proposed in this DREF to be implemented and managed by the existing BDRCS and IFRC staff.

This particular emergency has put an additional workload on the existing staff, and therefore it is important to engage full time staff members who will be responsible to manage this operation, given that the Population Movement Operation Emergency Appeal (PMO EA) has low level of funding and from there no additional resources can be taken to support this response.

BDRCS and IFRC will allocate fully the Shelter, WASH and supporting personnel to be dedicated and focused in restoring the shelter and WASH services the soonest possible. This will allow BDRCS and IFRC to provide and ensure quality and accountability where these staff are able to technically provide based on the needed demand for this operation.

Aside from staff, there will be a mobilization of trained and technical volunteers (10 for each activity sector, except for livelihoods which will be mobilized together with shelter activities) who have been previously and are currently active in the field on responding and supporting in this as well as in other previous operations of BDRCS.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

This operation will be managed through its existing human resources.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The procurement plan for this response is as follows:

a) For the proposed procurement of emergency shelter items particularly the tarpaulins and muli bamboos as well the procurement of household items, such as blankets, mosquito nets, and plastic mats will be procured and replenished as these are part of the overall emergency contingency stocks of BDRCS and IFRC for responses to cyclones, monsoon, and other potential hazards.

b) For the items related the installation of two units water supply networks such as solar panel, wash pipes and networks, etc., this will be procured and delivered in the targeted installation site.

c) For the procurement of dry food packages, it will be procured under the BDRCS Procurement with close coordination with IFRC Bangladesh Delegation to ensure alignment with standards and will be funded by the DREF once completed.

d) For the procurement of 10 units of first aid kits proposed in this application, this will be procured by BDRCS with close coordination with IFRC Bangladesh Delegation to ensure alignment with standards and will be funded by the DREF once procured and provided to the intended users.

How will this operation be monitored?

BDRCS and IFRC PMER team will ensure the quality assurance aspect of the implementation and timely and accurate submission of report. In addition, the shelter and WASH sector focal points of both BDRCS and IFRC will be fully engaged in the overall monitoring and supervision of all activities proposed in this DREF to ensure the quality of implementation of services are within the minimum standards of IFRC as well as within the existing sectoral guidelines among humanitarian community in Cox's Bazar through the ISCG.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

Sectoral coordination and communication will be aligned with the ISCG. BDRCS through the support of IFRC communications shall manage media and external relationships including organizational branding and promotional aspects.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

**MDRBD029 - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
for emergency response for displaced people of Rakhine in camp 11**

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	433,136
Shelter and Basic Household Items	280,521
Livelihoods	30,353
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	9,159
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	95,211
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	8,946
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	8,946
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	66,865
Coordination and Partnerships	22,365
Secretariat Services	36,317
National Society Strengthening	8,183

TOTAL BUDGET

500,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:** Kazi Shofiqul Azam, BDRCS Secretary General, secretarygeneral@bdracs.org, -
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, IFRC Head of Country Delegation, sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org, -
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Hrushikesh Harichandan, Head of Sub-Delegation, hrushikesh.harichandan@ifrc.org, -
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**
Hrushikesh Harichandan, IFRC Head of Sub-Delegation, hrushikesh.harichandan@ifrc.org, -
- **Media Contact:** Barkat Ullah Maruf, IFRC Communications Manager, barkat.maruf@ifrc.org, -

[Click here for the reference](#)