SITUATION OVERVIEW

The systematic discrimination coupled with the spikes of violence during August 2017 in Myanmar caused the largest exodus of the Rohingya population in the 20th and 21st centuries. Over 700,000 individuals arrived into Cox’s Bazar in just a few months, joining hundreds of thousands of individuals and bringing the total Rohingya population to 925,000.

Over a year later, the majority of Rohingya still rely almost entirely on aid from the international community. The present appeal outlines IOM’s response plan and associated funding requirements from January to December 2019 in line with the Joint Response Plan. In 2019, IOM will adopt an integrated approach to support life-saving and sustaining assistance as well as early recovery activities.

The overarching priorities of IOM include the respect and upholding of protection needs of the Rohingya, but also the improvement of quality and access to services. IOM will also continue to provide support to the most vulnerable host community members and mitigate the impact of the refugee influx on the environment in order to strengthen social cohesion.

Aside from the activities conducted in the different sectors, IOM remains actively engaged in addressing human trafficking but also cross-cutting concerns such as Protection, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

IOM is appealing to the international community for USD 136.2 million for 2019 to assist an estimated 1.2 M individuals.
ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018
Since 2017, IOM has significantly scaled up its activities, programming and approach to address the needs of Rohingya and affected host communities. Protection portfolio in Cox’s Bazar represents one of the largest, integrated and specialized ones for IOM, ensuring the centrality of protection in humanitarian operations, decision-making and accountability structures. The main achievements have been:

- 172 vulnerable children and at-risk children, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), have access to quality case management with 83 UASC provided with alternative care such as foster and kinship care
- 248 Persons with Disabilities (PwD) (62 children) accessed home-base rehabilitation services
- 204 Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) were identified and provided with direct support and assistance
- 25,290 individuals sensitized through 880 awareness raising sessions on trafficking
- 900+ women and girls were supported through case management
- Operation of ten Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and an emergency safe shelter

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019*

**Objective 1:** Promote community-based approach and provide protection services to persons at heightened risk including victims of trafficking

**Objective 2:** Improve quality of and access to survivor-centred services responding to individual needs of GBV survivors, strengthen GBV risk mitigation and prevention, and promote the empowerment of women and girls.

**Objective 3:** Improve access to quality child protection services and psychosocial activities for girls and boys and other children with protection concerns including UASC

**Objective 4:** Promote an integrated multi-sectorial protection approach

IOM aims to maintain its current programming approach with an emphasis on consolidation, strengthening quality services, focus on community-based/dwon protection strategies, protection monitoring and analysis and addressing critical gaps in support. IOM Protection will further integrate activities and multi-sector interventions with other key IOM units to strengthen the protective environment for vulnerable populations.

**General Protection (GP):** expand protection monitoring and analysis with dedicated camp-based protection teams, strengthen community risk identification and resilience, case management support to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI), and provide trainings to IOM, partners, service providers and duty bearers on protection mainstreaming.

**Counter-Trafficking (CT):** expand direct case management services and referrals for VoTs and at-risk persons, conduct awareness raising and community mobilization to eradicate trafficking and support local authorities and law enforcement agencies to strengthen policy and operational capacity to prevent trafficking. IOM will also continue to be the key referral agency for trafficking cases.

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** provide integrated protection services (legal, medical, psychological support, case management, vocational and other skills support) and information to women and girls at-risk via the WGSS, a new integrated shelter facility and mobile support services. GBV prevention activities to also include increased engagement on women’s empowerment and resilience building for adolescent females, expanding direct support to men and boys, leadership training and community mobilization to address the root causes of GBV.

**Child Protection (CP):** strengthen support and access to psychosocial, recreational activities and awareness sessions on CP concerns, such as child marriage, child trafficking and child labour; provide case management and alternative care; roll out of child protection community-based mechanisms; vocational training for adolescent girls and boys; child protection mainstreaming across other IOM sectors; trainings and project monitoring to better understand CP concerns and safely refer child protection cases.

**Key Indicators and Targets**

- 600 victims and potential victims of trafficking benefitting from protection services
- 35,000 individuals sensitized on protection risks including GBV, CP and CT
- 10,000 individuals benefitting from GBV services
- 450 identified children at risk who receive individual case management services to meet his/her unique needs

*The majority of the objectives and key indicators in this document are aligned with the sectors and working groups’ objectives and indicators.
ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018
In 2018, IOM provided Communication with Communities (CwC) support to its ten directly managed camps, eight camps managed by its implementing partners, and widely shared its materials and resources with other humanitarian actors in the field. The main achievements have been:

- Establishment of Feedback and Information Centres (FICs) in ten IOM-managed camps
- 20,000 complaints and feedback received and their resolutions were logged through an electronic mechanism
- 32 notice boards installed in IOM managed camps providing information to refugees and actors
- 75,000 hand cranked/solar radios distributed in 18 IOM and implementing partners’ camps
- 177 radio listening groups created across all camps for men, women, adolescent boys and adolescent girls
- 2,698 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were recorded during this reporting period involving 17,350 individuals (9,120 males and 8,230 females)
- 2,455 awareness sessions were organized and 6,000 messages were disseminated to Rohingya refugees via an outreach on landslide risks as well as other situational updates
- Involvement in response-wide campaigns on vaccination drives, a water purification campaign, a fire prevention campaign and protection outreach

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

**Objective 1:** Strengthen coordination and advocacy towards the integration and reinforcement of Communication with Communities capacities and community engagement to ensure comprehensive accessibility to life-saving information and knowledge on rights and available resources by affected populations, across sectors

**Objective 2:** Establish and reinforce needs-based, actionable, two-way and culturally appropriate multisectoral communication resources and strengthen dissemination and access to information

**Objective 3:** Strengthen participation of and accountability to affected populations through effective community engagement, participatory approaches and functional feedback and complaint response mechanisms

IOM CwC will continue to support all IOM units in Cox’s Bazar with community engagement initiatives. IOM plans to conduct a major campaign of community outreach with Site Management on decongestion – an endeavour to relocate some volunteer families to less crowded locations.

Upon approval of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) Office, the development of the new community representation system will also continue to ensure the participation of all refugees and foster positive interaction between communities, while reducing vulnerabilities and encouraging greater accountability.

IOM will continue to work on the improvement of the Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), which will ensure a more coordinated approach to complaint solving, the continued refinement of the response and resolution system and analysis of data. IOM will remain committed to the process of a common analysis of CFM data and will bring implementing partners into line with the process.

Trainings on active listening, providing feedback and CFM will be organized for Rohingya male and female volunteers working in the FICs as well as national staff to build capacity and create a more friendly and approachable structure for camp communities. IOM will also continue to develop FICs as the destination within the camp to gather information, attend meetings and information sessions as well as lodge complaints or feedback.

As coordinating/lead agency of the CwC Working Group, IOM will continue to ensure that all organizations and programmes are effectively coordinated to avoid gaps and duplication.

**Key Indicators and Targets**
- 75% of population who report being consulted on decision making that affect their lives
- 80% of complaints resolved and requests for information answered within ten working days
ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

IOM provided Site Management Support (SMS) in 18 camps, including ten camps directly managed by IOM teams and eight additional camps under implementing partners’ management. The main achievements have been:

♦ 8,366 meetings were organized aiming to engage refugee communities, notably Block level meetings, Safety volunteer unit meetings, and women’s meetings
♦ 690,290 door-to-door visits were conducted by the Site Management team to refugee families in the camps
♦ 24,438 individuals were relocated due to risk of landslide, flooding and infrastructure work in the IOM’s Areas of Responsibility (AoR)
♦ 2,688 workers were engaged on a monthly basis in cash-for-work, including both refugees and host community members
♦ 1,148 demarcation flags were set up to demarcate blocks within IOM-managed camps and in risky areas to avoid having shelters set up
♦ 283 training sessions on Site Management were conducted targeting IOM and partner’s staff, refugee communities, government officials and host communities
♦ Piloting of community governance initiative in one IOM-managed camp to ensure and encourage community representation and decision-making. Refining and development of the project will continue in 2019

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

Objective 1: Support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Camp-in-Charge Officer (CIC) in managing the camps, ensuring equitable and safe access of refugees to standardized and monitored assistance and protection, against agreed standards, coordinating multi-hazard preparedness and community engagement and representation

Objective 2: Support informed humanitarian decision-making and synergized identification of needs, access to services and gaps among the refugees and host communities

IOM will continue to provide Site Management support to the RRRC, which involves three main components: Coordination & Information management, Community Services and Site Operations.

The expected appointment of dedicated teams for each Camp-in-Charge (CIC) over the course of 2019 will require dedicated capacity building and mentoring to ensure that these teams are progressively able to take over the roles and responsibilities of the SMS. In parallel, IOM will continue the integration of its Site Management programming with Protection and Communication with Communities (CwC). In 2019, IOM will prioritize the following activities:

♦ Camp-level coordination with a strong focus on the rationalization of partners at the camp-level to ensure equitable access to services
♦ Continuous and coordinated information management and mapping capacity
♦ Monitoring of services and facilities to avoid gaps and duplications
♦ Establish camp level multi-hazard response plans
♦ Roll out of community-led risk assessments
♦ Establishment of inclusive and contextualized community participation mechanisms to reduce the vulnerability of the refugees, foster positive interaction with members of the host community, and ascertain that the assistance delivered meet existing needs
♦ Decongestion of the most highly populated areas through reorganization of spaces, increasing usable space and relocation
♦ In support of the Site Management Sector, IOM will provide site management support training and on-the-job mentoring to both IOM and partners’ SMS staff and authorities

Key Indicators and Targets

100% of refugees living in IOM AoR where a community representation system is in place
90% of refugees living in areas where needs and service coverage are regularly assessed

Funding required
$ 7 M
Target no. of individuals
478,000
SITE DEVELOPMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

IOM Site Development activities were directly implemented by IOM teams in ten camps and under implementing partners’ management in eight additional camps. The main achievements have been:

- 46,126 meters of drainages constructed
- 61,912 pedestrian access constructed/reinforced
- 19,228 square meters (sqm) of areas stabilized such as bio-engineering, earthworks to reduce severity of slope, and retaining structures
- 5,689 meters of water crossing structures such as bridges constructed
- 5,928 sqm of cleaning and levelling activity conducted in areas within camp boundaries
- Two police camps including the barracks, offices, kitchen, armoury, control room and other facilities constructed
- 2,357 meters of road, 463 meters of retaining wall constructed along the road alignment
- 1,753 meters of road drainage constructed with another 1,269 meters ongoing
- 530 meters of water crossing structures constructed composed of concrete bridges and reinforced pipe culverts in 20 locations across main access roads
- 55,941 cubic meters of earth cutting to provide the space for roads, shelters and other community facilities (e.g. health posts and mosques)
- Seven semi-permanent health facilities (two primary health care centres and five health posts), seven temporary health posts constructed, and seven health facilities rehabilitated/improved

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

Objective 1: Holistically upgrade the settlement areas and their immediate surroundings, through community-participatory and mid-term macro planning, linked to construction and maintenance works that enable safe, dignified and resilient living conditions

IOM will continue the work implemented last year with an increased focus on site-planning to ensure sustainable and environmentally-friendly interventions that integrate and mitigate disaster risks reduction. The development of holistic macro-plans at the settlement level will target decongestion, networked access routes and camp-level rationalization of services. This mid-term solution should aim at improving the living conditions of the Rohingya and restoring the environmental condition of the camp through replanting and surface water management. Integrating neighbouring host communities to these plans will be important to ensure they can benefit from planned infrastructure while integrating and mitigating the effects of refugee settlements on host communities.

IOM will continue to implement small-scale site improvements and support large scale infrastructure programmes to ensure safe and equal access to services through the construction of pathways, bridges, staircases and roads. The construction and maintenance of drainages as well as slope stabilization will be required to mitigate risks. Improvement of living conditions for refugees and host populations shall be achieved with neighbourhood-level quick impact projects (QIPs) implemented with cash-for-work labour. Lightning arresters will also be installed in key locations. In coordination with the Energy and Environment Working Group, IOM will support the regular mapping of existing solar street lights in sites and continue the installation and maintenance of solar street lights.

Large scale Site Development works are determined by longer term and ongoing urban planning efforts and are intended to work towards more durable solutions to promote safe and dignified living conditions for refugees, to facilitate decongestion of the most densely populated camps, and to enhance access to services via extended road and bridge networks. IOM will support the work planned by the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and relevant authorities with road demarcation, mobilization for the relocation of the families living on/around road alignments, as well as to ensure the maintenance of previously built IOM infrastructures. While WB and ADB will focus on the construction of the primary and secondary roads, including earth/slope stabilization along the roads, IOM will focus on earth/slope stabilization and site improvements within the camps and the construction of tertiary roads when needed.

Key Indicators and Targets

- 80% of refugees living within 75m of defined, all-weather pedestrian pathways
- 80% of secondary & tertiary drains are strengthened prior to the monsoon season (June 2019)
- 50% of identified landslide risks mitigated with sector-accepted stabilization techniques

Funding required
$25.3 M

Target no. of individuals
478,000
IN FOCUS

“A few months back, I could not have envisioned a sound sleep at night, because of the anxiety of losing my shelter as a result of either landslide or heavy rain. After being relocated here [in Camp 20 Extension], I can sleep soundly at night. I found my new shelter stronger than the previous one as it has not been shaking during strong wind. As well, neither rain water is coming inside to the shelter nor dropping from the roof,” Aziba Khatun said.

In 2018, IOM relocated 24,438 individuals due to risk of landslide, flooding and infrastructure work and supported the most vulnerable with transitional shelters.
SITE MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING PROJECT (SMEP)

ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

Divided into heavy and light engineering divisions, SMEP-IOM worked in two phases in 2018:

Phase 1: 1st February to 3rd June — Camp 20 Extension development

During this period, 2,500 workers accompanied 20 rented heavy earthworks machines (bulldozers, roller compactors and excavators) to prepare 190 acres for urgent shelter relocations. This area is now referred to as Camp 20 Extension and offers about 120 acres of land area safe from landslide and flooding.

Phase 2: 3rd June to present — Day road inspection, maintenance, repair and extension

Working through 14 Forward Operating Bases (FOBs), teams of Rohingya and host community workers carry out critical repair and maintenance of existing infrastructures. Activities began on the 3rd June at the onset of the monsoon. Work expanded to include installation of new assets, particularly drainage, slope stabilization and roads. The main achievements have been:

♦ 48,142 sqm / 11.9 acres of new road constructed
♦ 75,459 sqm / 18.65 acres of road repaired
♦ 76,683 sqm / 18.95 acres of new slope stabilized (emergency and mid-term)
♦ 11,785 sqm / 2.91 acres of new drainage constructed
♦ 291,727 sqm / 72.09 acres of drainage repaired and cleared

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

Objective 1: Holistically upgrade the settlement areas and their immediate surroundings, through community-participatory and mid-term macro planning, linked to construction and maintenance works that enable safe, dignified and resilient living conditions

In 2019 SMEP-IOM (light engineering) will target the following areas for response:

FOBs — Capitalizing on the success of 2018, the 14+ teams will continue inspection, maintenance, repair and extension of critical infrastructure. Typically, activities will address construction and maintenance of roads, slopes and primary drainage. Mid-term solutions will be used where possible, seeking greater collaboration and buy-in from local communities and stakeholders, particularly the Camp-in-Charge (CIC) who continue to serve as the Government focal points for activities. Extension of services to the host communities will be offered through the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) where appropriate.

Plant maintenance and operator training — A team of mechanics and trainers will be set up and equipped to instruct, inspect, monitor and maintain the 34 light machines currently operational across all SMEP activities including checks and inspections by mechanics, ad hoc repairs, training of operations staff and routine services.

LGED capacity building — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB) are funding large infrastructure projects in Cox’s Bazar district commencing in 2019 by the LGED. Support will largely bypass the rural LGED team as projects will be administered from Dhaka. SMEP plans to supplement and train the rural LGED teams to ensure quality and sustainability of interventions.

Casting yard — Countless masons, carpenters and metalworkers exist across Ukhiya and Teknaf, mainly centred in the bazaars of Kutupalong, Balukhali, Thangkhali, Ukhiya and Court Bazar. A casting yard equipped with skilled workers and specialist workshops to construct ‘sample’ products for mass production by existing suppliers will be developed. Training and demonstrations will be offered to existing vendors and skilled workers to mobilize the untapped workforce.

Information Management (IM) — Monitoring the complex range of activities Ukhiya and Teknaf will be done by a SMEP IM unit. Remote data collection using Kobo and SW Maps will feed critical feature mapping tools guiding the direction of effective and economic responses.

Key Indicators and Targets

- 80% of refugees living within 300m of year-round vehicular access roads by the end of 2019
- 75% of primary drains are dredged prior to the monsoon season (June 2019)
- 50% of exposed/unstable slopes stabilized with sector-accepted mitigation measures
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

♦ 452,600 individuals were supported to upgrade their shelters through the provision of training, materials, technical support and tailored support for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs)
♦ The IOM-led Shelter Sector Coordination Team, in collaboration with sector partners, produced various technical guidelines, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and catalogues
♦ IOM supplied and managed the Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline, providing Shelter/NFI sector partners with access to 100,000 upgrade shelter kits, 100,000 tie-down kits and a range of non-food items for 70,000 households
♦ 33,740 floor mats, 43,398 blankets, 53,255 kitchen sets and 42,849 solar lights were distributed to new arrivals and households who did not receive items during previous distributions
♦ 1,582 transitional shelters were constructed by IOM to support the most vulnerable households, including those relocated due to flood and landslide risk
♦ 71 community shelters (mosques) were reinforced by IOM for use as temporary refugee sites for households displaced by severe weather events or those upgrading their shelters
♦ 507 staff (IOM and sector partners) and Rohingya carpenters were trained on ‘Household-level Shelter Upgrade and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and ‘Community Shelter Upgrade’
♦ IOM started the Phase Three intervention of Transitional Shelter Assistance (TSA), supporting the construction of 27 shelters with metal footings and treated borak bamboos

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

| Objective 1 | Provide lifesaving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by natural disasters or other shocks |
| Objective 2 | Improve living conditions; contributing to reduced suffering, disaster risk reduction, and enhanced protection, dignity, and safety |
| Objective 3 | Improve social cohesion and enhance resilience |
| Objective 4 | Promote use of sustainable solutions to reduce the impact on the environment |

Bamboo Treatment: IOM will finalize and operate the first bamboo treatment facility to replace pest-infested bamboo in the Rohingya response. This pest-infested is currently being used in shelters and other structures throughout the camps. The treatment extends the bamboo’s durability and habitability from three months to at least three years.

Shelter Sector Coordination: IOM, as lead-agency of the Shelter Sector, will maintain a coordination team composed of a sector coordinator, IM and technical capacities to coordinate shelter activities.

Contingency stockpiling: IOM will procure and stockpile 60,000 Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKs) in the IOM-managed Shelter/NFI Common Pipeline. IOM will maintain the pipeline with a streamlined application process and logistic capacities which enable the rapid release of supplies for Rohingya and host communities.

Emergency Distribution: IOM will distribute emergency shelter material and essential non-food items for affected populations in instances of severe weather events, natural disasters or other shocks for Rohingya and host communities.

Transitional Shelter Assistance: IOM and partners will support 60,000 Rohingya households to upgrade their shelters through Transitional Shelter Assistance, including durable shelter materials, training, technical assistance and support for EVIs.

Mid-Term Shelter: IOM will design and construct 2,000 mid-term shelters for the most vulnerable households in sites identified by Site Management, including tailored solutions for sloped and high-wind areas.

Lighting and NFIs: IOM will provide individual lighting as well as other NFI support, and cash assistance where possible, to 60,000 Rohingya households to increase safety and reduce protection concerns, including risks of GBV.

Key Indicators and Targets

- 60,000 emergency Shelter/NFI kits prepositioned
- 60,000 households benefitting from improved lights/NFI support
- 60,000 households benefitting from transitional shelter assistance
- 2,000 households benefitting from mid-term shelters

Funding required

$36.4 M

Target no. of individuals

300,000
PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE FROM THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING (VAM) UNIT, THE FAO AND IOM RAPID ASSESSMENT OF WOOD FUEL DEMAND AND SUPPLY FOR THE NEWLY ARRIVED FORCEFULLY DISPLACED MYANMAR NATIONALS (FDMN) IN COX’S BAZAR, AND WFP’S OCTOBER 2017 SAFE ACCESS TO FUEL AND ENERGY (SAFE) RAPID ASSESSMENT ALL PAINT AN URGENT NEED TO ADDRESS AN ACUTE LACK OF COOKING FUEL AMONGST REFUGEES RESIDING IN THE CAMP. COMPOUNDING THIS SCARCITY IS THE NEAR TOTAL DEPLETION OF WOOD FUEL RESOURCES AROUND THE CAMP AND A GROWING COMPETITION FOR RESOURCES WITH THE RESIDENTS OF THE 11 LOCAL UNIONS (VILLAGE CLUSTERS) AROUND WHICH THE CAMP HAS GROWN.

The findings show that refugees are almost completely reliant on the distribution of non-cooked food including rice to cover their meals with only few organizations supplying cooking fuel. Firewood collection in nearby forests leads people to venture into unsafe areas where they are left vulnerable to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), elephant attacks, kidnapping, extortion and trafficking. It is regularly reported that refugees are unable to prepare their rations, skip meals multiple times a month or eat undercooked food in response to the increasing wood fuel shortage. This has highly negative impacts on the nutritional status of the already highly vulnerable population and the intended outcome of general food distribution programme.

The arrival of Rohingya refugees represents a considerable increase in the firewood demand since the vast majority of newcomers depend almost exclusively on this fuel. A rapid update of the calculations shows a new fuel wood demand of around 270,000 tons per year. Sustainable wood fuel management was already challenging before the crisis. The influx of new refugees has exacerbated this problem, leading to large-scale deforestation. The 2017 FAO/IOM assessment report recommended to reduce the demand for firewood by rapidly introducing fuel efficient technologies and alternative fuels on a large scale.

In response to this, IOM, FAO and WFP developed a joint programme; Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus (SAFE PLUS). The programme focuses on the provision of alternative cooking fuel (LPG), income generation, including high-demand, high-nutrient crop production for host communities, empowerment and skills development for refugees, and environmental restoration.

By the end of 2018, through the joint project SAFE PLUS, a total of 17,841 households from both Rohingya and host communities have received cooking kits, including stove sets, LPG cylinders and gas. In addition, over 200 hectares (ha) have been replanted in 2018 out of a total of 700 ha that had been degraded. Much of this is in the host communities.

In order to meaningfully stop the massive cutting of trees and restore the forest areas, FAO, IOM and WFP are planning to gradually distribute LPG to all Rohingya households in IOM-managed camps and crisis affected host communities as well as to replant the deforested areas.

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

Objective 1: Promote use of sustainable energy solutions to reduce the impact on the environment

The provision of cooking fuel at the household level contributes to food and nutrition security while reducing the serious risks to the health and lives, including risks of exposure to GBV, of refugees posed by firewood collection.

A private sector partner, competitively and transparently contracted, will distribute refills to identified recipients as per the SCOPE Assistance Card biometric verification of allocation and data (family size, composition and location). The gas refill cycle will depend on the household size and will vary from eight to 14 refills in a 12-month period. Activities will include:

- Distribution of stove kits - burner, hoses, regulator and cylinders with initial gas to 70,000 Rohingya households
- Provision of LPG refills to 70,000 Rohingya households
- Training of all beneficiaries on use of LPG kits, fire safety and efficient cooking methods
- In coordination with Site Management, identification and training of 200 Safety Unit Volunteers (SUV) on fire safety

Key Indicators and Targets

70,000 households benefiting from the use of LPG for cooking
RELOCATED BENEFICIARIES IN CAMP 20 EXTENSION RECEIVED UPGRADE SHELTER MATERIALS TO CONSTRUCT ROBUST SHELTERS. © IOM 2018. MOHAMED HUSE.

REFUGEES RECEIVED TRAINING ON HOW TO BUILD STRONGER SHELTERS. © IOM 2018. MIKHAIL KULIG.

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVE BAMBOO AND OTHER MATERIALS TO UPGRADE THEIR SHELTERS. © IOM 2018.

IOM HANDED OVER MATERIALS TO CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS TEAMS. © IOM 2018.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN KUTUPALONG-BALUKHALI EXPANSION SITE. © IOM 2018.

DISTRIBUTION OF COOKING KITS AND LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) TO REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS. © IOM 2018. IUAD SAKFUL.

IOM CONSTRUCTED CUVERTS TO CONVEY STORM WATER ALONG ROAD CORRIDORS. © IOM 2018.

IOM PLANTED OVER 10,000 BUNDLES OF VETAIR GRASS TO REDUCE SLOPE FAILURES INSIDE THE CAMP DURING THE WETTEST MONTHS OF THE YEAR. © IOM 2018. MASHRIF ABDULLAH.

RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS USING A REINFORCED PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY. © IOM 2018.
LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION

ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

In 2018, IOM in collaboration with FAO, provided emergency assistance to 500 host communities households with farming inputs, tools and technical support to sustain food production and nutrition, while developing their livelihoods. The support provided to 24 vulnerable host community farmer groups was timely to restore farmlands, introduce new techniques in food and vegetable production, and diversify incomes through local market access. A diversification of cash-for-work, and for training, brought supplementary incomes to 2,000 Rohingya refugee households, including 600 women on special women’s home economics and life-skills initiative in Teknaf. Regarding social cohesion, a total of 32 km access roads in periphery host communities were upgraded through cash-for-work schemes, providing immediate incomes to 300 individuals.

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Restore livelihoods and income generation options of host communities and complement life-saving support to Rohingya with life skills and self-sustenance opportunities</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Improve host community services, communal infrastructure, and confidence building initiatives to mitigate tensions emerging from competition over resources due to the refugee influx</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Strengthen collaborative mechanisms with host institutions to promote durable solutions</td>
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IOM’s livelihoods support in the camp setting will be tailored to building capabilities for self-reliance. Rohingya refugees, especially women and youth, will receive incentives and skills training. To contribute to food sufficiency, Rohingya beneficiary households will receive high quality skills training, continued mentoring inputs for homestead gardening techniques (plant physiology, irrigation, soil fertility, etc.) as well as orientation on food preparation for the refugee markets. Individuals will be selected to develop their skills and transfer knowledge through day to day technical advice to their communities and will receive a certification. To create temporary income opportunities for women and youth, the project will incorporate small scale labour intensive work that will allow the transfer of portable life skills and the provision of functional literacy, technical or vocational training for people with interests in specific technical knowledge that is sought after in the camps (dress making, children’s clothes, electronics or carpentry).

The above will be sustained through a blend of evidenced-based knowledge development on market opportunities, safety and security perceptions analysis in the refugee camps to ascertain conditions for positive coping strategies among Rohingya, and market access opportunities and constraints for women in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) to better adapt the response.

Livelihood support in the host communities will create an environment for innovations, alternatives, and market-centred production approaches. In coordination with WFP and FAO, farmer groups and women groups interested in fish processing will benefit from extension services, assets, grants and market linkages. Grants will be provided to women’s vendor groups and a small number of collection centres for selected agricultural products including vegetable crops as well as fish products generated through the project, will be facilitated. In line with the Strategic Objective 2 of the Food Security sector, IOM will support community collective actions to rehabilitate environmental systems (water sources, solid waste, through job creation). Finally, Youth Employment innovations will be supported based on market opportunities and assessments.

While the above will contribute indirectly to reducing tensions and building social cohesion, IOM will also address risks to social harmony at three levels: (1) building community cohesion through communal works and social networks of engagement (such as culture, sports, trauma healing, advocacy), (2) leadership training and collaborative learnings in camps and host communities (traditional leaders, government officials, youth, women) and (3) community safety, peace and security mechanisms such as rule of law and order, relations with police institutions, community dispute resolution and referral systems.

Key Indicators and Targets

- **25,000** people receiving livelihoods support, disaggregated by gender
- **200** Site rehabilitation initiatives undertaken, including reforestation, land stabilization and watershed rehabilitation
ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

IOM has contributed to strengthen the capacity of the GoB and improve the preparedness of both host and Rohingya communities on disaster management. Significant structural support has been provided throughout the year, including renovation and capacity development of Cyclone Shelters and the establishment of Emergency Operations Centre in Cox’s Bazar.

Non-structural support has been provided to strengthen the capacity of the local government and communities on the reactivation and capacity development of disaster management committees, preparation of Community Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction Action Plans through Union Disaster Management Committee (DMC) members, skills development of cyclone shelter management committees through early warning and safe evacuation planning, training of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers, provision of equipment to the cyclone shelters, training to media personnel and Armed Forces on Humanitarian Principles and Standards, among others.

IOM has been facilitating technical support on various Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience aspects to other sectors within IOM and continue to cooperate on the implementation.

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

**Objective 1:** Strengthen disaster risk reduction capacity and resilience by reducing vulnerability and exposure to natural hazards and climate-induced shocks and stressors.

IOM will extend its ongoing structural and non-structural capacity development support to the local communities and government on DRR to cope with shocks and stressors and increase overall resilience. DRR activities will include both preparedness and mitigation measures while building on the specific capacities of the displaced communities and neighbouring host communities. IOM will continue to train local volunteers to enable them to take necessary preparedness actions prior to any disasters, as well to respond immediately after any incidence happens. The local communities will also get their early warning, preparedness and mitigation messages from different Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, awareness sessions and community meetings.

The additional population in the district has also impacted the disaster management capacity of other areas in Cox’s Bazar. IOM will continue its ongoing capacity development support to the government’s Disaster Management Committees covering more administrative areas of Cox’s Bazar to reduce any potential risk in these areas.

IOM will consider the relocations of targeted at-risk host communities who live near slopes or on lower land to reduce exposure to natural hazards. Slope stabilization, drainage and other small-scale engineering works will be undertaken to further reduce vulnerabilities.

The capacity of CPP volunteers will be mapped based on their skills to prepare them for different hazards and locations. The volunteers will receive further capacity development support to strengthen their skills on disaster management, first aid and other relevant issues. They will receive equipment and proper training on the use of the goods in emergency.

Assessment of the Fire Safety and Civil Defense capacity will take place to minimize the response time in case of an emergency and improve efficiency. The volunteers will also receive equipment support and training on how to use the equipment.

Community risk mapping, camp wise risk assessments and risk informed Disaster Management Plans will be prepared to identify specific risks and mitigation plans for different communities and locations. IOM will work to ensure the participation of all members of the local communities, especially women and girls, in the risk mapping and assessments. The engagement of local communities in the mapping will bring an indigenous solution to disaster management. This will also include hazard specific disaster management plans and simulations. The simulations will help the participants to swiftly provide support in the event of a disaster and reduce the impact.

**Key Indicators and Targets**

- **60%** of local actors with increased knowledge on early warning system
- 2 Emergency Operations Centres established and functioning
- 10 multi-purpose community structures upgraded to be used as cyclone shelter
- 10 Disaster Management Committees have improved capacity on preparedness

Funding required

- **$ 5 M**
- Target no. of individuals
- **250,000**
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

IOM WASH continued its work to provide lifesaving WASH services to Rohingya and host communities. The main achievements have been:

♦ As part of the WASH Sector decentralization strategy, IOM WASH supporting the coordination for 12 out of 34 camps as Area Focal Point
♦ 430 deep tube wells were constructed, serving about 107,500 individuals in the camps and host communities
♦ IOM has been working on the water supply project, which will offer safer and more reliable water access to 30,000 beneficiaries in Camp 12. This project is implemented in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Bangladesh Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)
♦ 26,076 individuals with access to adequate latrines through the construction of 301 emergency latrines, 331 twin pit latrines, 1,184 household latrines and 15 blocks of three cubicle latrines
♦ 38 new desludging tanks were built in the camps. The treatment capacity allows the daily treatment of 2.7 cubic meter of black wastewater corresponding to the sewage production of 1,000 people
♦ 558 bathing sheds have been built in the camps and host communities to provide women safe and secure bathing facilities with 1,116 cubicles serving approximately 22,320 women and girls
♦ IOM contributed 360,000 top up hygiene kits and 73 million water purifying tablets (aquatabs) to the WASH common pipeline system together with hygiene promotion sessions
♦ In Leda, piloting of an integrated solid waste management system has begun with barrel composting, plastic waste recycling and sack gardening

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

| Objective 1: | Ensure safe effective, sufficient and equitable provision of life saving water and sanitation services for targeted men, women, boys and girls |
| Objective 2: | Ensure that all targeted women, men, girls and boys have the means and are encouraged to adopt individual and collective measures increasing health seeking behaviors to mitigate public health risks for the well-being of the affected population |
| Objective 3: | Ensure that all WASH assistance promotes protection, safety and dignity of targeted men, women, boys and girls with focus on sustainable resilience-building approaches |

Water supply: construction of productive boreholes and piped distribution systems, construction and maintenance of deep tube wells in camps and host communities, cost benefit analysis of various water supply options in Teknaf to identify a cost-effective water supply system along with a ground water monitoring system

Sanitation: construction of gender-segregated semi-permanent twin pit latrines and upgrading of emergency latrines to semi-permanent latrines as well as household latrines in the host communities, construction of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS) in various camps to treat water waste in a cost-effective way as well as piloting a small-scale decentralized wastewater network - connecting latrines with DEWATS, formation and capacity development of WASH committees in host communities whose mission is to improve the overall sanitation conditions

Hygiene promotion: distribution of the top up hygiene kits and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits as well as organize hygiene promotion sessions and household visits to improve hygiene practices, establishment of a feedback mechanism to address safety, dignity and access issues and/or to redefine assistance

Partnership and coordination: continue to lead the WASH coordination structure as the Area Focal Point as well as the Sanitation Technical Working Group in coordination with the DPHE, WASH Sector and key WASH agencies

Key Indicators and Targets

300,351 people in camps benefitting from at least 20L/day safe water of agreed standards and meeting demand for domestic purposes

300,351 women, men, children in camps safely benefitting from functional latrines

70,000 households in need who have received a WASH Hygiene kit and/or a top up kit and/or a voucher in the last three months

Funding required
$19.6 M
Target no. of individuals
311,000
HYGIENE AWARENESS SESSIONS IN CAMP 20 EXTENSION © IOM 2018/MAHHIF ABDULLAH

IN 2018, OVER 400 DEEP TUBE WELLS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY IOM. © IOM 2018/MAHHIF ABDULLAH

POST-NATAL CARE AT IOM CLINIC IN LEDA, TEKNAF. © IOM 2018/NORMAN GAGAS

THE MHPS TEAM ORGANIZED THE FINAL OF A FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT IN TEKNAF TO SUPPORT SELF-ESTEEM AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT. © IOM 2018/MAHHIF ABDULLAH

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF A PATIENT WITH SUSPECTED DIPHTHERIA. © IOM 2018/LYDIA MOORE

ROHINGYA REFUGEE CHILDREN DRAW THEIR DREAMS AT AN IOM MHPS WORKSHOP. © IOM 2018

IOM NPM AND THE IGFG BEGAN FACILITY IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING DATA COLLECTION © IOM 2018

SAFETY AND SECURITY COMMITTEE TRAINING FOR SAFETY VOLUNTEER UNITS IN CAMP 18. © IOM 2018

RELOCATION OF HOUSEHOLDS AT RISK OF LANDSLIDES AND FLOODS. © IOM 2018/MOHAMMED MUSE
ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

During 2018, IOM provided 578,182 outpatient consultations to Rohingya and local host community members in Cox’s Bazar through 23 facilities, of which two operate 24/7. Of those consultations, 165,031 were provided to children under the age of five years. IOM’s fleet of 12 ambulances facilitated 6,181 referrals of patients with emergency and chronic conditions from primary health facilities to secondary and tertiary care facilities. Midwives and medical officers provided 44,302 antenatal and postnatal sessions to pregnant women and conducted 2,057 deliveries. The Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) team supported over 19,000 sessions of psychosocial support and counselling across the Rohingya camps.

IOM completed the reconstruction of two health facilities from bamboo structures to more stable pre-fabricated facilities. IOM continued to provide Diphtheria treatment and contact tracing services in the camps. IOM conducted several trainings and emergency simulations with medical officers to increase emergency response and preparedness capacity. A network of 302 community health workers operating through IOM’s implementing partners were trained, organized and allocated community coverage areas which will increase the coverage, efficiency and efficacy of risk communication campaigns and general awareness raising. In December, IOM hosted a workshop on HIV to explore ways to bring HIV treatment and testing services closer to the Rohingya and host community in Cox’s Bazar. Additionally, IOM participated in a national conference to strengthen stakeholders’ engagement in the prevention of non-communicable diseases and also supported vaccination campaigns such as Oral Cholera Vaccination campaigns.

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

**Objective 1:** Improve safe and equitable access to and utilization of quality life-saving and comprehensive primary and secondary health services for crisis-affected populations

**Objective 2:** Ensure the prevention and timely response to outbreaks of diseases with epidemic potential and prepare for other health emergencies including monsoon and cyclone

**Objective 3:** Improve health seeking behaviour and utilization of essential service package among refugees and host populations through community engagement, with special attention to gender considerations and vulnerable groups.

IOM will improve the quality of available services by increasing the number of 24/7 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCC) that will provide a complete essential health service package in child and adolescent health, Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEmOC) and Comprehensive Sexual Reproductive Health care aimed at increasing the proportion of facility-based deliveries. Through its network of ambulances, IOM will continue to be the lead agency for emergency referral services and provide for treatment of beneficiaries at secondary and tertiary centres outside the camp.

In coordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHW), IOM will decentralize and integrate routine Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI) in all health facilities and continue to support nine strategically identified MoHW Health facilities with staffing, medicines, commodity supplies and infrastructure. All curative services will be further complemented by preventive community-based services through a network of trained Community Health Workers.

In response to identified mental health needs, IOM will scale up its MHPSS programmes comprehensively both at the facility and community level targeting the most vulnerable groups and increasing linkages at community level.

Outbreak prevention and emergency preparedness efforts will be in place through surveillance and investigations and by the presence of mobile medical teams supported by trained surge teams.

*Key Indicators and Targets*

- **600,000** primary health care consultations conducted
- **50%** increase in number of deliveries conducted in health facilities by skilled birth attendant
- **4** Primary Health Centers providing services 24/7
- **70%** of facilities have integrated MHPSS services
ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

Since the October 2016 influx — and increasingly since the August 2017 influx — IOM has strengthened its position as a key data provider on population movements and needs for the humanitarian response through Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM).

Last year, IOM assessed a total of 2,057 sites on a regular basis and completed six full rounds of its site assessment, a multi-sectoral needs assessment and population mobility tracking tool.

Through NPM activities, such as with the Category 1 Incident Assessment, IOM has continuously supported the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) through its engagement with the Information Management Working Group and the Site Management Sector. The purpose of this exercise is to track daily, any Category 1 incidents across all Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, and the impact of these incidents on the refugee population. A Category 1 incident indicates a localized event (such as landslide, flood, wind) that caused minor-to-moderate damage and that has little or no impact outside the locally affected area. In the case of Category 2 or Category 3 event, of larger scope, ISCG will trigger a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA).

IOM also continually engages with other key data providers and partners to ensure the harmonization and consolidation of figures.

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1</th>
<th>Support informed humanitarian decision-making and synergized identification of needs, access to services and gaps among refugees and host communities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 2</td>
<td>Support decision-making and a shared understanding of the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis through the creation of information products</td>
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By providing updated information on the numbers, locations and needs of refugees in both host communities and collective sites in Cox’s Bazar district, IOM will continue to support informed humanitarian decision-making and prioritization. Information is collected through key informants and aggregated to the site or community level.

Activities will include a projected six rounds of bi-monthly NPM Multi-Sector Location Assessment (MSLA) through 2019, covering all locations hosting Rohingya refugees.

Regular updates of site profiles will be provided together with data from key indicators of multisectoral needs, updated imagery of displacement sites through unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) flights and footage, offering support to the Disaster Risk Reduction working group, information management and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) support to map facilities across camps and targeted surveys to fill information gaps regarding host community relations and perceptions.

In addition, IOM will conduct ad hoc rapid needs assessments in the case of emergencies or specific events.

The partnership with ACAPS will continue to provide extra analysis, linking together NPM findings with any other qualitative and quantitative needs assessments carried out. ACAPS has been collaborating with IOM since December 2017 and has established an Analysis Hub in Cox’s Bazar. The Hub provides stakeholders with an overview of the situation through regular updates and specialized thematic products including scenario building.

Key Indicators and Targets

- Yes Category 1 Incident Assessment is updated on a daily basis during the monsoon season
- 200 NPM site profiles published
- 6 rounds of MSLA completed

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<th>Funding required</th>
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<tr>
<td>$ 1.5 M</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target no. of individuals</th>
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<tr>
<td>925,000</td>
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COORDINATION

ACHIEVEMENTS: MARCH – DECEMBER 2018

In 2018, IOM supported the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat, the coordination body for the Rohingya refugee response. The achievements of the Secretariat in 2018 include, first and foremost, the stabilization of the response overall and the improvement of living conditions for Rohingya refugees, reflected in several key indicators including a reduction in Global Acute Malnutrition rates, improvements in food security indicators, the curbing of major disease outbreaks, and significant preparation and mitigation works in advance of the 2018 cyclone and monsoon season.

The first ever consolidated response plan for Rohingya refugees to be fully endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh, coordinated by the Secretariat, was released in March 2018, and is among the well funded humanitarian appeals globally in 2018. Improved relationships with key government counterparts have been nurtured, resulting in somewhat eased operations on the ground for all partners in the response. The range of actors and funding streams in the response have diversified since the beginning of 2018, galvanizing new partnerships and collaboration as envisaged by the New Way of Working, including with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. The ISCG Secretariat hosted an NGO liaison function through the initial stages of 2018, as the numbers of NGOs in the response rapidly increased, and subsequently fostered the independent Bangladesh Rohingya Response NGO Platform which was successfully established in June 2018.

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

**Objective 1:** Support Rohingya refugee response leadership and coordination to ensure an effective response

**Objective 2:** Promote a common understanding of context, needs, priorities, response progress and gaps

**Objective 3:** Lead advocacy and resource mobilization efforts for the Rohingya refugee response

In 2019, IOM will continue to contribute staffing to the ISCG Secretariat, covering 18.5 positions including the Deputy Senior Coordinator/Secretariat Manager position. IOM will also continue to provide all the operational and administrative support to the Secretariat, including office, logistics, and management of the common coordination hub in Ukhiya, which is a valued office and meeting space close to the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site frequently used by dozens of partners. In 2019, coordination activities will focus primarily on the following:

- Support the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) and Heads of Sub Office (HoSO) efforts to take decisions on key policy, security and operational challenges, informed by protection considerations
- Manage the response programme cycle: assessments, strategic planning (including contingency), and response and needs monitoring
- Monitor and analyse access constraints, and engage relevant stakeholders to address them
- Manage data and information in support of humanitarian decision-making, advocacy and public information, resulting in regular information products
- Work with Sectors and humanitarian partners to strengthen accountability and understanding of community capacities and preferences
- Support and/or update mapping of services and referral pathways
- Progress on a roadmap for localization, including building the capacity of national partners, including women’s or women-led organizations, to ensure sustainability of the response
- Galvanize agency and Sector capacity in gender, GBV and protection to ensure mainstreaming across the response during all stages of the programme cycle
- Support the development of a Centrality of Protection Action Plan in collaboration with the Protection Sector/actors and ensure it is regularly monitored
- Ensure adequate cyclone preparedness and contingency planning with Sectors and humanitarian partners
- Liaise with key stakeholders with a view to mobilize resources, promote humanitarian access, and advocate respect for international law

**Key Indicators and Targets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points trained</th>
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<td>50</td>
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| 4 steps produced and shared, which include detailed sex, age and diversity disaggregated data, situation and gender analysis from all sectors, and clearly identify gaps |

Funding required

$1.4 M