



Environmental restoration program in Cox's Bazar. © IOM Bangladesh 2022 / Abdullah Al Mashrif

IOM VISION

UPDATED: MARCH 22, 2023

For the Rohingya in Bangladesh, 2023 marks the sixth year since their mass displacement from Myanmar. In 2023, IOM will continue its comprehensive humanitarian support for lifesaving assistance based on community feedback. IOM's overarching priorities include the dignity, safety, and protection of the Rohingya and the provision of quality services across a comprehensive set of sectors. IOM is also committed to continuing to support the most vulnerable host community members and mitigating the impact of the refugee influx on the environment through integrated and environmentally responsible programmes.

\$125,155,630

Funding Required



1,440,140

People Targeted

13

Entities Targeted

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

CONTACT INFORMATION

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OBJECTIVE	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING CONFIRMED
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	115,213,530	64,272,613
Driving solutions to displacement	6,263,280	2,893,606
Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system	3,678,820	919,961

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Local population / community
2. Refugee

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2023

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2023
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	
Protection	6,720,340
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	16,838,040
Health	16,706,370
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	1,207,000
Shelter and NFI	40,031,930
Site Management and Site Development	33,709,850
Driving solutions to displacement	
Livelihoods	6,263,280
Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system	
Needs and Population Monitoring	1,221,480
Coordination	2,457,340
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	125,155,630

2023 - Bangladesh Crisis Response Plan 2023

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

For the Rohingya in Bangladesh, 2023 marks the sixth year since their mass displacement from Myanmar. Systemic discrimination coupled with spikes in violence in August 2017 in Rakhine, Myanmar. While the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the international community have maintained the provision of immediate lifesaving assistance, the needs are immense and complex challenges continue to emerge in the response. Almost entirely dependent on humanitarian aid, the possibility of concrete and lasting solutions for the Rohingya refugees remains uncertain.

Hosting nearly one million Rohingya, Cox's Bazar is the world's biggest refugee settlement where refugees reside in 33 extremely congested camps. Currently, they encounter several obstacles in their everyday lives due to dwindling support and shifting global priorities. The lack of resources and opportunities in the camps has resulted in negative coping mechanisms including the Rohingya undertaking perilous boat journeys in search of a better future elsewhere.

As the crisis protracts, the prospect of a safe, dignified, and voluntary return to Myanmar remains unpredictable. The international community continues to promote sustainable solutions for the Rohingya in Myanmar that would eventually facilitate their safe return home, an outcome that the Rohingya have consistently bid for. The need to maintain support for humanitarian operations has grown more pertinent in 2023, as the humanitarian space is becoming increasingly restricted. In addition, the impact of the crisis on the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar requires concerted efforts to support the host communities affected by price hikes and strained livelihoods.



COORDINATION

As a co-chair of the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), alongside the UN Resident Coordinator and UNHCR, IOM will continue to support the overall structure and aims of the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) to ensure a cohesive and efficient response, broad humanitarian access, a common analysis of needs and a unified voice for the refugees and affected host communities. Through its partnership in such structures, IOM contributes to the concerted planning and strategic appeals undertaken by the entire humanitarian community. From key policy and operational challenges to consistent day-to-day collaboration in the field, IOM's coordination mechanisms further reinforce a common approach to the Rohingya crisis inclusive of the refugees, local NGOs, implementing partners, host communities and the government. IOM currently co-leads the Shelter/NFI and Site Management and Site Development Sector. Through strengthened joint initiatives across all levels of the response, IOM will continue to uphold the safety and dignity of beneficiaries while ensuring the efficient use of resources.

IOM CAPACITY

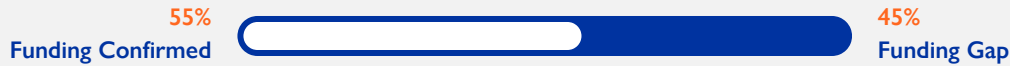
IOM's established presence in Bangladesh dates back to its opening of an office in 1998 in Dhaka, focused mainly on policy, strategy and operational planning in Bangladeshi migration management. In 2013, IOM's mandate extended from research and policy to include humanitarian assistance for displaced Rohingya fleeing Myanmar. In 2017, IOM's capacity rapidly expanded in response to the mass displacement of over 700,000 Rohingya refugees into Cox's Bazar, covering needs ranging from shelter and health services to demographic analysis and services mapping. Through its programming, IOM supports Rohingya refugees and affected host community individuals who reside in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District. Out of 33 camps, IOM is managing 17 in its Area of Responsibility (AoR). Its programmatic units are proactive members in and leaders of Sector coordination groups, specialized working groups and tasks forces across all areas of the humanitarian response. IOM has the unique strength of conducting extensive direct implementation as well as working through local partners. An increasing shift towards localization is a natural extension of IOM's response, as the majority of implementing partners are local or national NGOs. Finally, IOM integrates measures to ensure that gender-specific needs are identified and addressed, inclusive of the application of IOM's institutional protection guidance and the Gender-Based Violence in Crises (GBViC) Framework, and measures are taken to ensure that the principles of do no harm, safety, respect and nondiscrimination are adhered to throughout all activities, including by undertaking participatory assessments and data collection, and building capacities of stakeholders.

Funding Required
\$115,213,530

People Targeted
902,240

People Targeted Description

The comprehensive humanitarian support will provide lifesaving assistance for the Rohingya refugees and the most vulnerable members of the host community.



 **PROTECTION**

GENERAL PROTECTION AND COUNTER-TRAFFICKING Protection monitoring: Continue protection monitoring through direct observation, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with beneficiaries to collect and analyze data on risks, incidents, and trends. This data will be used to advocate for improvements and change, with a particular focus on how beneficiaries meaningfully access humanitarian assistance. Case management: Identify, refer, and follow up on trafficking cases, vulnerable households or persons who have protection needs. Engage relevant actors to address registration, housing, land, and property rights (HLP), food, WASH and Shelter/NFI matters to support the refugees. Support victims of trafficking (VoTs) with skills development training and livelihood support to stabilize their situation in the community and prevent re-victimization. Community-based protection networks (CBPNs): Continue strengthening community-based protection mechanisms through a network of Rohingya volunteers and community protection committee (CPC) members, and support protection activities such as referrals, outreach, and risk mitigation action through information-sharing and close engagement. Adjust information, education and communication (IEC) materials based on feedback from the refugees in collaboration with partners, volunteers, and CPC members. Conduct outreach activities on counter-trafficking and human smuggling issues to prevent, sensitize and develop a sustainable prevention mechanism through community-based mobilization. Capacity-building and protection mainstreaming: Conduct capacity-building activities for counter-trafficking in line with the national legislation and government plan of action 2018-2022. This involves support to the CTC, local administration, law enforcement agencies, Rohingya community leaders, and other relevant stakeholders, involving them in the prevention of trafficking and empowerment of VoTs with safety, dignity and opportunity. Conduct regular refresher training on protection mainstreaming principles and inclusion techniques for IOM staff, volunteers and partners to facilitate beneficiaries' meaningful access to humanitarian services. Disaster preparedness and response: Contribute technical expertise on protection to disaster preparedness and emergency response by collaborating with camp-based sectors and agencies, focusing on the unique needs of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI). Serve as a focal point in the protection emergency response units (PERUs) to assist refugees with re-establishing meaningful access to humanitarian services after a disaster. **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** IOM will continue to provide a comprehensive GBV programme supporting refugees and host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts centred around three pillars: 1) survivor-centred support; 2) risk mitigation, and; 3) addressing root causes that perpetuate GBV. Women and girls safe spaces (WGSS): IOM directly implements case management providing multisectoral support via nine WGSS across eight sites and through its emergency safe shelter serving survivors of GBV and human trafficking. To mitigate risks, prevent GBV and empower women and girls, the WGSS provides information, age-appropriate and structured psychosocial support, awareness and educational activities, life-skills curriculum, skills training and opportunities, and forums for two-way information-sharing and learning. Community engagement and capacity-building: Ensuring sustainability and localization, IOM will scale up its capacity building with community volunteers to develop key WGSS and outreach activities. This will enhance community ownership and accountability to address the root causes of gender inequality and bring positive social changes in harmful behaviours and practices related to GBV. To garner inclusivity, IOM will work closely with the protection research unit to develop an evidence-based curriculum for men, boys, women, girls and persons with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). Such strategies will ensure safe and non-stigmatizing entry points to GBV services for male

Funding Required
\$6,720,340

Funding Confirmed
\$2,095,148



survivors and those with diverse SOGIESC. **CHILD PROTECTION** Community-based child protection: Strengthen and enhance the capacity of families and communities to care for and protect children with the participation and inclusion of children and youth by supporting community-based child protection committees, adolescents' committees, parent groups and change-maker groups. Awareness-raising: Continue to raise awareness and sensitize community members on key child protection issues to support the mitigation and identification of child protection risks in the community and camps with the overall goal of strengthening the protective environment. Psychosocial support (PSS): Through mobile child-friendly spaces/adolescent groups ensure safe access to age-appropriate, disability-inclusive and gender-sensitive structured psychosocial, recreational, and cultural activities for boys and girls. Organize positive parenting sessions for caregivers, including caregivers of children with disabilities. Provide traditional skills training for adolescents in cooperation with the Rohingya. Selected caregivers will be linked up with IOM Social Cohesion unit's skills training projects to enhance greater self-reliance. Integrated case management services: Provide vulnerable girls and boys at risk of harm and survivors of child abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation with specialized services in caring for child survivors of GBV, trafficking and children with disabilities. Capacity-building support: Build and support community-based protection committees to identify risks, gaps and barriers to accessing services. Groups will be formed at the block level separately for boys and girls and ensure equal participation, including for children with disabilities. Community-led initiatives will be developed to raise awareness, mitigate or address child protection issues. Furthermore, majhis, imams, teachers, and humanitarian partners will be supported with capacity-building on prevention and response, principles, identification and referral mechanisms to support CP system strengthening. Menstrual health education will also be provided through peer-based models building on the findings of IOM's summary report Ma Boinor Rosom or "Mother and Sister's Ways" and its related curriculum. **COMMUNITY SAFETY**

CAPACITY-BUILDING The "Enhancing Access to Protection, Community Safety and Peaceful Coexistence" project is implemented jointly by IOM, UNHCR and UNDP in eight refugee camps and surrounding host communities covering the following activities: Community safety forum (CSF): CSFs in three identified camps through assessments, capacity development of CSF members in conflict resolution, and youth peer-to-peer education on violence and crime prevention, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Improved reporting: Improving the reporting mechanism and response of police officials to SGBV, SEA and other crimes affecting women, children, and other vulnerable groups when victims will report, and expanding legal assistance services, including targeted awareness-raising activities within the refugee communities on access to formal and informal conflict resolution mechanisms. Capacity-building of law enforcement agencies: IOM, UNHCR and UNDP will continue the capacity building of law enforcement authorities, particularly the Armed Police Battalion (APBn), in humanitarian law, refugee protection and community safety through a ToT curriculum in collaboration with partners within the protection sector. Capacity-building of Rohingya communities: IOM and UNHCR will build capacities of refugee community structures (women, men, youth, elderly, people with disabilities) and camp leadership committees on aspects of alternative dispute resolution and mediation through trainings to support peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities while empowering communities' knowledge on the use of mediation dispute resolution.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Operation and maintenance: Upgrade, operate, maintain, and monitor existing water supply systems in the camps under IOM WASH's area of responsibility (AoR). Procure materials and equipment for latrine maintenance, desludging, wastewater transfer, disinfection and treatment; and monitoring of functionality. Improved access to water services: Two small-scale solar-powered piped water networks will be installed in the newly developed areas for the relocated families to provide safe water to beneficiaries. IOM will continue the operation and maintenance (O&M) and upgrade existing deep tube wells in IOM AoR camps and water networks in camps 9, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20 Extension and 24. Six existing fossil fuel-managed water supply systems in camps 9, 12, and 13 will be upgraded to the solarized system along with the biological filter in camp 24 to reduce fuel consumption. IOM will procure, replenish, and replace the emergency stocks for cyclones, fires, floods or other emergency responses. Access to sanitation: Ensure dignified and safe access to latrine facilities, IOM will continue to upgrade the existing poorly functional latrine facilities with gender-inclusive and disability-related features in consultation with the community. IOM will continue the durable latrine construction work to cover sanitation gaps in targeted host communities in Ukhiya. DEWATS will be built, and the lime-based fecal sludge treatment plants will be upgraded to the DEWATS system to meet coverage gaps. To ensure appropriate waste segregation at the source, IOM will distribute garbage bins (red and

Funding Required
\$16,838,040

Funding Confirmed
\$9,451,021

56% 44%



green) at the household level. Hygiene promotion and community engagement: Critical supplies of hygiene items (soap, water containers, menstrual hygiene management materials, etc.) will be provided with community education and mobilization activities at the community level. The community will be further engaged in O&M of WASH facilities, waste segregation, and prevention of communicable and waterborne diseases like cholera, dysentery and typhoid fever. Real-time service monitoring and community feedback mechanisms will be continued and strengthened throughout the project period.

HEALTH

HEALTH Essential healthcare services: Provide access to quality life-saving health services for Rohingya refugees and host communities through 45 primary, secondary and COVID-19 health facilities in Cox's Bazar. The range of services provided at these facilities is aligned with the minimum package of essential health services, including outpatient and inpatient curative care, routine immunization, essential non-communicable disease interventions, palliative care and integrated MHPSS. Sexual and reproductive health (SRH): Provide quality integrated comprehensive SRH services including facility-based deliveries and referral of obstetric and gynaecological complications across supported facilities. Key emphasis will be placed on adolescent group with integration of adolescent friendly sexual and reproductive health services. IOM will provide quality modern family planning counselling and services including long acting and reversible methods. Additionally, GBV prevention and response services will be integrated in supported health facilities with provision of survivor centred care to GBV, including clinical management of rape and other forms of GBV, with safe and confidential referral for PSS and services within established referral pathways. Emergency preparedness and response for outbreaks and disasters: Establish and maintain institutions for early diagnosis, isolation and management of diseases with outbreak potential (e.g COVID-19, diphtheria, dengue and acute watery diarrhoea), provide comprehensive care and support measures for improved infection prevention and control. Monitor and report through early warning alert and response systems, and initiate surveillance laboratory and appropriate transmission prevention and response actions during emergencies. Support the dispatch and referral unit, and mobile medical teams/rapid investigation teams in the event of disaster/outbreaks. Community engagement: A network of 400 community health workers (CHWs) will be deployed to support community-based initiatives through household visits, courtyard sessions, facilitation of community groups (e.g., men, women, older people, children and adolescent groups), engagement of social leaders, community-based dialogues, and dissemination of relevant information, education and communication materials. CHWs will support health promotion, disease prevention, targeted curative services and risk communication and community engagement with a special focus on COVID-19, diphtheria, dengue, vector borne diseases, and other emerging and emergency health conditions. Health systems strengthening and capacity-building: Continue coordination and collaboration with all health sector stakeholders, relevant working groups, strengthen advocacy and technical support to the GoB, and provide regular trainings for the health team. **HEALTH BHASAN CHAR** Essential healthcare: Provide access to essential healthcare that will address the main causes of mortality and morbidity amongst Rohingya refugees in Bhasan Char island. Health facilities supported will comprise of one primary healthcare centre and one hospital. The range of services provided includes outpatient and inpatient curative care, routine immunization, essential non-communicable disease interventions, systematic detection of acute malnutrition among children six to 59 months, and pregnant and lactating women and referral for treatment, comprehensive integrated sexual and reproductive health services, GBV prevention and response services. Secondary healthcare: To support 20-bed hospital on the island, specialists will be deployed with specific focus on strengthening emergency obstetric care services to comprehensive emergency obstetric care levels and laboratory and diagnostic capacity. Human resource support includes the deployment of gynecologists, surgeons, anesthesiologists etc. Referrals for emergency lifesaving care not available on the island as well as for selected elective cases will be undertaken through the existing emergency referral system supported by the health sector and patients will be referred from health facilities on the island to Noakhali Sadar District Hospital. Community engagement and risk communication: Community health workers (CHWs) will be deployed to improve general health status, health seeking behavior and linking community members to health facilities through promotive preventive outreach health activities.

Funding Required
\$16,706,370

Funding Confirmed
\$3,784,669

22% 78%



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT Integration of MHPSS services into health facilities: Strengthen the integration of MHPSS services into health facilities with community outreach mobile services and facilitation of community referral and support systems. MHPSS services will be

Funding Required
\$1,207,000

Funding Confirmed

provided to Rohingya and host communities at health facilities through psychoeducation and awareness-raising sessions, individual and group counselling, case management, support to persons with moderate to severe mental health conditions, facilitation of referrals to specialized services provided by psychiatrists and doctors trained and supervised in mental health gap action programme (mhGAP) through a functioning referral and follow-up system. Community-based MHPSS approach: Continue to implement community-level MHPSS services through various evidence-based interventions including art, ritual and celebration, sport and play activities, home visits and community, social, and relational healing services as part of strengthening family and community support. Rohingya Cultural Memory Centre (RCMC): Continue to deliver psychosocial support through art therapy, protection and skills development activities led by creative practitioners and staff trained on MHPSS to provide the Rohingya community with the tools and platform to tell their story. The RCMC strives to function as a vehicle to not only preserve Rohingya's rich culture but also to adapt and enhance its expression, contributing towards strengthening their collective identity. MHPSS health systems strengthening: Continue to contribute to the strengthening of the overall MHPSS system through coordination with the MHPSS working group and national MHPSS taskforce. Implementing capacity-building initiatives targeting various stakeholders including government ministries, community and religious leaders from Rohingya and host communities, representatives of community networks, local community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations. Capacity-building initiatives for community ownership: Continue to support community-led activities through the facilitation of community support groups and the provision of capacity-building to volunteers and other community members. Training on different MHPSS topics, such as psychological first aid and lay counseling will empower community members to provide support to their own communities and will strengthen referral pathways.

MHPSS BHASAN CHAR Mental health and psychosocial support MHPSS will be integrated into essential health services. At the community level, MHPSS services will be implemented through various evidence-based interventions including support groups, socio-relational activities, creative and art activities, ritual and celebration activities, sport and play activities and self-awareness sessions as per the IOM community-based MHPSS approach.

\$179,920

14%

86%



JRP



SHELTER AND NFI

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS Shelter upgrade and maintenance (SUM): Roll out the third phase of transitional shelter assistance to upgrade and maintain existing shelters, including the provision of durable shelter materials, training, and technical assistance across IOM-supported camps. This will be implemented through a voucher approach, ensuring the provision of required materials depending on the condition of each shelter. Emergency preparedness and response: Continue to directly implement emergency response to assist shelters damaged due to heavy rain/wind, monsoon, cyclone, fire and relocation. This will be done through material prepositioning, pipeline support, damage verification, material distribution and construction support where needed. New construction of shelters: Continue efforts to reconstruct shelters for households affected by fire, as well as for newly arrived and relocated households where there is an available shelter plot as per the site plans. Alternative construction materials: Continue to treat borak bamboo at the bamboo treatment facility (BTF) for use in shelter construction and other facilities, as well as ensure access for shelter actors to the BTF. Support to vulnerable households: Continue to provide additional support to vulnerable households in the form of construction and porter support whenever shelter and NFI assistance are provided. NFI assistance: Manage and ensure a voucher-based system with an increased range of items enabling families to choose as per specific needs and provide household-level solar lights to support the dignity and safety of refugees. Appointment of catchment focal points: Support the sector's revised shelter focal point system by appointing catchment focal points in all IOM-led catchment areas to strengthen field-level coordination through improved communication and response in times of emergency.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS SUPPORTED BY SAFE ACCESS TO FUEL AND ENERGY (SAFE) PLUS JOINT PROGRAMME SAFE Plus 2 is a joint programme between IOM, FAO, WFP and UNHCR with the goal of ensuring that refugees and host communities become more climate-resilient, food-secure as well as less exposed to GBV and disaster risk through sustained access to cleaner cooking energy, improved natural resource management and skills development and livelihood. IOM co-leads the strategic priority on access to cleaner energy of the SAFE Plus 2 joint programme. LPG refills: Continue the provision of LPG cooking fuel at the household level covering 17 camps in IOM's AoR to contribute to food and nutrition security. The distribution of LPG contributes to reducing risk to health, as well as exposure to GBV and environmental impacts. It further reduces the risk of immediate tensions and conflicts between refugees and host communities over the collection of

Funding Required

\$40,031,930

Funding Confirmed

\$26,365,478

65%

35%



JRP

firewood. Refilling cylinders will continue to be tailored to household family size. LPG cooking stove replacement and repairs: IOM will continue replacing the damaged cooking stoves with new ones. Simultaneously, IOM will strengthen the capacity of the Rohingya community to repair cooking stoves by providing relevant training and spare parts. Fire safety training: The overcrowded camps coupled with the use of temporary shelter materials and cooking fuels, heighten vulnerability to fire incidents. To mitigate these risks, the Government, along with humanitarian agencies, has taken essential measures to ensure fire safety of refugees and host community populations. IOM will continue training all beneficiaries on the safe use of cooking fuels, and efficient cooking methods while promoting conversation during LPG distribution and refilling. The deployment of safety volunteers across the camps will continue, as will the implementation of a consolidated response mechanism enabling rapid action in case of a fire hazard.



SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT Camp-level coordination: Increase coordination between different service providers by implementing service monitoring to highlight gaps, prioritize facilities and services in need, and avoid duplication of efforts. Continue to strengthen the multi-hazard emergency preparedness and response efforts at camp and catchment levels for fire, monsoon and cyclones through disaster management committees. Accountability to affected populations (AAP): Reinforce coordination, advocacy and technical support, mainstreaming CwC and AAP principles and standards across different sectors and stakeholders. Strengthen community engagement, community-led programming, community awareness, and feedback systems through the common feedback platform, block engagement programme and CwC programmes. Identify and prioritize site development areas using a consultative process and ensure the inclusion of women and persons with disabilities (PwD) for meaningful participation. Community engagement and inclusion: Enhance participation and inclusion through existing age-gender-disability groups. Strengthen the Women's Participation Project for increased women's empowerment and leadership. Ensure meaningful engagement of youth in camp activities. Empower committees and continue to pursue legitimate representation across camps.

Additionally, continue to ensure adequate access to referral services and IOM cash-for-work interventions for vulnerable households. Access and safety: Improve living conditions and reduce risks posed by natural hazards through improving and maintaining civil infrastructure (access roads, pathways, staircases, bridges, stabilization, etc.) and watershed management. This includes site development for new shelter designs, as well as upgrading roads, stairways and bridges to ensure all-weather access. Install solar streetlights based on gaps, and continue repair and maintenance of existing ones in consultation with communities. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and environment rehabilitation: Enhance the resilience of Rohingya and host communities through community-led DRR and response systems involving community volunteers in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Promote community participation, leading to community ownership, as well as developing a network of community first responders and further developing the overall resilience of the camp population. Reduce the risk of fire through the construction, upgradation and maintenance of access routes that act as fire breaks. In addition to maintenance of firefighting equipment, focus on tree plantation to support environmental restoration and improvement in soil and water quality. Integrated watershed management strategy implementation through the development of meso-level settlement plans for sustainable DRR interventions across camps. Capacity sharing: Contribute to the SMSD Sector capacity sharing initiative by training government staff deployed to support the Camp-in-Charges in daily camp management activities. **SITE MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING PROJECT** SMEP is a joint initiative between IOM, UNCHR and WFP which aims to install and maintain infrastructure to ensure equitable humanitarian and beneficiary access for all Rohingya and host community individuals residing in and around the Cox's Bazar refugee camps. Forward operating bases: Continue to undertake infrastructure inspection, repair, maintenance and installation of roads and primary drainages/canals across camps. Casting yards: Continue to prefabricate construction elements to be used by SMEP as well as Shelter and SMSD actors based on needs and requests to facilitate a more durable and rapid response. Machines: Operate a total of 43 machines across the response to expedite earthworks and improve lifting safety. The heavy machinery will be prepositioned at strategic locations within the camps for cyclone and monsoon preparedness. Inclusion: Continue to collaborate with site management and protection actors on improving the engagement of women and PwD in cash-for-work, where appropriate. Emergency response: As part of the emergency response task force, maintain the availability of teams and resources to be dispatched in a rapid response to ensure 365 days and 24/7 access to 60 km of vehicle access roads.

Funding Required
\$33,709,850

Funding Confirmed
\$8,340,066



JRP



Refugees working on a drainage to ensure the flow of storm water. © IOM Bangladesh 2022 / Abdullah Al Mashrif

DRIVING SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

Funding Required

\$6,263,280

People Targeted

537,900

People Targeted Description

Under this objective, IOM will target the Rohingya refugees and the affected vulnerable members of the host community.



LIVELIHOODS

LIVELIHOODS Wage employment, farm demonstration, aquaculture, livestock rearing training and inputs for Rohingya: Provide wage employment, farm demonstration programs and training on aquaculture, livestock rearing, and input for the Rohingya to build their resilience in home gardening for agricultural, fisheries and livestock support in 17 camps. Farm demonstration, dry fish production, aquaculture, livestock rearing training and inputs for host community: Provide farm demonstration programmes and training on aquaculture, dry fish production, livestock rearing, and livestock for the host community to build their resilience in gardening, horticulture, crop production, fisheries and livestock production. Provide transferable skills and in-kind support to the Rohingya community: Provide Rohingya refugees with skills training and in-kind support related to the humanitarian sector (e.g., health, WASH, site development-construction, etc.) in four camps. Transferable and vocational skills training for the host community: Provide host communities with transferable and life skills trainings (e.g. computer skills, communication, negotiation, psychosocial skills, etc.) and vocational skills training, related to green businesses and green financing (e.g. from plumbing, AC repair, secretary, patient administration, catering, waste recycling, electronic refurbishment, financial literacy related to resilient investments and planning, etc.). Income generation activities, asset support and business grants for host community: Productive asset support for women willing to gain a modest income-specifically those having technical skills but lacking opportunities/assets. Existing micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) will be supported with small business grants via the entrepreneurship programme. Market linkages for host community: Enhance private sector engagement and market linkage activities by implementing wage subsidy opportunities and market-value chain analysis for the host community to stabilize small producers to sell their products to individuals and wholesalers. Conduct labour market assessments and product fairs to connect producers with customers. **DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN HOST COMMUNITIES** Disaster resilient and climate adaptive agriculture practices training: Provide disaster resilient and climate adaptive agriculture practices training for the Rohingya to protect productive assets and food security. Household-level DRR activities: Provide household-level DRR activities to sustain development gains and natural resources for building disaster-resilient communities in the camps and host communities. Basic disaster management training: Provide refresher training on basic disaster management focusing on protection and GBV in emergencies to

Funding Required

\$6,263,280

Funding Confirmed

\$2,893,606



■ JRP

CPP volunteers. Renovation of cyclone shelters: Renovation of cyclone shelters to ensure dignified living conditions for the host community people. Reconstruction/repair of community access points: Reconstruction of roads with drainage systems to mitigate disasters and to safely connect people with evacuation centres, health centres, markets and education centres. **LIVELIHOODS BHASAN CHAR** Transferable skills training: IOM will provide transferable skills trainings to identified beneficiaries to equip them with short-term skills relevant to different professions. Vocational training: Vocational training is aimed at the provision of skills for Rohingya refugees with existing specific skill sets and for those who want to learn more. Vocational training spans across jute craft and wooden craft, construction, including solar light production, eco-friendly retailing, organic food production or catering, etc. Self-employment: The skills training graduates will be supported to initiate self-employment activities and home-based businesses through the provision of takeaway materials as business support. This will enable the graduates to engage in self-employment and income-generating activities in Bhasan Char. Wage-employment: IOM will create access to wage-employment opportunities by engaging Rohingya refugees in Bhasan Char through CfW activities for those beneficiaries that did not receive productive asset support.

CONTRIBUTE TO AN EVIDENCE-BASED AND EFFICIENT CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Funding Required

\$3,678,820

People Targeted Description

Under this objective, IOM will support the relevant coordination structures and provide data and analysis to relevant actors.



NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING

NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING NPM will continue to support evidence-based humanitarian decision-making and prioritization by operating on a broad information management framework capable of providing comprehensive information on the needs and vulnerabilities of all affected populations. Thematic research: Continue to engage in thematic assessments with different actors in the Rohingya context. In direct consultation with key stakeholders and relevant working groups continue to perform on-demand thematic and sector specific assessments to provide evidence-based information for programming and operational decisions. Needs assessments: Continue to conduct needs assessments to provide information on multi-sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in all the camps, as well as in the host community. The information generated from these assessments will be used for evidence-based programming and decision-making. Joint multi-sectoral needs assessment: Continue to engage and join the multi-sectoral needs assessment with the objective of providing an evidence-base to inform Joint Needs Overview/Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2024 process, post-2023 response plans and complement sector-driven interventions. Ad-hoc services: Continue to provide support for sector/organization-specific information for better decision-making and better prioritization of community needs. This includes support to the facility rationalization process. Mapping: Conduct unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) flights over Rohingya refugee settlements, collect imagery to create maps for humanitarian actors, visualize site conditions, and monitor site development, expansion and hazards. UAV footage will be used to provide updates and produce camp imageries to foster a better understanding among stakeholders of various operational and strategic needs. The digital elevation model will be used to create updated landslide and flood risk analysis maps. Facility and infrastructure mapping: In close collaboration with the SMSD sector, continue mapping and monitoring facilities and infrastructures to ensure coherent response and service coverage. Emergency assessment: Continue to provide technical support to the daily SMSD incident assessment and produce daily/weekly datasets and factsheets to capture key information on the impact and damages of weather-related and other incidents and share it with all humanitarian actors. Shelter addressing system: This is a system to generate addresses by creating a unique number (IDs) for every shelter to assist the provision of services more accurately and efficiently, tracking the shelters and improving camp monitoring by identifying the distribution of shelter and facilities within camps. Additionally, this system will enable partners to precisely assess hazard exposures and to ensure that the future services are adapted and

Funding Required

\$1,221,480

Funding Confirmed

\$919,961



shaped based on the actual distribution of shelters.

 **COORDINATION**

COORDINATION In 2023, IOM will continue to contribute staffing to the ISCG Secretariat. IOM will also continue to provide operational and administrative support to the Secretariat. In 2023, activities will focus primarily on the following: SEG and HoSO: Support the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) and Heads of Sub Office (HoSO) in Cox’s Bazar to take decisions on key policy, security and operational challenges, informed by protection considerations. Joint Response Plan (JRP): Support with the JRP planning cycle, needs overviews and analysis, strategic planning, appeals (including contingency), as well as needs monitoring and reporting. Access analysis: Analyse access constraints and engage relevant stakeholders to address them. Information management: Manage data and information in support of humanitarian decision-making, advocacy, and public information, resulting in regular information products. Beneficiary-centred: Work with sectors and humanitarian partners to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) and understanding of community capacities and preferences. Networks and working groups: Convene and coordinate the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse network, the transfers working group (cash and vouchers), the emergency preparedness working group, and the information management and assessments working group. Disaster preparedness: Support monsoon and cyclone preparedness and contingency planning. Staff health: The UN has developed the Critical Health Services Support (CHESS) project that established a COVID-19 Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) in Cox’s Bazar. IOM will continue to support this facility, which has a 12-bed capacity, to ensure staff health.

Funding Required
\$2,457,340

