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.
ACHEIVEMENTS: 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-sectoral protection approach

IOM aims to maintain its current programming approach with an emphasis on consolidation, strengthening quality services, focus on community-based/owned 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 their unique needs

*The majority of the objectives and key indicators in this document are aligned with the sectors and working groups’ objectives and indicators.
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES (CwC)

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 organizations, sectors and platforms use services and tools produced by CwC Working Group members
- 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

Funding required

$ 2.8 M

Target no. of individuals

718,337
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

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

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
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.
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 Bazaar. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding required</th>
<th>$ 2.6 M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target no. of individuals</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
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</table>
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 bamboo

PROPOSED RESPONSE: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

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

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 NEARLY ARRI

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 276,000 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.

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 the sustainable energy solutions to reduce the impact on the environment**

The provision of cooking fuel at the household level contribute 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 benefitting from the use of LPG for cooking
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1</th>
<th>Restore livelihoods and income generation options of host communities and complement life-saving support to Rohingya with life skills and self-sustenance opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objective 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 3</td>
<td>Strengthen collaborative mechanisms with host institutions to promote durable solutions</td>
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</table>

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 progress 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25,000 people receiving livelihoods support, disaggregated by gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Site rehabilitation initiatives undertaken, including reforestation, land stabilization and watershed rehabilitation</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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
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 prefabricated 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 |
NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING

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

**Objective 1:** Support informed humanitarian decision-making and synergized identification of needs, access to services and gaps among refugees and host communities.

**Objective 2:** Support decision-making and a shared understanding of the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis through the creation of information products.

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

Funding required

$1.5 M

Target no. of individuals

925,000
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

50 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points trained

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
ANNEX I: MID-TERM PLAN (2019-2021)

The IOM mid-term plan is intended to guide IOM activities for the next three years and will aim to strengthen the links between the emergency humanitarian response and the longer-term capacity to strengthen the organization’s oversight and management. This coordination and joint planning will build on the priorities of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), the Migration Governance Framework (MiGoF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

IOM will aim to ensure that short and medium-term programming is coherently aligned to provide more durable and sustainable assistance to vulnerable households and communities in order to more effectively reduce risks and vulnerabilities as well as build resilience among affected populations, contributing when possible to augment other efforts to reach the SDGs.

The mid-term plan will allow additional flexibility when designing programmes and help maximize the impact of available financial resources. The support of donors, their flexibility and commitment to provide multi-year funding as well as their willingness to scale up support for development activities will be critical. Supporting the GoB capacity to address the complexity of the crisis is paramount.

VISION

All crisis affected persons in Bangladesh have unhindered access to their fundamental rights and entitlements; are no longer subjected to any form of violence, coercion and deprivation; and have the capacities and resources to build resilience against all future forms of harm assured by relevant and timely actions through all phases of the crisis and beyond, as such IOM commits to:

♦ Invest in protection and vulnerability analysis to allow it to inform IOM senior decision making around resources and response, project planning and engagement with state and other authorities. Hire a conflict expert to develop a driver of change, conflict analysis in 2019. Institute regular protection focused briefings and discussions during programme management, senior management and other relevant meetings. Thereby, all IOM projects, interventions and structure of decision-making shall be in accordance with the rights-based approach and apply a framework of context and risk analysis.

♦ Invest in multi-sectoral programming aimed at minimizing preventing and responding to negative effects. It is central to preparedness and response efforts as part of immediate life-saving activities and community-based resilience building activities that it implements.

♦ Ensure accountability of affected persons to ensure inclusive and participatory mechanisms in place to address concerns, feedback and perspectives into all of IOM programming as a minimum standard of response.

♦ Identify and support community capacities and resources to make informed decisions about their own well-being and self-protection in a coordinated manner that is sustainable, participatory, and is aimed at risk reduction.

♦ Strengthen protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations that ensures sensitivity to the needs of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors, children in need, Victims of Trafficking, Persons with Disabilities, elderly and other critical groups and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to all IOM units and humanitarian sectors IOM coordinates.

♦ Include in IOM programmes Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound (SMART) protection indicators in line with Sphere Standards, protection principles and do no harm, Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy. These should become non-negotiable indicators to measure overall progress of IOM operations.

♦ Ensure protection advocates are in place in all programming units, fully trained to be able to support mainstreaming of protection into sector interventions.

♦ Leverage humanitarian and development coordination mechanisms to develop and implement a comprehensive protection approach to address risks and prevent recurrence of violations of humanitarian and human rights and entitlements. A standalone strategy should detail the role of all relevant actors in contribution to these aims and accountability mechanisms.

♦ Strengthen humanitarian community’s advocacy and responsibility of the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), Senior Coordinator, Heads of Sub Office (HoSO) and Strategic Executive Group (SEG) to ensure clear and consistent message to promote a protective environment and accountability mechanisms to place protection responsibilities beyond the Sector to decision-making mechanisms.

♦ Actively contribute protection messaging into United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and high-level briefings to demonstrate IOM’s added value and comparative advantage in Bangladesh.

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1In particular SDG 1 No Poverty, 3 Good Health and Wellbeing, 5 Gender Equality, 8 Decent Work and Economy Growth, 10 Reduced Inequalities, 13 Climate Action and 17 Partnerships for the Goals.
STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERSHIPS AND FURTHER EMPHASIS ON CAPACITY BUILDING OF NATIONAL COUNTERPARTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Capacity building for partners and government counterparts (National non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) local communities, civil society, local and national institutions) will be prioritized across IOM interventions in order to strengthen national response mechanisms and ensure the continuity and sustainability of the response. IOM will also put emphasis on building capacity of its national staff members. IOM programming targets equity among all affected populations.

In parallel, IOM will accompany national counterparts in taking progressively greater management responsibilities in the Rohingya Crisis.

PROVISION OF ACCESS TO BASIC LIFE-SAVING SERVICES

Over a year into the crisis, the majority of Rohingya refugees still depend on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. IOM will work to ensure that Rohingya refugees continue to have access to basic life-saving services and assistance including health, WASH and shelter and that their fundamental wellbeing and dignity is preserved. In parallel, IOM will continue to strengthen the national health and WASH systems to ensure they are more resilient and adaptable in the face of shocks.

Disasters and hazards are also expected to impact already vulnerable populations and create additional humanitarian needs. Bangladesh has been identified as one of the highest-ranking disaster-prone countries and the first ranking in the climate risk index (2012) in the world. IOM will continue to strengthen emergency response preparedness prior to the monsoon and cyclone seasons but also support the GoB in responding to new emergencies related to disasters and hazards.

CENTRALITY OF PROTECTION

Protection is the intended purpose and outcome of all humanitarian action and development actors namely reducing needs, risks and vulnerabilities of crisis impacted populations and strengthening their resilience and preserving their dignity through collective, complementary and coordinated actions. IOM in line with the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) statement on Centrality of Protection (2013), U.N Rights Up Front Plan of Action (2013), New Ways of Working (2017), and the Grand Bargain (2016) ensures that protection will be promoted and supported its decision-making mechanisms, operational response, and coordination architecture in Bangladesh. It forms the basis of IOM’s purpose, mission and actions in Bangladesh and will undertake several measures to protect people in accordance with their human rights and in the manner that prevents and responds to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

The GoB bears the primary responsibility to protect refugees, migrants, citizens, third country national and others on its territory in accordance with national and international legal instruments. All humanitarian, recovery and development actors have an essential role to play by prioritizing interventions based on verifiable needs, vulnerability and exposure to harm in accordance with humanitarian principles and international legal instrument.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE SELF-RELIANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION AMONG REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES ENSURING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES

To support self-reliance, IOM will promote livelihoods in host communities in order to create an environment for innovations, alternatives, and market centred production approaches. IOM will conduct studies on Market Opportunities, Livelihoods and Vulnerabilities Analysis, as well as policy engagements with host Communities on bringing innovations to social safety nets and financial inclusion. IOM will also continue to advocate for self-reliance initiatives for Rohingya, including literacy and vocational skills training to offer resilience opportunities to refugees.

Training will be provided to law enforcement agents with emphasis on gender and women, dispute management, collaborations with local leadership both in camps and in host communities in order to build confidence for police-community partnerships. This support will feed into the anti-trafficking response, and will build on the expected general strengthening of governance in camps.

IOM will focus on building community cohesion through community works, leadership engagements in across camps, activities for youth and advocacy to address trauma, and risks of violence. Peace and cohesion messaging techniques will be incorporated in social gatherings, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) response mechanisms, health, and protection.

IOM programming and mid-term plan targets the following SDGs:

- No Poverty
- Good Health and Well-being
- Gender Equality
- Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Reduced Inequalities
- Climate Action
- Partnerships for the Goals
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<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>♦ General Protection (GP): Protection monitoring; GP case management including Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs); Information dissemination on available protection services; establishment and empowerment protection committees and community groups; establishment and empowerment of conflict resolution/mediation committees; protection mainstreaming ♦ Counter-Trafficking (CT): Provision of case management for Victims of Trafficking (VoTs); CT awareness raising sessions and updated referral pathway for refugee and host communities; capacity building on case handling and updated referral pathway of human trafficking for the IOM staffs and stakeholders; develop an Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and/or guidelines on human trafficking case handling for the law enforcement agencies; conduct capacity building for the law enforcement on victim identification and case handling on human trafficking; provision of technical support for the Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) ♦ Gender-based Violence (GBV): Management of Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS); provision of psychosocial support; establishment and management of Integrated Emergency Shelter (shared with CT and CP); individual case management; life skills training for at-risk women and girls; community mobilization on GBV including male engagement ♦ Child Protection (CP): Child Protection Case Management; establishment and management of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS); establishment and management of Adolescent Boys and Girls Clubs; sensitization of communities on Child Protection issues; establishment and empowerment of Child Protection Community Based Committees; family tracing and reunification; alternative care: family foster care; provision of support to children with disabilities training on positive parenting skills for caregivers; CP mainstreaming</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>Total: 16.7 M 2019: 2.3 M* 2020: 7.2 M 2021: 7.2 M</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES</td>
<td>♦ In parallel of the Site Management activities rolled out by the Camp in Charge (CIC), IOM will continue to implement Communication with Communities activities and notably: Feedback &amp; Information Centers, Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms, outreach messaging and campaigns, Focus Group Discussions, Radio Listening Groups as well as training of community representation structures ♦ Progressively identify, trained National NGOs and local partners to take over CwC/AAP activities with IOM support. ♦ Continue to support (either directly or through a CwC expert agency) the common analysis of CFM data. ♦ The CwC working group will continue to exist and coordinate CwC programming</td>
<td>All the Rohingya living in IOM Site Management Areas of Responsibility (AoR)</td>
<td>Total: 6.7 M 2020: 4 M 2021: 2.7 M</td>
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<td>SITE MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>♦ Hand-over of Site Management Services (SMS) roles and responsibilities to CICs and theirs teams. ♦ As part of the coordination structure recommendation's implementation, Site Development coordination is integrated into Shelter Sector ♦ Multi-year Capacity Building CCCM program from mid-2019 to mid-2021 at national (and Cox's Bazar level) inclusive of: ♦ At national level: development of a curriculum and materials / guidance on natural-disaster induced displacement management, training of Trainers at Dhaka level for Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), roll-out of trainings and simulations at district levels ♦ At Cox’s Bazar level: development of a context specific curriculum and materials / guidance, Training of Trainers (ToT) and roll-out, identification of required competence-based trainings for MoDMR / Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) staff ♦ Deployment of key / selected MoDMR staff to others CCCM / refugee context across the world</td>
<td>562,500 (450,000 Rohingya refugees and 112,500 host community members)</td>
<td>Total: 23.1 M 2020: 13.9 M 2021: 9.2 M</td>
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* The 2019 Mid-Term Plan budget outlines additional funding requirements to complement the 2019 IOM Appeal.
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| SITE DEVELOPMENT                  | ✷ Site improvement focusing on improving access, mitigating landslides and flooding risks with a focus with sustainable interventions identified, built and maintained by communities  
  ✷ In accordance to Macro Settlement Development Plan (MSDP), relocation of households to facilitate the large-scale infrastructure (notably roads from Asian Development Bank / World Bank) decongestion of the densest areas and equitable access to services (in parallel of the rationalization of facilities)  
  ✷ In addition of the MSDP, all camps have detailed site plans that guide camp-level reorganization of space. | All the Rohingya living in IOM Site Management AoR                           | Total: 22 M                |
|                                   | |                                                                                                                                         | 2020: 15 M  
  2021: 7 M                                                                 | Total: 2 M  
  2020: 1.3 M  
  2021: 0.7 M                                                                 | Total: 30 M                |
| SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS            | ✷ Road installation, drainage installation, roadside drainage repair, roadside drainage clearance, canal clearance, road repair, slope stabilization, cross drainage, site preparation, casting yard material fabrication  
  ✷ Training of vendor/mason and carpenter  
  ✷ Local Government Engineer Department (LGED) capacity building – seconded staff hours  
  ✷ Machine maintenance: inspection, repairs, servicing | All the Rohingya refugees living both in camps or host community               | Total: 29.7 M               |
| ALTERNATIVE FUEL                  | ✷ Beneficiary validation with WFP Assistance Cards (refugees) and token printing (host community)  
  ✷ Procurement and distribution of stove kits - burner, hoses, regulator and cylinders with initial gas with demonstration on assembling as well as procurement and distribution (refill) of Liquid Petroleum, Gas (LPG) Procurement of fire prevention and management kits - extinguishers, sand buckets etc.  
  ✷ Identify and train Safety Unit Volunteers (SUV) on fire safety  
  ✷ Training of beneficiaries on fire safety, efficient and effective cooking methods and importance of environmental conservation | 562,500 (450,000  
  112,500 host community members)  
  25,000  
  2019: 6.6 M  
  2020: 13.9 M  
  2021: 9.2 M                                                                 | Total: 7.4 M                |
| LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL COHESION    | ✷ Continuous Livelihoods Risks and Opportunities analysis Reviews and production of GIS-based Risk Maps in nine Unions  
  ✷ Restoration of critical livelihoods infrastructure for households in highly impacted host communities  
  ✷ Collaborative leadership capacity building: training, cross-learning on durable solutions, tools and processes of  
  foresight scenario planning in host Government livelihoods support functionaries  
  ✷ Quick Impact support for satellite skills development initiatives for youth  
  ✷ Support replication of the Learning and Innovations for Empowerment (LIFE) initiatives in remaining Rohingya Camps (creation of multipurpose centers, vocational and technical skills training, soft skills and virtual learning; civic education and home economics)  
  ✷ Community Safety Initiative (CSI): Strengthening community-policing techniques, violence prevention, youth-led programs for | 2020: 3.7 M  
  2021: 3.7 M                                                                 | * The 2019 Mid-Term Plan budget outlines additional funding requirements to complement the 2019 IOM Appeal. |
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| DISASTER RISK REDUCTION       | - Conduct cyclone shelter renovations in Moheshakhal and Ramu Upazila, including renovation of approach roads, guide wall, WASH facilities, rooftop storage, solar panel, water supply, partition to ensure gender sensitivity and other life savings equipment's for emergency assistance  
- Capacity building of the government disaster management institutions such as Upazila and Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs), Cyclone Shelter Management Committees (CSMCs) through training, meeting, learning visit to replicate best practices  
- Capacity building of local volunteers and equipment support on first aid, disaster response or application of disaster management equipment. The capacity of disaster preparedness volunteers will be mapped to identify their skill based on the disaster in the area  
- Prepare community risks and resources mapping, Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA), Camp wise risk assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP) to identify specific risks and mitigation plans for different communities and locations. IOM will also provide training on disaster preparedness and response in humanitarian context to the NGOs/NGOs, government organizations, and focused people | All the Rohingya refugees living both in camps or host community | 801,650  
2019: 10 M*  
2020: 8 M  
2021: 7 M |
| NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING | - Handover of the NPM population counting tool to the national authorities  
- Technical support on Information Management and GIS to national authorities (through secondment of NPM Officer)  
- Six rounds of needs assessment per year  
- One report on the Category 1 Incident Assessment based on 2018 findings  
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) imagery in support of the Disaster Risk reduction working group  
- Two research studies per year conducted in partnership with a UN agency with dissemination event in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka through the Bangladesh Migration Data Analysis Centre (BMDAC) network  
- Partnership with ACAPS: one thematic review per month as well as one dissemination event in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka on findings per year | All the Rohingya refugees living both in camps or host community | 2 M  
2020: 1 M  
2021: 1 M |
| WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE | - Support general WASH coordination as part of the WASH Sector decentralization strategy  
- Construction of productive boreholes and piped distribution systems  
- Regular water quality monitoring  
- Monitoring of ground water in key locations within Ukhiya and Teknaf  
- Construction of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) and consequent operation and maintenance  
- Solid waste management - promoting waste segregation and distributing household or communal garbage container, recycling the plastic wastes and construction/excavation of waste pit  
- Provision of basic hygiene kit top up and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits as well as organise hygiene promotion sessions and household visits to improve hygiene practices  
- Capacity development of WASH committees in host communities whose mission is to improve the overall sanitation conditions | All the Rohingya refugees living in camps falling within IOM Area of Responsibility for WASH and 5,000 host community members | 26 M  
2020: 15 M  
2021: 11 M |

* The 2019 Mid-Term Plan budget outlines additional funding requirements to complement the 2019 IOM Appeal.
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<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>BENEFICIARIES</th>
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| HEALTH | Support Coordination at Upazila Health Complex, Community Clinics and at camps level through deploying Health Coordinators  
Strengthen and support Coordination mechanisms at Community Clinics with participation from Community Support Groups, Community Health Care Provider (CHCP), local stakeholders and partners  
Strengthen and support Camp Level Coordination in IOM collaborated sites/camps chaired by the Camp in Charge (CICs) and co-chaired by the Medical Team Leads of multi-purpose PHCCs  
Complement HR, supplies and operational supports in five (5) of the Community Clinics, four (4) Union level health facilities, eight (8) 24/7 Primary Health and Family Welfare Centres (PH&FWCs) and 17 Health and Family Welfare Posts (H&FWPs) in the camps to deliver the contents of the Essential Service Package  
Strengthen the referral system through development of a standardized referral pathway and associated guidelines, with centralized management and support referrals within the camps and at Unions, Upazila and Sadar Hospital  
Strengthen the capacity of the 24/7 call centre in close coordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) and CS office  
Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services at health facilities and community level as well as recruit and deploy a Psychiatrist in Upazila Health Complex  
Refresher training for health teams to develop psychosocial skills such as, communicational skills, case management to vulnerable groups, emotional support, self-care and Psychological First Aid (PFA) | 1,000,000 (700,000 Rohingya refugees and around 300,000 host community members) | Total: 46.5 M  
2019: 16.5 M*  
2020: 15 M  
2021: 15 M |

**TOTAL MID-TERM PLAN FOR 2019-2021**

| 237.1 M |