

**BANGLADESH
RAPID RESPONSE
REFUGEE CAMP FIRE
2021**

21-RR-BGD-47273

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, A.I.

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

10 Jan 2022

Participated by reporting focal points of all recipient agencies.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes

No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes

No

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Four agencies of the UN family: IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF & WFP provided multi-sectoral assistance to fire affected refugee and host communities. To this end, the project provided life-saving assistance to 102,134 people, including 34,492 women, 44,150 men, 23,492 children, and 961 people with disabilities. Shelter & NFI needs, WASH, protection and health services and site planning for the refugee camps were covered through this allocation. Besides covering the immediate needs of the affected community, this allocation enabled the camps to be built back safer and better than the original haphazard settlement that occurred during the massive and rapid 2017 influx. Despite shrinking humanitarian funding coupled with vulnerabilities of COVID-19 pandemic, the allocation kick-started the emergency response within an emergency which was complemented by international efforts. The agencies involved have broadly surpassed the initial number of beneficiaries and has been extremely successful in delivering as per the needs on the ground.

CERF's Added Value:

In the food security sector, the kitchens built with CERF funding were temporary and taken down after the fire. However, WFP learned the value of having hot kitchens available from the experience of responding to the March fire, and proactively built new hot kitchens later in 2021 in preparation for another emergency.

In the health sector, integration of mental health and psychosocial support in broader health programming allowed for continued mental health services at a time when other services which were restricted as part of pandemic control measures. CCCM activities through community consultations allowed camp management agencies to develop and implement build back better strategy in terms of site planning for camps which remain world's largest and most densely populated refugee camps. This was a shift from spontaneous settlements to a more structured site planning.

WASH interventions leveraged synergies with education sector to work on service provision and hygiene promotion in learning facilities. All of the above elements have impact that goes beyond the fire response, creating and strengthening impact on the wider response with a positive spill over effect.

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

The allocation allowed recipient agencies to quickly deliver food, WASH, NFI, health and protection assistance as the project was implemented from the day after the fire incident took place.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

Affected communities required urgent shelter, food, NFI, protection and health support in a massive scale. Agencies through CERF funding activated right after the fire incidence was able to deliver these time critical needs.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The response to this fire incident involved strong coordination efforts among the different UN Agencies and their partners. The humanitarian community were also able to coordinate better with government counterparts while implementing the CERF allocation.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

As CERF funding was announced at the very initial stage of the fire incident and covered large portion of life saving assistance, agencies were able to focus on resource mobilization for less urgent areas from other sources.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

Considering the devastating impact of fire on the refugee population, all of the four priority areas required urgent funding. However, as pandemic control measures led to closure of educational services, education was not included as a life saving assistance for this grant to prioritize other life-saving needs. Despite this, WASH interventions collaborated with education sector for ensuring a wholistic approach along with provision of WASH services in 15 educational facilities and hygiene promotion among students and teachers. Gender and disability considerations were mainstreamed across all sectors of operation. Efforts were made to ensure that agency level policies and guidelines and response wide practices to mainstream gender and disability considerations, were adhered to the extent possible. Protection was put at the heart of the response. The lessons learnt through this allocation, would greatly benefit the wider response in future adverse shocks and improve the design and delivery of assistance.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	32,228,505
CERF	13,974,469
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	9,830,327
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	23,804,796

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
IOM	21-RR-IOM-004	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	3,528,001
IOM	21-RR-IOM-004	Shelter and Non-Food Items	3,136,000
IOM	21-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,862,000
IOM	21-RR-IOM-004	Health	784,000
IOM	21-RR-IOM-004	Protection	490,000
UNHCR	21-RR-HCR-005	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,598,000
UNHCR	21-RR-HCR-005	Protection	102,000
UNICEF	21-RR-CEF-008	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,474,920
WFP	21-RR-WFP-005	Food Security - Food Assistance	999,548
Total			13,974,469

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	10,597,099
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	1,284,965
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	2,092,405
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	3,377,370
Total	13,974,469

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

The Joint Humanitarian Response to Fire Sitrep-2 (6 April 2021)² reported that the fire in three Rohingya refugee camps in Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar displaced some 48,300 mostly Rohingya refugees, originally from neighbouring Myanmar, with many more affected. Reports of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in charge of the overall coordination of the humanitarian activities for Rohingya refugees, reported the death of 11 people including three children. Additionally, UNICEF partners reported that 24 children (13 girls and 11 boys) had been injured of the more than 500 people that required medical attention and about 400 people were missing. A hospital and other critical health, nutrition and education structures were destroyed. Preliminary assessments by the WASH Sector indicated that at least 1,600 facilities, 807 tube wells, more than 1200 latrines, and some 500 bathing facilities were destroyed or damaged³. The fire destroyed more than 10,000 structures including shelters, mosques, community centres, nutrition centres and health clinics, learning centres, service centres, shops and offices.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response, the Emergency Relief Coordinator on 24 March 2021 allocated \$14 million from CERF's rapid response window for life-saving humanitarian action. This funding enables UN agencies and partners to provide an integrated package of life-saving shelter and basic household items, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, protection and food assistance to nearly 82,000 people most affected by the fire in the camp. UN agencies and partners 1) provide shelter packages and packages of household items, 2) distribute emergency water, hygiene and sanitation packages and rehabilitate damaged water systems, 3) provide mental health and psychosocial services and establish temporary outreach spaces 4) reconstruct Women's and Girl Safe Spaces and distribute dignity kits and 5) provide hot meals, high-energy biscuits, other food items and water among other activities.

People Directly Reached:

This grant covers similar geographic area for different sectors of intervention delivered by different agencies. Except WASH, for all other sectors, highest number of beneficiaries reached by agencies in a particular sector, are reported, as can be found in agency specific chapter of this report. This way double counting of beneficiaries across the agencies has been avoided. In table 4, total figures are taken for CCCM from IOM, food security from WFP, Health from IOM, Protection from UNHCR, SNFI from IOM. Since for WASH, IOM & UNICEF cover different geographical locations, beneficiaries were added to estimate the total number. The total figure in table 5 has been estimated by considering highest number of refugee beneficiaries reached (UNHCR Protection) and highest number of host community beneficiaries reached (IOM Health). The disaggregation in table 6, follows the same principle with PWD figures coming from IOM Protection.

People Indirectly Reached:

Reconstruction of solar powered piped water networks of UNICEF provided safe water to adjacent households and institutions such as Learning Centres (15) and Madrasas (5), that were not part of the planned target. A total of 1,787 additional Rohingya refugees indirectly benefited from this project, out of which 1,056 were children. The reconstruction of the two faecal sludge management sites and 10 sludge transfer stations, required for desludging and emptying of latrines, are also benefiting Rohingya Refugees in the fire affected blocks. The Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP) engaged cash-for-work participants to build hot kitchens and convert unused facilities into kitchens in and around the camps. As much as possible, refugees directly affected by the fires were engaged in the work, helping them enhance their food security and dignity, and rebuild lost family assets. In total 48,000 persons are estimated to be indirect beneficiaries of IOM's reconstruction of the Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) in Camp 9. The WGSS will serve approximately 8,000 women and girls each year, who may return frequently benefiting their immediate family members. Rohingya family sizes average six people. The risk communication and community engagement activities from health programming reached over 100,00 individuals.

²https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/joint_humanitarian_response_external_sitrep_2_-_fire_incident_-_6_april_2021.pdf

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/wash-sector-cox-s-bazar-fire-hazard-situation-report-30-march-2021>

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	25,304	21,712	23,957	25,061	96,034
Food Security - Food Assistance	12,309	10,259	11,293	11,883	45,744	24,195	20,589	21,122	22,214	88,120
Health	11,966	10,257	11,060	11,417	44,700	22,836	12,868	12,768	11,571	60,043
Protection	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	32,987	43,211	7,901	14,037	98,136
Shelter and Non-Food Items	15,140	12,997	13,989	14,546	56,672	15,350	13,198	14,489	15,097	58,134
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	12,255	10,404	11,904	12,437	47,000	15,961	13,390	15,167	15,380	59,898

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	54,989	98,136
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0
Host communities	3,918	3,998
Other affected people	0	0
Total	58,907	102,134

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	15,738	34,492	151	613
Men	13,510	44,150	130	679
Girls	14,542	18,742	140	213
Boys	15,117	14,750	145	213
Total	58,907	102,134	566	1718

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 21-RR-IOM-004

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Camp Coordination and Camp Management Shelter and Non-Food Items Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Health Protection	CERF project code:	21-RR-IOM-004
Project title:	Bangladesh: Ensuring the Continuity of Life-Saving Support for the Rohingya Refugees Affected by the Fire in March 2021		
Start date:	22/03/2021	End date:	21/09/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 20,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 17,624,579
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 9,800,001
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 534,067
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 238,477
	National NGOs		US\$ 295,590
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

With the grant received, IOM assisted 58,134 individuals from 12,252 fire affected families with the emergency Shelter/NFI package and established emergency shelters. Immediate provision of filled LPG cylinders enabled 10,100 families to start cooking in a safe manner. The grant also contributed to the reconstruction of shelters for 2,700 families in affected camps within the project period.

IOM reached 96,034 persons through Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Communication with Communities (CwC) activities with support from this grant. The Site Management Support (SMS) teams focused on the emergency service delivery and co-chaired the daily multi-sectoral coordination meetings with the Camp-in-Charge to ensure coordination of the response among partners.

IOM completed construction of 1,970 meters of pathway, 3,852 meters of stairs, 7,975 meters of drainage clearance, 2,795 meters of drainage construction, 47,002 square meters of slope stabilization, 2,312 meters of Vetiver plantation and planted 36 tree saplings. In all these activities 7,522 persons (male: 6,867 and female: 655) were involved under the cash-for-work modality.

IOM with its WASH partner NGOs DSK, SHED, Shushilan, ACF, NGO Forum for Public Health and BRAC expedited the provision of critical responses required, which included rebuilding 537 latrine cubicles and 209 bathing cubicles, installation of 12 new deep tube-wells, and construction of 45 WASH blocks, 1 decentralized wastewater treatment systems (DEWATS), and 2 solid waste management systems in Camp 9. The project provided a total of 40,898 beneficiaries with emergency life-saving WASH services.

In addition, the diverse protection needs of **43,358** Rohingya refugees in Camps 9, 8E and 8W were addressed by IOM, partners, and Rohingya volunteers offering specialized support for General Protection, Child Protection, Counter-Trafficking and GBV risk mitigation. Among these persons, 12,184 individuals received psychological first aid and 8,441 received information about humanitarian assistance within three weeks of fire (by 15 April 2021). One Women and Girls Safe Space was reconstructed, and 3,500 dignity kits were distributed following the fire.

Health intervention ensured the delivery of health services through 38,337 consultations, 543 referrals, and provision of MHPSS services to 21,163 beneficiaries. Overall, 60,043 beneficiaries were reached, achieving higher figures than planned due to increased MHPSS services. The overall outcome was that the temporary health post and deployment of mobile medical teams in this intervention ensured continuity of essential health services for this vulnerable community.

3. Changes and Amendments

There were a number of changes and deviations from the original plan, none of the changes made impacted the budget or overall outcomes to the extent that an official reprogramming was needed. The below changes are operational adjustments within the scope of the flexibility allowed by CERF. First, the proposed construction of community centres could not be implemented due to the negative response of the camps-in-charge (CiC) officials. The installation of the small-scale solar water network system could not be implemented because the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) did not approve it. The overall procurement process was delayed due to the COVID-19 related movement restrictions and the limited number of sites available for new construction. The new site plans could not be implemented as beneficiary households were not willing to relocate from their original premises, resulting in lack of suitable sites and as a result, the quantity of new WASH block construction was reduced from 60 to 45, DEWATS from two to one and solid waste management units from four to two. IOM installed deep hand pumps and rebuild all damaged WASH facilities and restored access to WASH services to the fire-affected people living in Camp 9, the overall beneficiary reached from the project increased from 28,000 to 40,898.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	25,304	21,712	23,957	25,061	96,034
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	25,304	21,712	23,957	25,061	96,034
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	129	111	119	124	483	253	217	240	251	961
Sector/cluster	Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	11,368	9,744	10,507	10,846	42,465	21,331	11,929	11,927	10,858	56,045
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	598	513	553	571	2,235	1,505	939	841	713	3,998
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,966	10,257	11,060	11,417	44,700	22,836	12,868	12,768	11,571	60,043
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	120	102	111	114	447	228	129	128	116	601

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	8,962	7,713	8,254	8,527	33,456	16,713	13,432	6,649	6,564	43,358
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,962	7,713	8,254	8,527	33,456	16,713	13,432	6,649	6,564	43,358
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	179	231	248	85	743	613	679	213	213	1718

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	7,336	6,216	7,084	7,364	28,000	10,985	9,154	10,293	10,253	40,685
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	57	48	54	54	213
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,336	6,216	7,084	7,364	28,000	11,042	9,202	10,347	10,307	40,898
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	73	62	34	35	204	127	116	31	38	312

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	14,958	12,840	13,820	14,371	55,989	15,350	13,198	14,489	15,097	58,134
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	182	157	169	175	683	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total	15,140	12,997	13,989	14,546	56,672	15,350	13,198	14,489	15,097	58,134
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	151	130	140	145	566	153	132	145	151	581

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

In total 48,000 persons are estimated to be indirect beneficiaries of IOM's reconstruction of the Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) in Camp 9. The WGSS will serve approximately 8,000 women and girls each year, who may return frequently to benefit from the structured psychosocial support (PSS) activities and other available services. In turn, the life-saving knowledge and skills they learn while inside the WGSS will be used in their daily life, benefiting their immediate family members. Rohingya family sizes average six people.

The risk communication and community engagement activities from health interventions, reached over 100,00 individuals, and included health education sessions, awareness raising, and promoting the utilization of health facility services such as medical consultations, antenatal and postnatal care, family planning and referrals.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Ensuring the continuity of life-saving services for the Rohingya Refugees Affected by the Fire in March 2021			
Output 1	Provide lifesaving emergency Shelter/NFI support to households affected by disasters and other shocks for refugees and affected host community			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of emergency Shelter/NFI package distributed	11,948	12,252	Distribution record
Indicator 1.2	SN.1b Number of in-kind shelter kits distributed	2,700	2,700	Construction completion form
Indicator 1.3	Number of households with new LPG cylinder with refill received	10,100	10,100	Distribution record
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Emergency/NFI packages were provided to some of the households in affected camps with minor damage to their shelters, in addition to the household whose shelters were totally burnt. Therefore, the achieved target slightly increased from the initial target.		
Activities	Description			Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Emergency shelter and LPG distributions (procurement of materials, verifications, distributions, porter and construction support, technical guidance and follow-up)			IOM
Activity 1.2	Treatment of borak bamboo poles at Bamboo Treatment Facility			IOM
Activity 1.3	Post distribution monitoring			IOM
Output 2	Enable safe and dignified living conditions through rationalized and participatory site planning and site maintenance initiatives and strengthen coordination of services, community representation, and ensure equitable and appropriate delivery of humanitarian aid			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of community engagement session held to share information	100	2,438	KoBo report

	and improve relationships with affected population (CwC)			
Indicator 2.2	Number of consultations with sub-block or community representatives for prioritization of site improvement works (SM)	50	89	Weekly report
Indicator 2.3	Number of CfW labourers engaged in community building construction (SD)	5,500	7,522	Attendance collected through Kobo
Indicator 2.4	Number of sqm of drainage cleared (SMEP)	70,000	76,846	KoBo report
Indicator 2.5	Number of precast products (U drainage, slabs, risers, etc) produced at casting yard (SMEP)	6,500	15,397	KoBo report

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Based on the need in the ground and in absence of community centres, larger number of consultations were required and delivered. The scope of site improvement and rehabilitation proved to be grater which was met by surpassing initial targets.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Procure materials for site improvement & rehabilitation	IOM
Activity 2.2	Profile & recruit CfW labourers for community building construction	IOM
Activity 2.3	Conduct consultations with community on priority SD works	IOM
Activity 2.4	Provide machinery and CfW labourers for debris and drainage clearing and the production of pre-cast materials	IOM

Output 3	Ensure the effective, sufficient, and equitable provision of life-saving participatory WASH services			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water as per agreed sector/cluster coordination standards and norms (at least 20l/p/d)	28,000	40,898	IP report
Indicator 3.2	Number of targeted people who have access to functional and improved sanitation facilities	28,000	40,898	IP report
Indicator 3.3	Number of targeted people provided with WASH NFI kits	28,000	40,898	IP report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The overall beneficiaries increased because IOM provided WASH services not only to the fire-affected area but to the overall beneficiaries in Camp 9 from this project.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 3.1	Reconstruction of damaged WASH facilities and WASH blocks construction	IOM
Activity 3.2	Repair/Installation of deep tube well and water points	IP/IOM
Activity 3.3	Procurement and distribution of Hygiene items	IOM/IP
Activity 3.4	Construction of organic waste composting unit, including waste segregation facility	IOM
Activity 3.5	Construction of Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS)	IOM

Output 4 Ensure functional Health system that provides lifesaving health care services aligned to the Minimum Essential Service Package

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Health

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	Number of fire affected people provided with health care services at IOM mobile medical teams, makeshift facility and static facilities	36,200	38,337	Out-patient register
Indicator 4.2	Number of patients in the fire affected population referred (including DRU and community referrals)	500	543	Referral reports
Indicator 4.3	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and psycho-social support services	8,000	21,163	Patient register

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The final figures for MHPSS were above the initial target due to the following reasons:
1.IOM's MHPSS team engaged teams from other locations to provide services to those affected by the fire;
2. The teams provided individual and group counselling in the health facilities and at community level and MHPSS staff were attached to all the Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) operating during the response;
3. During the Covid-19 lockdown, the MHPSS team had access to the affected area as the team is part of the Health unit (while other MHPSS services are attached to the Protection unit and their access was restricted), and
4.IOM's MHPSS team is the MHPSS focal point in camp 9 and played an important coordination role in the response while increasing the provided services.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Support the staff in the Mobile Medical teams, and the temporary health post to continue to provide essential health services, including outpatient consultations for communicable and non- communicable conditions, services for children and sexual and reproductive health, and facilitated referrals .	IOM
Activity 4.2	Community Health workers to conduct community mobilization, community dialogue/conversations, health education and referrals through household visit, courtyard session targeting with special attention to gender and age consideration, and vulnerable groups.	IOM

Activity 4.3	Provision of essential mental health and psychosocial services such as Psychological First Aid (PFA), basic emotional support and counselling	IOM
--------------	---	-----

Output 5 Protection threats and vulnerabilities are reduced while increasing capacities, including those of duty bearers

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Protection			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 5.1	Number of fire-affected persons assisted with life-saving PFA, PSS, Protection services, referrals through mobile teams and static presence	33,456	43,358	IOM daily tracking
Indicator 5.2	Number of Protection spaces constructed	2	1	IOM
Indicator 5.3	SP.1a Number of menstrual hygiene management kits and/or dignity kits distributed (dignity kits and NFIs(3,500	3,500	IOM distribution tracking

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Much of the targets were achieved by the end of April 2021. The tremendous scale up from 23 March to 15 April helped to overachieve Indicator 5.1. Indicator 5.2 was 50% achieved because of bureaucratic impediments. Despite IOM's regular efforts to obtain permission, the camp authorities did not approve the reconstruction of the second space. In the context of the country, meeting government standards with regards to construction activities is mandatory. The impediment seemed to be linked to the government's overall approach in the camps to limit such activities and force agencies' compliance to the government's standards.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 5.1	Emergency reconstruction of the Women's and Girl Safe Space and of the Protection Community Center	IOM
Activity 5.2	Procurement and distribution of Dignity kits and NFI for vulnerable households and individuals	IOM
Activity 5.3	Expanded protection presence at camp sub block level	IP.

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁴:

Accountability to affected populations is the keystone of IOM's work in the camp. Joint community mobilization activities are carried out at the main block, sub-block, community and household levels, and with Majhis (unelected refugee appointees), involving WASH, CCCM actors and CWC teams to consult and inform households. A total of 2,438 engagements related activities with different community groups were carried out under the project to identify and prioritize the activities. Complaint and feedback desks run by community mobilization

⁴ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

teams of IOM were also set up to ensure affected families had multiple channels to express their opinions and concerns on the ongoing response. In addition, perception surveys and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and Focus Group Discussions were conducted to understand the satisfaction level, needs, and recommendations of the affected communities. IOM regularly monitored the situation and provided feedback to the partner NGOs for the improvement of the service quality.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

IOM is the main implementer of the Common Feedback Platform (CFP), the main complaint and feedback mechanism functioning in the Rohingya Refugee crisis, which centralizes all complaints and feedback in one system and works across all camps used by all Site Management Support (SMS) actors. The SMS team prioritized the re-construction and operation of Feedback and Complaint desks damaged by fire and mobilized the block engagement team with dedicated volunteers to gather the complaints and feedback during block visits.

During the implementation period, IOM recorded and resolved 461 complaints and feedback through ensuring corresponding referrals and further actions.

In addition, the project received feedback from communities through different routes such as community consultation, group discussions, and complaints shared from service monitoring findings by the Site Management Sector. Furthermore, partner NGOs also have established complaint response mechanisms from different sources that are taken into consideration.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

IOM has well-maintained mechanisms to report and handle SEA related complaints. This includes an IOM-appointed staff as PSEA Champion for each camp to reinforce the complaint and feedback mechanism and referral mechanisms in place for reporting. The PSEA Champion is extensively trained throughout their assignment and are asked to lead trainings in the field while upholding the reporting mechanisms. IOM Cox's Bazaar office has two PSEA focal points (national and international staff) who report SEA incidents to IOM's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and lead the awareness raising efforts for staff, partners, consultants, and volunteers. The two PSEA focal points, who are also case managers, coordinate support to identified SEA survivors who want assistance. In addition to field-based measures, IOM encourages the "We Are All In" platform (<https://weareallin.iom.int/>), which is accessible to IOM staff, implementing partners and beneficiaries to report incidents.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

IOM is committed to ensuring that gender-specific needs and risks are identified and addressed throughout all activities. To achieve this, at the emergency distribution points IOM designated specific queues for use by women, older persons and other extremely vulnerable individuals when collecting aid to reduce the risk of GBV and other forms of harm. For the first four weeks of the fire response, IOM assigned protection staff to the distribution points to reinforce how to use unarmful practices during distributions.

In addition, IOM's Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services held a specific focus on the needs of girls and women, and the risk communication and community engagement activities included tailor-made messages. More group sessions for women and girls were also organized to promote the utilization of these services.

The design and implementation of WASH blocks sought to ensure privacy, dignity, and comfort for women, girls, and people with disabilities.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Over the duration of the project, IOM organized a census using the Washington Group Short Set (WGSS) questions in the IOM area of responsibility camps, including Camp 9, to identify the People with Disabilities (PWD) and their needs in terms of improving WASH facilities and provision of assistive devices. IOM constructed new latrines, rebuilt latrines, and changed the structure of WASH blocks to make it easily usable for the elderly and for people with disabilities.

In health services, screening and triage prioritizes services for emergency cases, as well as PWD. There are also porters who assist in community referrals to the facilities, contributing to improved access.

Through its community engagement activities, IOM reached persons in extremely vulnerable situations, situation including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, ensuring that their specific needs are accounted for and that they are referred to relevant actors for further action and response.

f. Protection:

IOM ensured that Protection was mainstreamed throughout the implementation of this action in order to mitigate Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risks in line with IOM's Gender-Based Violence in Crisis (GBViC) Framework and its concurrent IOM Action Plan for Bangladesh. IOM also prioritized construction measures for households with specific vulnerabilities such as household members with disabilities and women- and child-headed households. IOM's Shelter teams were composed of male and female staff to ensure that community mobilization activities were culturally sensitive. In addition, GBV services and referrals were integrated in the SRH services provided in the health intervention.

g. Education:

N/A

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Not applicable

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
"Coordination is Key" in Camp 9/Fire Response	https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh/status/1385118975600709632 https://fb.watch/amBTvgguOd/ https://www.instagram.com/p/CN9UF10HmSh/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ju_40_KEeFQ

Women's Participation Project (WPP) Fire Response	https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh/status/1480039711489945601 https://fb.watch/aq94TXoBW6/ ; https://www.instagram.com/p/CYfyGW0NJVn/
Health Training	https://www.facebook.com/page/731484626911057/search/?q=CERF https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh/status/1400360574345650177 https://www.instagram.com/p/CPppCV1HTra/
WASH Distribution	https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh/status/1356473089568116736 https://www.facebook.com/731484626911057/posts/-iom-wash-teams-in-coxs-bazar-continue-the-regular-door-to-door-distribution-of-/3821228431269979/ https://www.instagram.com/p/CKxyMNAHdfY/
CwC Activities	https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh/status/1386551086169812993 https://www.facebook.com/IOMBangladesh/posts/4056945544364932 https://www.instagram.com/p/COHX69En-rT/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QX8hzOJoN14&feature=emb_logo&ab_channel=IOM-UNMigration https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/04/1090362
Fire Recovery	https://storyteller.iom.int/stories/one-week-after-fire-rohingya-refugee-camps-coxs-bazar-rise-ashes https://www.facebook.com/IOMBangladesh/posts/3976454625747358 https://twitter.com/UNmigration/status/1376498225088241666
SMEP Activities	https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh/status/1407187534275178497 https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1073516689840095&extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-IO5_GK0T-GK1C https://www.instagram.com/p/CQaJW8-nS7k/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59Dg_cqaVac&ab_channel=IOMBangladesh
World Day Against Trafficking in Persons (WDATIP)	https://storyteller.iom.int/stories/road-freedom https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VR7n_NO_ASo&ab_channel=IOMBangladesh https://twitter.com/IOMBangladesh/status/1421006700983816196 https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=143035351210839 https://www.instagram.com/p/CR8W3Hgnu10/

3.2 Project Report 21-RR-HCR-005

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items Protection	CERF project code:	21-RR-HCR-005
Project title:	Emergency support to Rohingya refugees affected by fire in refugee camps in Cox's Bazar		
Start date:	22/03/2021	End date:	21/09/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 5,897,041	
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 0	
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,700,000	
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 1,315,828	
	Government Partners	US\$ 0	
	International NGOs	US\$ 298,601	
National NGOs	US\$ 1,017,227		
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, as part of the inter-agency response, UNHCR and its partners ensured the affected refugee population in Kutupalong Balukhali Camps (8E, 8W & 9) had access to sufficient basic non-food items (NFIs) by providing (through IOM): 3,000 blankets, 14,500 solar lamps, 7,000 kitchen sets, 7,960 cooking stoves and 7,000 mosquito nets to refugees displaced by the fire. In addition, UNHCR supported with spatial planning to rebuild the affected shelters through: 1) structural zoning plan, presented and discussed with the IOM site planning team and Camp in Charges (CiCs) that considered and detailed new and existing roads and firebreaks, WASH coverage, as well as facility rationalisation recommendations; 2) guidance note/annexes linked to the zoning plan, outlining how it can be used as a tool for planned redevelopment, and providing site planning standards and guidelines; and 3) detailed site plans for selected areas.

As part of wider communication with communities (CwC) efforts, UNHCR and its partners delivered messages on services available to displaced refugees. Through small-scale awareness sessions 86,681 refugees were reached — 35,891 men, 26,460 women, 13,916 boys, 7,775 girls, 2,507 elderly and 207 people with disabilities (PwD). 46,294 calls were made through the interactive voice response (IVR) system to households with pre-recorded messages. In addition, partner staff, community group volunteers and outreach members were involved in fire response activities such as accompanying the fire affected persons to medical facilities, supporting distribution of food and other items, reconstruction of shelters and coordination with other actors (CiCs and site management). Community group volunteers reached 460 refugees (94 women, 119 men, 126 girls and 121 boys). Religious leaders also supported with messaging and reached 7,201 refugees (6,433 men and 768 women). General fire safety awareness sessions were conducted beyond the fire affected camps (covering camps 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12) to prevent future fire incidents.

Through this grant, March - September 2021, UNHCR and its partners provided critical, life-saving assistance and protection to more than 48,000 Rohingya refugees who lost their shelters and belongings in the devastating fire.

3. Changes and Amendments

Given that a number of other humanitarian actors intervened in and contributed to the fire response by providing shelter materials to households impacted by the fire, UNHCR utilised some of the funds originally intended for delivery of shelter assistance for the purpose of strengthening the delivery of its other planned interventions, namely NFI and community-based protection activities. This resulted in UNHCR reaching a total of 58,134 refugees with NFIs (distributed by IOM) and 98,136 refugees with critical community-based protection activities, including delivery of awareness-raising messages on prevention and access to services, thereby achieving and surpassing both beneficiary targets. These changes in implementation have not resulted in any unspent balance.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	32,987	43,211	7,901	14,037	98,136
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	32,987	43,211	7,901	14,037	98,136
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	128	110	119	123	480	38	73	7	90	278
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	15,350	13,198	14,489	15,097	58,134
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0					
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0					
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0					
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0					
Total	12,895	11,069	11,914	12,389	48,267	15,350	13,198	14,489	15,097	58,134
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	128	110	119	123	480	153	132	145	151	581

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Not applicable.

6. CERF Results Framework

-

Project objective Provision of live saving assistance to Rohingya refugees

Output 1 Population has sufficient basic and domestic items and access to shelters

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	SN.2a Number of people benefitting from in-kind NFI assistance	48,267	58,134	Distribution records
Indicator 1.2	SN.1a Number of people benefitting from in-kind shelter assistance	48,267	2,542	Distribution records

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Support was provided to 12,252 affected families (58,134 individuals) in Camp 9, 8W and 8E, with the items received from UNHCR to IOM, which was combined with other items such as muli bamboo poles, ropes, tarpaulins and masks as a part of Emergency Shelter/NFI kit. The target for the provision of shelter assistance was not met by UNHCR given that the shelter needs of the target beneficiaries had already been met by other humanitarian actors who intervened in and contributed to the fire response.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Pre-positioning and provision of non-food items to refugees	UNHCR handed over the NFIs to IOM (Distribution was undertaken by IOM).
Activity 1.2	Shelter assessment/assistance provided	UNHCR and partner (BRAC & DRC)

Output 2 Provision of community-based protection including communications with communities

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	CC.2 Number of people reached through awareness-raising and/or messaging on prevention and access to services	48,267	98,136	Partners report and UNHCR monitoring visit

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The general fire safety awareness sessions were conducted beyond the fire affected camps (covering camps 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12) to prevent future fire accidents.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Community-based protection activities including communication with communities	UNHCR and partners (ActionAid)

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁵:

Through this CERF grant, as part of the inter-agency response, UNHCR and its partners ensured the affected refugee population in Kutupalong Balukhali Camps (8E, 8W & 9) had access to sufficient basic non-food items (NFIs) by providing (through IOM): 3,000 blankets, 14,500 solar lamps, 7,000 kitchen sets, 7,960 cooking stoves and 7,000 mosquito nets to refugees displaced by the fire. In addition, UNHCR supported with spatial planning to rebuild the affected shelters through: 1) structural zoning plan, presented and discussed with the IOM site planning team and Camp in Charges (CiCs) that considered and detailed new and existing roads and firebreaks, WASH coverage, as well as facility rationalisation recommendations; 2) guidance note/annexes linked to the zoning plan, outlining how it can be used as a tool for planned redevelopment, and providing site planning standards and guidelines; and 3) detailed site plans for selected areas.

As part of wider communication with communities (CwC) efforts, UNHCR and its partners delivered messages on services available to displaced refugees. Through small-scale awareness sessions 86,681 refugees were reached — 35,891 men, 26,460 women, 13,916 boys, 7,775 girls, 2,507 elderly and 207 people with disabilities (PwD). 46,294 calls were made through the interactive voice response (IVR) system to households with pre-recorded messages. In addition, partner staff, community group volunteers and outreach members were involved in fire response activities such as accompanying the fire affected persons to medical facilities, supporting distribution of food and other items, reconstruction of shelters and coordination with other actors (CiCs and site management). Community group volunteers reached 460 refugees (94 women, 119 men, 126 girls and 121 boys). Religious leaders also supported with messaging and reached 7,201 refugees (6,433 men and 768 women). General fire safety awareness sessions were conducted beyond the fire affected camps (covering camps 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12) to prevent future fire incidents.

Through this grant, March - September 2021, UNHCR and its partners provided critical, life-saving assistance and protection to more than 48,000 Rohingya refugees who lost their shelters and belongings in the devastating fire.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Refugees can voice their thoughts and concerns regarding the humanitarian response through the comprehensive Complaints Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) in the camps, maintained by UNHCR Site Management. Daily static and mobile CFRM desks are operational in order to collect complaints and feedback from camp blocks, reaching the population across the camps.

Along with complaints and feedback mechanisms and complaint boxes accessible throughout the camps, UNHCR maintains a 24-hour protection hotline that provides refugees with an opportunity to report protection concerns, while UNHCR also provides feedback to refugees during community engagement activities.

UNHCR ensures that refugees also receive timely feedback on the issues that they have raised – using the ‘Kobo’ data collection tool amongst others to digitally record and track complaints. Periodic/regular discussions and participatory assessments are conducted to involve refugees in project evaluation and encourage them to propose changes or new ideas.

⁵ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNHCR has a zero-tolerance policy on PSEA and investigates any reported cases, ensuring confidentiality throughout the process. Implementing partners are also required to have the capacity to respond to PSEA incidents and UNHCR supports the capacity building of partners in this regard, including on investigations, monitoring and reporting, ensuring confidentiality throughout the process.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

As part of its age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach, UNHCR has mainstreamed the inclusion of women and girls in decision-making processes, ensured individual registration of females and worked on preventing and responding to gender-based violence.

Actors supporting shelter assistance/assessments and NFI distributions also take GBV mitigation considerations into account.

The targeting of this project was subsequently informed by the identified needs as well as suggestions obtained through the referred assessments as well as the ongoing dialogue with the community. Teaching and learning materials were improved to ensure that cross-cutting issues including positive gender relations, promoting positive conflict resolution mechanisms, creating awareness on environmental protection and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence as well as protection from sexual exploitation and abuse were given due attention.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNHCR focused on strengthening the protection environment for refugees with specific needs through a range of community-based mechanisms. Community Outreach Members (COMs) were trained to safely identify and refer people with disabilities to relevant service providers and to disseminate key messages. In addition, protection focal points in each camp engage refugees of all ages, genders, and diverse characteristics in a range of assessments aimed at identifying the needs of people with disabilities. This project did not focus specifically on persons with disabilities but considered disability as part of a larger vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. The Project ensured that persons with disabilities had access to information and services, particularly through ensuring linkages with UNHCR outreach activities to respond to mobility challenges, as well as community-based support through the work of the Community Groups.

f. Protection:

In line with the UNHCR policies, all UNHCR programmes are informed by regular participatory assessments with persons of concern using an age, gender and diversity focus. Focus groups and protection monitoring have been conducted to identify the specific humanitarian needs of the refugee population. The specific needs of refugees are tracked and updated in UNHCR's registration database, proGres, helping to feed into the design of activities in the camps.

g. Education:

Not applicable

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Cash assistance is currently not provided to refugees in the camps as per Government policy restrictions.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Support from @UNCERF 2021	UNHCR Bangladesh Twitter post
UNHCR Operational Updates	UNHCR Bangladesh Operational Update, December 2021

3.3 Project Report 21-RR-CEF-008

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	21-RR-CEF-008
Project title:	WASH Response to Fire Emergency in Camps 8 East and 8 West.		
Start date:	22/03/2021	End date:	21/09/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,831,464
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,480,669
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,474,920
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 887,338
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 145,744
	National NGOs		US\$ 741,594.4
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNICEF and partners are ensuring the provision of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene to 19,000 people (4,919 women, 4,188 men, 4,820 girls and 5,073 boys, including 948 PwD): 18,000 Rohingyas in the two fire-affected camps (8E and 8W) and 1,000 in the surrounding host communities, through the rehabilitation and reconstruction of five solar powered, piped, water networks and 120 tube wells with handpumps.

Some 10,800 people (2,808 women, 2,419 men, 2,704 girls and 2,916 boys, including 324 PwD) in the camps and the host community have adequate access to safe sanitation facilities through the reconstruction of 236 latrines, 124 bathing spaces, two faecal sludge management sites and ten plastic sludge transfer stations. The construction of an additional 70 latrines and 57 bathing spaces was made possible by the introduction of the new WASH block design, which consists of 2 latrines and one bathing space. With this, the affected population will have access to 306 latrines and 181 bathing spaces for the same number of beneficiaries.

A total of 18,000 people (51% female) were provided with a monthly ration of soap during the project duration, representing 100 percent of the target; 6,270 women and girls received MHM kits; and 4,222 households received water storage containers (2 per household) together with aqua tabs for water purification. Distribution was conducted through the World Food Programme SCOPE system. UNICEF procured 324,000 bars of bathing soap; 162,000 bars of laundry soap; 12,540 MHM kits, 8444 water storage containers and aqua tabs to respond to the increase in COVID-19 infections and rising AWD cases from May to July.

Some 19,000 people have been reached through the CCC-PLTH approach (Clean Camp Campaign-People Led Total Hygiene) towards reducing key public health risks related to WASH. Community action plans were developed with community-based volunteers (CBVs), WASH committees, water users' groups, latrine users' groups, MHM facilitators groups, and child leaders' groups.

3. Changes and Amendments

In 2021, the high COVID-19 positivity rates in the camps and mitigation restrictions put in place to prevent the spread of infection, rising AWD/Cholera from May to July and flooding due to the heavy monsoon rains resulted in significant delays to the implementation of WASH activities, particularly the construction and upgrading of WASH infrastructure and community engagement activities. Access to the camps and host communities by partner staff was restricted, and UNICEF developed a business continuity plan through which, CBVs have been supporting the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and conducting household visits.

The delay in the finalization of site planning and shelter as part of the 'build back better' initiative also affected WASH activities. The realignment of the camp layout to rationalise space for adequate provision of fire mitigation measures and to identify land areas for construction of new WASH blocks took longer than expected, as the process required community consultations for the positioning, type and design of WASH infrastructure and services, as well as the approval of the RRRC as camp authority. The fact that the affected population had reconstructed their shelters where their burned shelters once stood, further complicated infrastructure construction/reconstruction as this obstructed the space required, especially for improved WASH blocks. A no-cost extension to December 2021 was therefore requested to ensure the completion of reconstruction and construction of WASH infrastructure and utilization of funds. All funds have been committed and the partner is completing the remaining construction work.

UNICEF is grateful to the CERF secretariat for approving this extension request.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	4,659	3,968	4,570	4,803	18,000	4659	3,968	4,570	4,803	18,000
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	260	220	250	270	1,000	260	220	250	270	1,000
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,919	4,188	4,820	5,073	19,000	4,919	4,188	4,820	5,073	19,000
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	245	209	241	253	948	245	209	241	253	948

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Whilst this grant has made possible the reconstruction of solar powered piped water networks to provide safe water to 19,000 affected Rohingya refugees, the activity has also provided safe water to adjacent households and institutions such as Learning Centres (15) and Madrasas (5), that were not part of the planned target. A total of 1,787 additional Rohingya refugees indirectly benefited from this project, out of which 1,056 were children who now have access to safe drinking water (chlorinated) from nearby newly constructed tap stands.

The reconstruction of the two faecal sludge management sites and 10 sludge transfer stations, required for desludging and emptying of latrines, are also benefiting Rohingya Refugees in the fire affected blocks.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective To restore lifesaving WASH Infrastructure and Services in Refugee Camps and Host Communities affected by the fire.

Output 1 Ensure regular, sufficient, equitable and dignified access for Rohingya refugee women, men, boys and girls living in camps to safe water for drinking and domestic needs.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	WS.7b Number of people who are using sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use	19,000	19,000	IP monthly report (ONA) IP infrastructure database. IP quarterly activity report. Third party monitoring UNICEF's staff field visits.
Indicator 1.2	% of water quality tests achieving standards.	95%	95%	WASH Sector Water Quality Dashboard IP monthly Water Quality Report

Explanation of output and indicators variance: n/a

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Repair & reconstruction of piped water networks	VERC, World Vision
Activity 1.2	Repair & reconstruction of handpump water points	VERC, World Vision, BRAC, NGO-Forum
Activity 1.3	Provision & distribution of water storage containers & water treatment chemicals.	VERC, World Vision, BRAC, NGO-Forum

Output 2 Ensure women, girls, men and boys living in camps have adequate, appropriate and acceptable sanitation facilities to allow rapid, safe and secure access at all times.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
------------	-------------	--------	----------	------------------------

Indicator 2.1	# people accessing appropriately designed and managed latrines	4,800	4,800	IP monthly report (ONA) IP infrastructure database IP quarterly activity report Third party monitoring UNICEF's staff field visits
Indicator 2.2	# people provided access to safe and appropriate bathing facilities	6,000	6,000	IP monthly report (ONA) IP infrastructure database IP quarterly activity report Third party monitoring UNICEF's staff field visits

Explanation of output and indicators variance: N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Repair & Reconstruction of gender appropriate, inclusive latrines	BRAC, NGO-Forum, VERC, World Vision
Activity 2.2	Repair & Reconstruction of gender appropriate, inclusive bathing spaces	BRAC, NGO-Forum, VERC, World Vision
Activity 2.3	Repair & Reconstruction of faecal sludge management sites and sludge transfer stations	VERC

Output 3 Vulnerable children and families in camps are aware of public health risk related to WASH and can adopt individual, household and community measures to reduced them.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# people reached with information on key public health risks related to water, sanitation and hygiene and measures to reduce them	19,000	19,000	IP monthly report (ONA) IP infrastructure database IP quarterly activity report Third party monitoring UNICEF's staff field visits
Indicator 3.2	# people provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items	19,000	19,000	IP monthly report (ONA) IP quarterly activity report IP PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring) Third party monitoring UNICEF's staff field visit

Explanation of output and indicators variance: N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Community mobilization through Clean Camp Campaign-CCC-PLTH (People Led Total Hygiene)	UNICEF's Implementing partners NGO-Forum, VERC, BRAC, World Vision
Activity 3.2	Provision & distribution of Hygiene Supplies - soap for bathing & laundry and Menstrual Hygiene Kits	Soap: UNICEF through the UNICEF and the World Food Program SCOPE/'building blocks' agreement Menstrual Hygiene kits: Implementing partners

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁶:

UNICEF continued to promote compliance with AAP commitments on participation and partnership, and on information, feedback and action. The UNICEF WASH programme has a strong AAP focus through community engagement, where the “user is at the centre’ and activities are adapted to maximize outputs of the project such as infrastructure construction and reconstruction. Community consultations were conducted during the planning phase of the project, with the active participation of men, women, girls, boys and PwD to identify additional sites for the tap stands, pipelines, and water storage tanks. Sanitation facilities were designed with the engagement and participation of the community. Special attention was given to most vulnerable people, such as women and girls of menstruating age and people with disabilities to develop all-inclusive WASH facilities design.

UNICEF’s community engagement approach includes the active participation of CBVs in all phases of the project. This includes innovative approaches to community participatory monitoring of hygiene practices such as handwashing with soap at six critical times. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, handwashing with soap after coughing and sneezing was introduced as the sixth critical time.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNICEF has ensured that feedback mechanisms are in place and diligently followed by all implementing partners. Feedback reports are shared monthly. Various methodologies for collecting feedback are being used, with a combination of solicited and unsolicited approaches. This includes complaints box, FGD (Focus Group Discussions) and house visits by the CBVs. In this manner, UNICEF ensures that the voices of the most vulnerable such as women and the disabled are being heard and considered. Confidentiality and referral mechanisms are in place to provide the affected population with an environment of safety and confidentiality to express their opinions and to manage sensitive feedback.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNICEF supports Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) through participation in coordination structures, such as the PSEA Network coordinated by the ISCG and co-led by UNICEF and IOM.

UNICEF conducts PSEA assessments of implementing partners, to identify PSEA strengths and the risk rate of the organisation, and to ensure that all implementing partners have adequate survivor-centred mechanisms embedded in their organisation and can confidentially record SEA complaints and have a designated PSEA focal point who the beneficiaries can report to. Once a case is reported, the partner addresses the complaints following their policy, which includes a referral mechanism. The PSEA policy must include the behavioural Code of Conduct, which protects the whistle-blower. UNICEF is monitoring how partners respond to incidents.

UNICEF conducts PSEA orientation sessions and appropriate training on a regular basis to increase capacities of NGO’s PSEA focal points as well as to ensure that all staff and beneficiaries are informed of the of SEA related complaints mechanisms. Each partner in turn conducts training and reorientation of staff, and volunteers on PSEA, which UNICEF monitors during programmatic field visits.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

All activities under the project have Gender, Gender-Based Violence and inclusion at the centre of the response. Women and girls have been especially targeted during this intervention. Safety and privacy concerns of women and girls in accessing and using WASH facilities include provision of solid sanitation structures, locks, lighting and other provisions as found necessary through feedback from the consultations with them. UNICEF’s gender mainstreaming strategy includes engagement with men and boys, encouraging them to support women and adolescent girls’ safe and dignified access to WASH facilities. Additionally, UNICEF is working towards empowering women and girls to take leadership roles in the management of WASH facilities.

⁶ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is a key priority of this project. The MHM intervention under this project is focused on improving the MHM practices of women and girls by increasing their access to information, adequate and appropriate MHM materials and the provision of MHM friendly WASH facilities.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Ensuring access to WASH facilities for people with disabilities is challenging in Cox’s Bazar due to the crowded and congested living conditions. This is amplified by the hilly terrain, lack of adapted facilities and limited inclusive interventions.

UNICEF and partners have been working towards overcoming barriers to easy access to sanitation facilities for PwDs. Community consultations have been conducted with 55 men, 47 women, 20 adolescents (boys and girls), ten children and eight PwDs to determine their choice/preference for WASH blocks. A hand-sketched design proposed by the community was developed into a more all-inclusive WASH block design consisting of two latrines, one bathing space and one handwashing station. Each latrine and bathing space is provided with features such as ramps, railing on the accessway, adapted commode, grab bars inside the structures, adapted door locks, cloth rail or cloth hook, soap case, paddle bin, privacy screens, mirror and a MHM disposal pit unit.

f. Protection:

All WASH services and infrastructure comply with Global WASH Sector and relevant protection guidelines which are in place in the Cox’s Bazar Rohingya Refugee response. This includes the WASH Sector CXB Gender, GBV and Inclusion Audit and Road Map, CXB Protection Sector – Protection Mainstreaming Guidance Note 2020, CXB WASH Sector Hygiene Promotion Strategy 2021 and the WASH Protection Checklist IASC. A third-party monitoring team conducts quarterly monitoring of WASH services including gender marking and safety/protection measures for women and children. Every partner is required to provide a policy and action plan for child safeguarding and protection of vulnerable people, which is reviewed by UNICEF before a partnership for a programme/project is approved.

g. Education:

UNICEF WASH and Education sections continue to work together, for a more holistic response. This project has supported the provision of WASH infrastructure and services to 15 Learning Centres (LC) in camps, including hygiene promotion support to children and teachers specifically on handwashing with soap, food hygiene, safe drinking water, and COVID-19 prevention and control practices. Involvement of children in hygiene promotion is key to sustaining appropriate and healthy hygiene practices amongst their peers and families, contributing to sustainable behaviour change.

MHM technical support is provided in schools in the host community through ensuring MHM friendly facilities and provision of educational materials to minimize existing adolescent girls “school dropout”. UNICEF is assisting schools to achieve acceptable standards for water supply, provision of sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools, to make every school child-friendly – a place where every girl and boy can learn, play and grow with pride and dignity.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	18,000

Voucher assistance is used for distribution of soap, though a multipurpose voucher (food plus soap) and is implemented in conjunction with the WFP SCOPE programme. At the time of the CERF proposal submission, not all camps were covered by SCOPE, hence the proposal target was 7000 people. Camp 8W was included later and the distribution of soap was all done through SCOPE including some blocks in camp 8E. therefore the total number receiving CVA is higher than the planned. Cash assistance is not feasible in camps due to Government restrictions on cash in camps.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Voucher assistance	18,000	US\$ 143,895	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Restricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Restoring water & sanitation facilities	<u>UNICEF Bangladesh on Twitter: "Funding from @UNCERF allowed UNICEF to restore water & sanitation facilities in the #Rohingya #refugee camps that were damaged in the fire in March 2021. The improved infrastructure considers the need for refugee women and girls to have their privacy and dignity respected. ❤️ https://t.co/GsV9Uu0yAt" / Twitter</u>
Support to women and girls	<u>UNICEF Bangladesh on Twitter: "Grateful to @UNCERF for support to over 6,000 women and girls living in the #Rohingya #refugee camps who have received reusable sanitary pads and counselling on menstrual hygiene. More than 12,000 menstrual hygiene kits have been distributed among women and girls in the camps! https://t.co/Ou74qcrxTx" / Twitter</u>
Consultations with the community	<u>UNICEF Bangladesh on Twitter: ""Our camp is our responsibility." Sakara, a #Rohingya volunteer, started consultations to find out what different groups of people needed in WASH services. The community feedback was essential in rebuilding the camp's facilities after the fire in 2021 with the help of @UNCERF. 🙏 https://t.co/T4g2DvL94I" / Twitter</u>

3.4 Project Report 21-RR-WFP-005

1. Project Information

Agency:	WFP	Country:	Bangladesh
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance	CERF project code:	21-RR-WFP-005
Project title:	Rapid food response in Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar		
Start date:	22/03/2021	End date:	21/09/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding

Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 3,500,000
Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 0
Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 999,548
Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 640,138
Government Partners	US\$ 0
International NGOs	US\$ 602,143
National NGOs	US\$ 37,994
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, WFP and its partners provided hot meals to 88,120 beneficiaries (equivalent to 646,000 meals or approximately 47 percent of all fresh food provided in the March fire response). In the immediate aftermath of the fire, WFP also provided fortified biscuits to 45,743 fire-affected women, men, boys, and girls (ie. 10,000 of the 15,000 households affected). The project assisted a total of 88,120 fire-affected refugees in Cox's Bazar and ensured that they were fed from the day of the fire outbreak (22 March 2021) until the end of WFP's rapid response in mid-April 2021. This was achieved despite the unprecedented scale of the devastation and number of impacted households.

3. Changes and Amendments

In April 2021, OCHA agreed to a modality conversion from food allocation to cash to WFP-contracted vendors. In the original proposal (budget line B), WFP indicated it would procure US\$ 210,000 of rice, oil and lentils directly. To reduce lead time and ensure cost efficiency given urgent requirements, WFP instead purchased the commodities from contracted retailers who manage shops within its e-voucher outlets. The 20 percent shift (budget line F) allowed WFP to deliver more food than in the original proposal.

The scale and duration of the fire response (almost 3 weeks) exhausted the capacity of local restaurants to meet quantity requirements for cooked meals. WFP and partners had to source meals from much further away than a typical rapid response due to daily shortfalls and emergency traffic delays. This resulted in meals being cooked too early and sitting in traffic for long periods of time. WFP thus used US\$ 103,870 in CERF funding to launch hot food kitchens inside and near the camps to provide fresher meals and diversified its vendors to include Cooperating Partners. Two additional WFP partners not mentioned in the original proposal (ActionAid and ICCO (part of Cordaid)) were both engaged in providing hot meals due to the enormous needs.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	12,309	10,259	11,293	11,883	45,744	24,195	20,589	21,122	22,214	88,120
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,309	10,259	11,293	11,883	45,744	24,195	20,589	21,122	22,214	88,120
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	95	79	87	92	353	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP) engaged cash-for-work participants to build hot kitchens and convert unused facilities into kitchens in and around the camps. As much as possible, refugees directly affected by the fires were engaged in the work, helping them enhance their food security and dignity, and rebuild lost family assets, while contributing to the overall humanitarian response. Thereafter, WFP's cooperating partners engaged a mix of refugees and host community members to run the kitchens and pack the fresh hot meals for distribution to the affected households, again enhancing food security within both the Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities.

The kitchens built with CERF funding were temporary and taken down after the fire. However, WFP learned the value of having hot kitchens available from the March fire, and proactively built new hot kitchens later in 2021 in preparation for another emergency. This was a very good thing as WFP has since activated the World Vision kitchen for the humanitarian response following the 9 January 2022 fire in Camp 16 in Cox's Bazar.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	To provide food assistance to crisis affected households/individuals			
Output 1	Nutritious food provided			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of women, men, boys, and girls receiving High Energy Biscuits	45,743	45,743	WFP internal tracker and M&E data
Indicator 1.2	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT	50 mt	50 mt	WFP internal tracker and M&E data
Indicator 1.3	Number of women, men, boys, and girls receiving hot meals	29,708	88,120	WFP internal tracker and M&E data
Explanation of output and indicators variance:	In the rapid design of the project, WFP had initially planned to procure food inputs through its regular food procurement processes which entail significant storage and transport costs. Given its existing contracts with food retail partners (vendors) in the e-voucher outlets, WFP instead decided to engage these partners in procuring for the crisis response. Retailers were able to deliver based on daily requirements which minimized storage and transport costs and created savings that allowed CERF funds to provide food to more refugees and significantly exceed the initial target.			
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Distribute high energy biscuits	WFP and its implementing partner: World Vision		
Activity 1.2	Provide hot meals to households and individuals	WFP and its implementing partners: Concern Worldwide, World Vision, Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Shushilan, BRAC, Save the Children, ActionAid, ICCO (part of Cordaid)		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁷:

During the March fire response, WFP and IOM deployed over 100 Communications with Communities (CwC) volunteers to support hot meal distribution. CwC volunteers played a key role in developing and disseminating key messages to affected refugees, including changes to food assistance, mobilization for pre-cooked meals, recommended nutrition practices for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, and what to do if facing lost documents due to the fire. While receiving assistance, beneficiaries were informed of WFP's toll-free hotline and had access to help desks and complaint boxes at distribution points. WFP and partners also proactively sought out feedback from the affected population, including opinions on the composition and quality of the hot meals provided. This enabled beneficiaries to provide suggestions, feedback, and complaints, which then informed programme design through regular WFP-internal response meetings.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP has a robust complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) through which it directly receives protection concerns related to violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation that might prevent people from accessing regular and emergency food assistance. WFP also supports CRM referrals received from other agencies. An external referral system is also in place through which WFP passes on more complex protection cases to relevant agencies. Help desks and feedback boxes at all regular and emergency assistance sites, as well as a toll-free telephone hotline, enhance CFM accessibility for beneficiaries.

Standard operating procedures, applied in all WFP operations across Bangladesh, help staff determine the right process for recording and assigning grievances (including escalation), and each WFP programme has focal points for handling feedback and resolving grievances. WFP considers all beneficiary queries, written or telephonic, as highly confidential, and deals with them as such.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

WFP staff, volunteers and retail and cooperating partners are required to report each PSEA complaint, concern or suspicion received through established referral pathways, regardless of whether the alleged perpetrator is from WFP. WFP stakeholders are to respect the wishes, choices, rights, and dignity of the complainant, and ensure the allegation is shared with the WFP PSEA Focal Point as soon as possible, or alternatively, the PSEA Network Coordinator at the Inter Sector Coordination Group. WFP will also maintain confidentiality when dealing with individual cases to ensure that the rights and interests of those involved are respected. All SEA-related information will be kept confidential and personal information from survivors shall be collected and shared only with their informed consent. To ensure maximum accessibility, WFP complaint and feedback mechanisms are designed to be culturally- and context-appropriate, and are revised based on beneficiary feedback.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

In any emergency response, WFP seeks to ensure all affected people are treated respectfully and receive equal support and implementing partners were made aware of WFP's standards for gender mainstreaming and gender equality. In 2021 WFP rolled out its GBV referral system and, along with protection monitoring throughout the fire response, WFP collaborated with UN Women and Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group to understand the differential impact on women, men, girls and boys affected by the fire incident. Every regular and emergency WFP distribution site also has segregated waiting areas, toilet facilities, breastfeeding corners and help desks managed by at least one-woman staff member/volunteer.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

All WFP implementing partner staff are trained to ensure the essential needs of persons with disabilities (PwD) are both met and prioritised – both within the general refugee populations and among other vulnerable groups. During the fire response, WFP implemented an integrated approach to support the participation, access and engagement of PwD. During food distributions, extremely vulnerable families

⁷ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

– such including elderly-, child- and women-headed households, and households with PwD or persons injured during the fire – were given priority at distribution sites. Furthermore, porters were on site to protect older people and support the most vulnerable, including PwD, in carrying food and other assistance back to their shelters. These provisions stem from a WFP 2019-2020 disability action plan which included guidelines on ensuring accessibility for PwD during emergencies.

f. Protection:

During the response, WFP conducted regular monitoring to assess the extent of protection mainstreaming, the challenges beneficiaries faced in accessing services and how vulnerable people were included. WFP M&E and protection teams conducted joint field visits to monitor general accessibility, help desks and crowd management in the affected camps, as well as regular food safety checks to ensure hygiene and safe food practices were being observed at hot kitchens, and during transit and distribution. During the response, all meals became vegetarian – comprising rice, lentils and vegetables – to keep food safety risks at a minimum given the extremely large number of meals being procured and distributed. Due to COVID-19 risks, WFP maintained a strong risk minimization protocol at all sites with temperature checks, handwashing, mandatory mask wearing, and decontamination of surfaces. A comprehensive After Action Review resulted in recommendations for protection, food safety and kitchen hygiene, COVID-19, case management and referral.

g. Education:

Not applicable

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	Not applicable

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The fire-affected population had no access to cooking facilities, so purchasing food would not have been useful. WFP had to give hot meals since refugee households couldn't cook for themselves.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
A massive fire broke out at Kutupalong megacamp in Cox's Bazar at 3 pm on March 22, 2021	https://www.facebook.com/WFPinBangladesh/posts/236547941497139
WFP is on the ground providing hot meals to #Rohingya refugees forced to evacuate their shelters due to a devastating fire.	https://twitter.com/WFP/status/137445666977013773
The scale of the fire in Cox's Bazar was unprecedented (English)	https://twitter.com/WFP/status/1374750930755858435
The scale of the fire in the Rohingya camps on Monday was unprecedented (Bangla)	https://www.facebook.com/WFPinBangladesh/videos/912848516159154/

Efforts to clean up debris in Cox's Bazar continue, after a massive fire ripped through the camps	https://twitter.com/WFP/status/1375516651651624964
Over a million nourishing meals have been delivered to help Rohingya refugees who lost everything (English)	https://twitter.com/WFP/status/1379426368585273347
For two weeks, volunteers, cooks and WFP and partner staff have been working around the clock to deliver over a million nourishing meals to Rohingya who lost everything (Bangla)	https://www.facebook.com/110011450817456/videos/1223501501400548
What makes this kitchen stand out?	https://www.facebook.com/WFPinBangladesh/videos/773015716684039/
WFP supports Rohingya refugees after blaze destroys homes	https://www.wfp.org/stories/wfp-supports-rohingya-refugees-after-blaze-destroys-homes
Technology gives hope amid embers of Rohingya camps	https://asia.nikkei.com/Life-Arts/Life/Technology-gives-hope-amid-embers-of-Rohingya-camps
On 22 March, roughly 48,300 Rohingya refugees and host community members were directly affected by the massive fire that swept three camps in Cox's Bazar	https://www.facebook.com/IOMBangladesh/videos/on-22-march-roughly-48300-rohingya-refugees-and-host-community-members-were-dire/789936315251193/
WFP supports Rohingya refugees after blaze destroys homes	https://www.wfp.org/stories/wfp-supports-rohingya-refugees-after-blaze-destroys-homes
Following a deadly fire, rebuilding begins for Rohingya families in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh	https://medium.com/world-food-programme-insight/the-aftermath-of-a-deadly-fire-1a8c4de59652

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name		Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Implementing Partner*
			Extended Name	Acronym					
21-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra	DSK	Yes	NNGO	\$7,335	3-Jun-21	1-Apr-21
21-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM	Society for Health Extension and Development	SHED	Yes	NNGO	\$8,423	13-Jun-21	1-Apr-21
21-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM	Shushilan	Shushilan	Yes	NNGO	\$13,914	31-May-21	1-Apr-21
21-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM	Action Against Hunger	ACF	Yes	INGO	\$5,661	16-Jun-21	1-Apr-21
21-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM	NGO Forum for Public Health		No	NNGO	\$154,536	2-Jun-21	1-May-21
21-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IOM	BRAC		Yes	NNGO	\$111,382	9-Aug-21	1-Jul-21
21-RR-IOM-004	Protection	IOM	Danish Refugee Council	DRC	Yes	INGO	\$232,816	31-May-21	1-Apr-21
21-RR-CEF-008	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	BRAC	BRAC	Yes	NNGO	\$17,597	3-Aug-21	23-Apr-21
21-RR-CEF-008	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Village Education Resource Center	VERC	Yes	NNGO	\$668,997	29-Jul-21	18-Apr-21
21-RR-CEF-008	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	World Vision Bangladesh	WVB	Yes	INGO	\$145,744	17-Jun-21	20-Apr-21
21-RR-CEF-008	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NGO Forum for Public Health	NGO Forum	Yes	NNGO	\$55,000	3-Aug-21	12-Aug-21
21-RR-WFP-005	Food Assistance	WFP	BRAC	BRAC	Yes	INGO	\$84,059	29-Aug-21	15-Apr-21
21-RR-WFP-005	Food Assistance	WFP	CONCERN WORLDWIDE	CONCERN WORLDWIDE	Yes	INGO	\$53,744	25-Jul-21	15-Apr-21
21-RR-WFP-005	Food Assistance	WFP	SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERAT	SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERAT	Yes	INGO	\$57,527	29-Aug-21	15-Apr-21
21-RR-WFP-005	Food Assistance	WFP	SHUSHILAN	SHUSHILAN	Yes	NNGO	\$37,994	18-Sep-21	15-Apr-21
21-RR-WFP-005	Food Assistance	WFP	WORLD VISION BANGLADESH	WORLD VISION BANGLADESH	Yes	INGO	\$406,812	29-Aug-21	15-Apr-21
21-RR-HCR-005	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	BRAC Bangladesh	BRAC	Yes	NNGO	\$1,017,227	17-Jan-21	22-Mar-21
21-RR-HCR-005	Shelter & NFI	UNHCR	Danish Refugee Council Bangladesh	DRC	Yes	INGO	\$201,095	05-Jan-21	22-Mar-21
21-RR-HCR-005	Protection	UNHCR	ActionAid Bangladesh	ActionAid	Yes	INGO	\$97,506	07-Jan-21	22-Mar-21